

OFFICERS REPORTS
AND
PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
Sixty-Eighth
Annual Convention
OF THE
MASSACHUSETTS
FEDERATION OF LABOR



WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS

August 2-6, 1954

OFFICERS REPORTS
AND
PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
Sixty-Eighth
Annual Convention
OF THE
MASSACHUSETTS
FEDERATION OF LABOR



WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS

August 2-6, 1954

OFFICERS

President

HENRY J. BRIDES

LADIES GARMENT WORKERS, Brockton

Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent

KENNETH J. KELLEY

MEAT CUTTERS, LOCAL No. 294, Hanover

Vice-Presidents

DISTRICT I

THOMAS J. RUSH

STREET CARMEN, LOCAL No. 589
Boston

JOHN BUCKLEY

TEAMSTERS, LOCAL No. 25
Boston

DISTRICT II

OSCAR R. PRATT

CARPENTERS, LOCAL No. 624
Brockton

JOSEPH A. SULLIVAN

MEAT CUTTERS, LOCAL No. 294
Quincy

DISTRICT III

JOHN A. CALLAHAN

ELECTRICAL WORKERS, LOCAL No. 1006
Lawrence

MANUEL PIMENTEL

SEAFOOD WORKERS, LOCAL No. 15
Gloucester

DISTRICT IV

THOMAS P. AHEARN

LADIES GARMENT WORKERS, LOCAL
No. 281
Lowell

JOSEPH D. McLAUGHLIN

STREET CARMEN, LOCAL No. 589
Cambridge

DISTRICT V

A

WILLIAM H. MORAN

STAGE EMPLOYEE, LOCAL No. 86
Fitchburg

B

JAMES B. McNAMARA

STREET CARMEN, LOCAL No. 22
Worcester

DISTRICT VI

BENJAMIN G. HULL

MOTION PICTURE OPERATORS
LOCAL No. 186
Westfield

DANIEL J. LAWLER

FIRE FIGHTERS, LOCAL No. 648
Springfield

DISTRICT VII

A

JOHN VERTENTE

UNITED TEXTILE WORKERS, LOCAL No. 25
New Bedford

B

WILLIAM MEREIROS

LABORERS, LOCAL No. 610
Fall River

AT LARGE

HELEN T. O'DONNELL


RETAIL CLERKS, LOCAL No. 711
Boston

NEIL MacKENZIE

BRICKLAYERS AT LARGE
Boston



Executive Council
Massachusetts Federation of Labor
August 1953 - 1954



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2012 with funding from
Boston Library Consortium Member Libraries

PROCEEDINGS

of the

Sixty-Eighth Annual Convention

MONDAY, AUGUST 2, 1954

MORNING SESSION

(The 68th Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor was called to order at 10.30 o'clock a.m. in the Memorial Auditorium, Worcester, Massachusetts; Henry J. Brides, President of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, presiding.)

ALFRED SALTUS

President

Worcester Central Labor Union

Will the delegates kindly take seats. The delegates will please rise. We shall have a rendition of the Star Spangled Banner sung by Eric A. Anderson, accompanied by Mr. Harold Reynolds of the Musicians' Union, Local 143, A. F. of L.

(The National Anthem was then sung by Eric A. Anderson, accompanied by Organist Harold Reynolds.)

Ladies and Gentlemen, Delegates to the 68th Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, on behalf of the Worcester Center Labor Union I welcome you to the City of Worcester. I will take just a moment to tell you what the Convention Arrangements Committee has in store for you during the next few days. On Tuesday evening, tomorrow evening, there will be a showing of the famous Tournament of Roses Color Film at the Sheraton Hotel in the Ballroom at 7 o'clock, followed by entertainment and dancing in the Baroque Room of the Sheraton.

On Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock in front of City Hall Plaza there will be a band concert, music furnished through the Music Performance Trust Fund of the American Federation of Musicians. The Convention Banquet, with a tremendous professional floor show, will be held Thursday evening at the Sheraton Hotel Ballroom at 6:30 o'clock. And, by Thursday evening you will have heard all the talking, you will have cared to hear for the rest of the Convention, so there will be no speaking at the banquet. That should be an added incentive to all delegates to purchase tickets from Phil Coyle, who will be available for the next few days with his Committee.

In the lobby, you will see a Registration Desk being manned by personnel of the American Red Cross. Registration will be carried on today and tomorrow for appointments for the Blood Mobile which will be in this Auditorium at a room to my left all day Thursday. Our goal is 150 pints of blood, and out of the nearly 600 delegates who will attend the sessions, we hope that 150 will sign definite appointments for Wednesday to give a pint of blood. And incidentally, credit will be referred to your home city or town Red Cross Chapter. You will get credit there rather than in the city of Worcester.

It is my privilege and pleasure to introduce the Reverend Father Edward P. Connors, Pastor of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, who will deliver the Invocation. Father Connors.

INVOCATION

REV. EDWARD P. CONNORS

**Immaculate Conception Church
Worcester**

O God, our Creator and Supreme Benefactor whose works are from all eternity, bless this gathering of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor united together to safeguard the rights and dignity of the worker. May God bless this Convention. May it be successful. May there be here charity and helpfulness, a humble and sincere purpose in all its activities.

May there also be a proper and enjoyable relaxation. May all recognize not only the rights of the worker, but his important obligations, that there be no deliberate dividing into classes, but a mutual striving for mutual understanding in all things, so that not only the worker but all may benefit.

May there be here in this Convention a constant vigilance against those people who strive to use the worker and his God-given right for their own base and materialistic purposes. May then God grant that we may all recognize the dignity and the rights of labor and its obligations.

May God bless all working people and their families. May our God bless all the members of this Massachusetts Federation of Labor. May God bless this Convention. May God bless us all that we may all be a working union striving in the supreme job of the saving of our immortal souls. Amen. God Bless you.

Chairman Saltus: Thank you very much, Father. And now for the Vice-Mayor of the City of Worcester, Mr. Andrew P. Holmstrom.

ANDREW B. HOLMSTROM

Vice-Mayor, City of Worcester, Mass.

Mr. Saltus, Reverend Father Connors, President Brides, Secretary Kelley and Members and Delegates of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, it is a pleasure for me to come here today as Acting Mayor of the City of Worcester to welcome this Convention. We think we have a fine city, and this time of the year we can assure you of better weather than they have anywhere else in the United States. But in spite of the fact that we do have a cooler climate than most sections of the country, yet we have a warm heart and we are known here in Worcester as the heart of the Commonwealth, and we are delighted that you are here.

I have always been interested in labor, interested in industry. My father was a working man, he was a blacksmith, and so I know something about what labor involves. Since then I have come into an industrial position as an executive, involving many people, and I can well view the problems of the worker. I also realize that no industry, no business, nothing which involves labor, can be a success unless administration of the businesses or industries or whatever you have, co-operate with labor. We are very fortunate in our city to have had full co-operation between those who work and those who administer our businesses.

This summer I had the pleasure of traveling to eight foreign countries in Europe. I was there as Co-Chairman of the Massachusetts Associated Industries and it was my job to take the delegation of 94 that we had with us into various industries in Europe, and to visit with the workers and to visit with those who administered the works, and to see how they do things over there. I can tell you this, there are no workers anywhere that have the advantages we have in this country.

It is evident by the fact that industries in this country provide huge parking areas for automobiles, and I don't know of any place that today provides any space for bicycles, but over there they have tremendous areas set aside for the parking of their bikes and very little space for automobiles. When I was at a steel works in the northern part of Sweden I took a picture of the area that was occupied by bicycles and the area that was occupied by automobiles. In the picture I took of the automobiles, you can see every one of them distinctly, the handful that were there.

In these countries they try to tell labor and tried to tell us that they were just as well off as we were. Of course, naturally being a guest of these countries I couldn't say anything about it, but they are not.

I had a good example of what I am speaking of when I came down to Italy and I had a porter take our bags up to our rooms. We had six bags and I asked my Italian friends "What shall I give these fellows for a tip?" There were two men carrying the bags. He said "Give them 200 lire." (100 lire is 16½ cents, so that made 33 cents.) Well, I felt kind of foolish about that and I slipped in another 100 lire and after I had done that and given them the 300 lire I felt badly because I didn't think I had done enough. So when I had the bags taken out I gave the man that took them out 500 lire, 80 cents, and of course he was most delighted. But I did find out afterwards that that is what this common labor gets over in Italy—they get 30 cents an hour. Of course, they don't have as easy a life as we do.

Now, I know that you are meeting here today to discuss the problems that are yours, to see how best you can organize yourselves, how best you can further the interests not only of yourselves but the industries with which you are connected, because in the last analysis it takes the co-operation of all to make a success of any business.

I am not only interested in our own businesses in various parts of the world, but I have given particular attention to the problems here in this city. I have been on the Advisory Committee of the School of Industrial Relations at Holy Cross, and that is doing a fine job of bringing the Unions and Management together. The workers and those who have to operate industries, both are essential. I am a Worcester Tech graduate and I have interested myself in their activities.

We have got to, all of us who are connected with the business world, we have got to have in mind that people cannot live, they cannot improve their standard of living without working. The world is so constituted that it must be so. I think you understand and I think our friends across the water are beginning to understand that it is the overall volume of production which decides the standard of living that we will all enjoy. That is the cardinal principle, and we want to do it as easily as we can.

I don't mean by that, that there are not some of us that like to work hard, but I know that all welcome doing work without expending too much effort. In times past, we do know that very often the worker had to put so much into his work that it left little time for recreation and very often shortened his living days and made his later years harder because the machines for making workers' work easier were not devised.

The other day we had a report from our insurance company, the Thornton Company, that we had a lot of trouble from back strains. We have been working on the problem many years to see what devices we could develop to improve the situation. We know now that there is more to be done and I know that all such problems, safety problems, production problems and all such things can be vastly improved if we get the co-operation of the workers.

I know that they contribute much to making many of the devices developed by them; many of the improvements come from them. They don't all come from the engineers and technicians and people who are experts.

Now, in closing I would like to say to you as the Acting Mayor of the City that we are delighted to have you here and that I hope your conference will be a most successful one.

Chairman Saltus: Thank you, Vice-Mayor Holmstrom. Incidentally, Delegates, in your packet that you received from the Credentials Committee you will find a sticker that you may attach to the rear window of your car, and this is to notify the Vice-Mayor, that upon leaving here he is to contact the Chief of Police and see that these stickers are honored.

And now, Delegates to this Convention, it is my privilege to turn the gavel over to your President, Henry Brides.

HENRY J. BRIDES

President

Massachusetts Federation of Labor

Mr. Chairman, Vice-Mayor Holmstrom, Secretary Kelley, Delegates to the 68th Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, once again we, of the American Federation of Labor in Massachusetts, join together to take stock, make decisions and plan for an effective course of action to determine in what direction labor in Massachusetts will move during the coming year.

Due to the complex social, economic and political climate in Massachusetts we must be cautious, but militant, in our determinations during our Convention. Present during our coming week will be officers and members of over 800 Local Unions representing approximately 300,000 members. What decisions we make in Convention assembled will be far-reaching, and as I welcome the Delegates to the 68th Annual Convention of our Massachusetts Federation of Labor I ask for your understanding, patience and your guidance so that the many important questions to be resolved

will revitalize Massachusetts and aid in overcoming the frustrations and set-backs she has suffered.

Just a year ago, I pointed out the tremendous changes that were in store for our American economy as a result of the "Cease Fire" in Korea. This dearly desired cessation of bitter fighting in Korea brought joy to our hearts, but with it came economic upheaval. Programs to adjust these economic changes have been slow-moving. What we did need was a dynamic program designed to meet the many pressing problems confronting us, and I felt that even the most reactionary Congressmen would immediately begin to formulate a far-sighted and far-reaching constructive program to bolster the conditions on the home front.

Instead, the Republican dominated 84th Congress embarked upon a program so monstrous in its ramifications that it passed beyond the realm of belief. Instead of developing a program designed to aid the American workers laboring under heavy economic burdens, Congress put into effect one of the greatest "tax relief program for the rich" that has ever been witnessed in the Congress of the United States.

And what about Mr. Average Citizen who was caught in the vicious whirlpool of rising prices and dwindling incomes? We cannot be blind to what has happened. Industry has received "major tax relief" at the expense of Mr. Average Citizen. When the excess profits tax quietly died, Congress resurrected the shop-worn economic bromide to justify this action—the old "trickle-down-theory."

In other words, Congress by its action condones and supports the theory that "Money in the hands of big business" will overcome all evils—result in expansion in industry—provide jobs for everyone, everywhere.

Labor has always stood four-square against this theory. There is a very simple argument against it. You know, as well as I, that "big business" does not spend money just to hand out jobs. The only solution, and one that was overlooked by the 84th Congress, was "Tax relief for the low and middle income citizens"; money in the hands of the "low and middle income citizens" who are the majority consumer purchasers. This is the kind of tax relief that would stimulate business, and keep our economy rolling and sound.

The present contraction in our economy was a coldly calculated plan, designed to reduce the former high level of employment. The hard money policy pursued by the administration was the cornerstone in the blueprint. It was not accidental. I say this because the present administrations—both State and National—do not believe in the concept of full employment. They do not believe that any worker willing and capable of work is entitled to a job. And, furthermore, that it is the responsibility of the government to so provide when private industry either cannot or will not.

The failure of the present Administration to utilize the full employment Act of 1946 where this concept was established as the public policy of the United States clearly demonstrates the lack of belief in full employment. When even conservative economists become concerned over the governmental indifference about unemployment and call for a government work program to be prepared, the handwriting on the wall must be fairly clear.

In Massachusetts there are less jobs, less overtime, less wages and less security. Those are the fruits of the first year and a half of the Eisenhower Administration in Washington and the Herter Administration in Massachusetts.

Massachusetts has a vital stake in the economy of our National Government, and conversely the National Government has a vital stake in Massachusetts.

Massachusetts can no longer pour funds into economic development of other regions without receiving fair consideration of its own problems from the Congress.

What about conditions in Lawrence? New Bedford and Fall River with their woolen and cotton textiles? What about Gloucester? Westfield? Cities of one industry. No relief—yet the people in these cities are every bit as important as the watchmakers of the city of Waltham.

Massachusetts has witnessed a drastic rise in unemployment due in a great measure to the reduction in the work force at the Boston Naval Shipyard; the Fore River Shipyards reduced to a skeleton force; no Carriers for the City of Quincy; the Watertown Arsenal with recurring monthly layoffs; the Springfield Armory diminished in personnel, with many employees working two and three days a week; the Murphy General Hospital in Waltham and the Veterans Hospital Facility in Brockton being utilized at less than 50 per cent of capacity. In the textile cities mills have closed their doors and moved away. And here in the city of Worcester five trucking firms have closed their terminals and the great American Steel & Wire Company, largest of New England's steel fabricators, has curtailed operations and may lay off even more workers in the near future. These are but a few, and herein lies the tragedy. Government employees, a large segment of this group, are ineligible for any form of unemployment compensation.

My friends, it is my sad obligation to report to you today that the great surge of prosperity in the American economy has come to a halt. Instead of living in an economy of plenty we are living in an economy of less and less and less.

When I say that we are living in an economy of less and less and less, I speak from firsthand knowledge. I have gone to the shops and the mills and the factories from one end of this State to the other. I have talked with the workers on the job. I have talked with those less fortunate—workers who cannot find jobs.

My information does not come from the Chamber of Commerce, nor from the Associated Industries, nor have I consulted here in the city of Worcester with Mr. Clifford Fahlstrom, Anti-Labor Lobbyist, whose false concept of unemployment insurance would deprive workers of legitimate subsistence during periods of unemployment. Mr. Fahlstrom would prefer to shift the burden to the welfare rolls of the cities and towns.

My information comes from the men and women who bear the brunt of unemployment—the men and women with families to support and no pay checks to do it with. Men and women who line up at the employment office for jobs that are not there. And when I say this is an economy of less and less and less I have the facts to back it up.

Let me quote the latest figures from the Massachusetts Division of Employment Security.

For the week ending July 17, 1953 there were 28,652 claims made in Massachusetts for unemployment compensation. During the week of July 17, 1954, there were 53,124 claims, an overall increase of nearly 100%—all in the short space of twelve months. This is supported by the fact that in the same week of 1953 \$655,188 was paid out in claims, and in 1954 "Claims Paid" doubled to \$1,257,745. But even this does not tell the whole story.

In July of 1953, between four and five hundred persons were exhausting their benefits weekly. And in July of 1954, 1,800 exhausted their weekly benefits—four times as many. What is the future for many of these?

Let us compare the number of placements made by the Division of Employment Security. In July of 1953, 10,481 found jobs. In the same month a year later only 7,400 found jobs. And just as discouraging is the plight facing veterans. During the week of July 17, 1953, 999 Veterans claims, totaling \$25,431, were paid. In the corresponding week this year 3,000 claims, or three times as many, for a total amount of \$76,769 were paid.

Those of us within the Federation were shocked when Governor Herter, as one of his first acts upon assuming office, restored merit rating on January 1, 1954, stating that it would create in Massachusetts a better industrial climate. I said then that \$50,000,000 had been stolen from the unemployment compensation fund.

On February 16th, 1954, President Eisenhower in a letter to the Governor urged expansion of the benefits to increase purchasing power for the unemployed, and because the funds were not there the Legislature in Massachusetts turned a deaf ear to the request of the President.

We cannot maintain a dynamic economy in Massachusetts without full employment. Unemployment rolls and relief rolls are no substitute for payrolls.

As always, the Massachusetts Federation of Labor has during its years of existence been in the forefront participating in and contributing to the works of charitable agencies in the welfare of all mankind. Our people give of their time and efforts to the United Funds and Community Chests throughout the State.

During the past year I have met with various groups concerned with a new menace facing the workers of this State—the care of the mentally ill. It is a field to which the public generally has given too little attention—a field where there is an urgent need of public service.

While America has advanced industrially, it has not been without human sacrifice. The pressure of everyday work is leaving deep scars in the emotional makeup of our workers. This problem has reached such proportions that we can no longer close our eyes to this dangerous industrial hazard. Every individual and organization in any way connected with the industrial picture must focus attention on this problem.

The Massachusetts Federation of Labor, always a leader in protecting the workers from industrial hazards through the enactment of industrial safety laws, child labor laws, protection of women in industry, workmen's compensation and unemployment compensation, is ready to assume another responsibility—its responsibility in the field of mental health.

A piecemeal approach to this problem is no longer adequate. There must be established within the Massachusetts Federation of Labor a permanent committee, not to undo what has already been done, but to give added strength and force to those who have been endeavoring to alleviate the suffering and the misery that this evil brings not only to the afflicted, but to their families as well. The co-operation of every member of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor is needed for this humane undertaking. During our discussions in this Convention we must include for deliberation and action this evergrowing detriment to the health of our workers, the field of mental health.

Prominent citizens will address this Convention during the week. They are concerned with the every day life of our citizens. They will bring to us important facts in their respective fields—business, government and education. Thousands of citizens will be interested in what we do here. Let us carry on in a manner that will give hope, not alone to the 300,000 workers we represent, but to all of the citizens of this great Commonwealth.

I now declare the 68th Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor officially open. Secretary Kelley.

Secretary Kelley: Mr. President and Delegates to this the 68th Annual Convention. As is customary in the Opening Session, the Constitution requires the reading of pertinent articles that were included in the Convention Call.

CONVENTION CALL

To All Affiliated Unions

Boston, May 18th, 1954.

GREETINGS:

The 68th Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor will Convene Monday, August 2, 1954, at 10.00 a.m. in the Memorial Auditorium, Worcester, and will remain in session until the business before the Convention is completed.

The 68th Convention will be meeting at a time of grave crisis. Since the last Convention events, at home and abroad, have posed new challenges for the trade union movement. In recent weeks, Communist aggression in southeast Asia has developed into a grave threat to the security of the World. Currently, in Geneva, foreign powers are futilely attempting to reach areas of understanding. For the first time in recent history, the United States is circumscribed from exerting any appreciable leadership or influence on this conference.

On the national scene, we find a nation torn by controversy and timidity engendered by demagogues and false prophets. The grim realities of unemployment sorely beset more than 5,000,000 workers. In Massachusetts, the families of over 140,000 workers are experiencing the hardships of unemployment with all its attendant suffering. In this hour of strife and struggle the American Federation of Labor must act as a stabilizing influence on our economy and country.

The Executive Council urges each affiliated union to recognize the importance of sending its *full quota* of delegates to this year's Convention. Only in this way can the policies and decisions arrived at truly reflect the wishes of all the American Federation of Labor members in Massachusetts. The officers of the Federation hope that each affiliated union will help to make the 68th Convention the largest and most successful in the glorious history of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. All locals are urged to send their delegates for the entire week of the Convention sessions, not just for the closing days.

Representation

Each union of 200 members or less attached to a national or international union when one is in existence, *shall be entitled to one delegate and an additional delegate for each 200 or a majority fraction thereof*, and each Central Labor Union composed of miscellaneous bodies shall be entitled to two delegates.

Delegates must be selected at least one month prior to the convention and their names

and addresses forwarded to the Secretary-Treasurer of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor on or *before July 2, 1954*. To ensure delegates appointment to Convention Committees, the original credential must be returned by that date.

Delegates representing Central Labor Unions **MUST BE MEMBERS OF LOCAL UNIONS AFFILIATED WITH THE MASSACHUSETTS FEDERATION OF LABOR.**

YOUR LOCAL UNION is entitled to ONE delegate.

Eligibility

Article IV, Section 4, of the Constitution as most recently amended requires that:

"Any organization to be eligible for representation at the Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, must have paid the full per capita tax through June 30th, and such per capita tax must be in the office of the Federation of Labor not later than July 30th prior to the Convention."

This means that in order to be eligible to send delegates to this Convention all locals must have *paid their full per capita tax through June 30 inclusive and that it must be received in the Federation's office within 30 days thereafter.* Your compliance with this provision will prevent any inconvenience to your local's delegates when they arrive at the Convention.

Credentials

Credentials in duplicate have been sent to the recording secretaries of all affiliated unions. *The duplicate should be given to the delegates (s)-elect and the original forwarded to KENNETH J. KELLEY, Secretary-Treasurer, 11 Beacon St., Room 801, Boston 8, Massachusetts, as early as possible but not later than July 2, 1954.* The Committee on Credentials will meet at convention headquarters in the Hotel Sheraton, Sunday, August 1st at 2:00 p.m.

Union Labels

Again this year a Union Label Conference will be held Sunday, August 1st at 2:00 p.m. in the Sheraton Hotel, Worcester. All Central Labor Unions having a Union Label Council or Committees and all delegates from local unions interested in promoting the use of the union label and union services are invited to attend. Further details about this Union Label Conference will be sent at a later date. No separate credentials or authorization will be needed to attend the Union Label Conference. The attention of all delegates is called to Article IV, Sections 12 and 13 of the Constitution, which provide as follows:

"Article IV, Section 12. A delegate to be seated in the Convention must have at least five union labels on his wearing apparel. Female delegates must have at least shoes bearing the union label.

"Section 13. No delegate or non-delegate shall be permitted to distribute any material, printing or advertising of any kind about the convention hall, unless such materials, printing or advertising of any kind shall be strictly union-made and bear the labels of the American Federation of Labor unions."

Resolutions

Article III, Section 4 of the Constitution as most recently amended, provides that: "All resolutions, amendments to the Constitution or grievances, to be considered by the Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of

Labor, must be submitted to the Secretary-Treasurer in writing in *triplicate copies* and must bear the signature of an affiliated union or an accredited delegate to the Convention.

"Resolutions, amendments to the Constitution, or grievances, to be considered, must be received by the Secretary-Treasurer at headquarters *30 days immediately preceding the opening* of the Convention. Resolutions, amendments to the Constitution, or grievances, received or submitted after the time hereinbefore stipulated must obtain a *majority vote* of the delegates present to be admitted. Resolutions, amendments to the Constitution, or grievances, received or submitted after the closing session of the *2nd day* of the Convention must receive a $\frac{2}{3}$ vote of the delegates present to be admitted."

Please note carefully this new procedure on introducing resolutions. *Three copies* of all resolutions must be sent to the Secretary-Treasurer 30 days prior to the opening of the Convention. (Namely: by July 2, 1954.)

Fraternally yours,

Henry Brides, President

Kenneth J. Kelley, Secretary-Treasurer.

VICE-PRESIDENTS

District 1

THOMAS J. RUSH

LUKE KRAMER

District II

OSCAR R. PRATT

JOSEPH A. SULLIVAN

District III

JOHN A. CALLAHAN

JOSEPH F. GRACE

District IV

JOSEPH D. McLAUGHLIN

THOMAS P. AHEARN

District V-A

JOSEPH L. CARBONE

District V-B

JOSEPH B. McNAMARA

District VI

BENJAMIN G. HULL

DANIEL LAWLOR

District VII

S. P. JASON

DANIEL J. McCARTHY

At Large

HELEN T. O'DONNELL

NEIL MacKENZIE

That, Mr. Chairman and Delegates, completes the reading of the Convention Call, and I want to at this time make one announcement. Some people have objected to the fact that we seem to have an over-abundance of politicians addressing this Convention. It turns out, however, that Senator Leverett P. Saltonstall and two other Representatives in Washington will be unable to be here to address the Convention.

I was notified late Friday afternoon that Senator Saltonstall is unable to get away from

Washington in time to keep his appointment to address this Convention this morning. It is uncertain whether or not he will be able to get here before the week is out, and that I announce at this time for the information of the Press, as well as the Delegates. But we have worked out what we think is a most interesting, a most instructive program for the balance of the week.

We have tried, as far as possible, to have most of the speakers get here on Monday and Tuesday. It has been our hope over the years to eliminate, if possible, any speeches on Thursday and Friday. We have for the most part been unable to accomplish that objective this year, but I can assure you that while the first of the week might seem top heavy with speeches, some of which could be classified as political, it is chiefly to get that necessary function and routine out of the way. We want to give you, the delegates to this Convention, ample opportunity on Thursday and Friday to devote yourselves to the many important resolutions that have been submitted and will be submitted before tomorrow afternoon.

One additional announcement. This year for the first time in a number of years we have scheduled a full day's program for the five days of the week. You will recall, other years on either Monday afternoon or Tuesday afternoon there has been a clambake or outing or some kind of recreation. Because of the inability of the local Committee to set up a clambake this year, we were faced with the possibility of having nothing for you, the Delegates, to do tomorrow afternoon. So in light of that, in order to make your visit here both today and tomorrow, especially tomorrow, worthwhile, we have extended the speaking program into the Tuesday afternoon session.

So there will be a full session today, a full session morning and afternoon tomorrow. And that for the time being are the announcements that I have to make.

President Brides: The question comes on concurrence as to Secretary Kelley's reports. All those in favor signify by saying "aye". Those opposed "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Chairman Grady of the Credentials Committee will kindly come in and report. Chairman Grady of the Credentials Committee. Will the Sergeant-at-Arms kindly get Chairman Grady in? Delegates, kindly give your attention to the Chairman of the Credentials Committee, Chairman Grady, who will read the roll call of delegates.

AMESBURY

MEAT CUTTERS No. 219 (2)

George Youghian
John Gibeau

UNITED HATTERS 87 (2)

Frank N. Cynewski
Andrew F. Hickey

BEVERLY

CARPENTERS 878 (1)

Edward Thompson

BOSTON

CENTRAL LABOR UNION (2)

Bertram Kohl
Stephen E. McCloskey

AFSC&ME No. 86-1 (1)

Edward M. Fidler

AFSC&ME No. 845 (1)

George F. Bonda

AFSC&ME No. 869 (1)

David A. Duff

AFSC&ME No. 164 (1)

Edmund Powers

AFSC&ME No. 208 (1)

Thomas F. Connolly

AFSC&ME No. 238 (1)

Henry P. Boushell

AFSC&ME No. 296 (2)

Walter Shaughnessey

William Lynch

AFSC&ME No. 370 (1)

John J. Kenney

AFSC&ME No. 445 (2)

Michael Riley

John Hammond

AFSC&ME No. 465 (1)

John Doherty

AFSC&ME No. 648 (1)

William V. Ward

AFSC&ME No. 656 (1)

James F. Deyeso

AFSC&ME No. 713 (1)

John J. Beades

AFSC&ME No. 780 (2)

Frank P. Fasanello

Benjamin H. Kerstein

AFSC&ME No. 804 (1)

William J. Kane

AFSC&ME No. 823 (1)

Thomas G. Kirwin

AFSC&ME No. 1242 (1)

Michael J. Welsh

AFSC&ME No. 1297 (1)

Lillian T. LaRose

AFSC&ME No. 1406 (1)

Clarence E. Bigelow

ASBESTOS WORKERS No. 6 (1)

Ernest A. Johnson

BAKERS No. 20 (2)

Adolph Lindsey

Fred Cabuzzi

BAKERY WORKERS 45 (1)

Nathan Norman

BARTENDERS & HOTEL EMP. 34 (10)

John J. Kearney

John C. Hurley

George H. Donovan

Fred A. Collins

Thomas H. Coughlin

Frederick E. Daly

John J. Kiley

Albert C. Marr

Carroll E. McCullough

Myles J. Ward

BOILERMAKERS No. 29 (2)

John P. Manning

Thomas E. Flaherty

BOOT & SHOE 0 (1)

John J. Wickman

BOOT & SHOE 1-0 (1)

Leonard J. Ford

BOOT & SHOE 138 (3)

Daniel J. Goggin

John F. Mealey

BOOT & SHOE 703 (1)

John J. Stuart

BRICKLAYERS-AT-LARGE (6)

James M. Leonard

Daniel Moriarty

Louis Sarno

Joseph T. Ayer

Neil MacKenzie

John Chadwick

BUILDING SERVICE 86 (1)

Richard Barton

- BUILDING SERVICE 143 (1)
Mathew L. McGrath, Jr.
- BUILDING SERVICE 254 (3)
Edward T. Sullivan
Joseph L. McCarthy
Joseph P. O'Donnell
- BUILDING SERVICE 373 (1)
Albert W. Wythe
- BUILDING SERVICE 384 (1)
Gerald Toomey
- BUILDING SERVICE 385 (1)
John F. Muldoon
- BUILDING SERVICE 397 (1)
Joseph G. Dever
- CAFETERIA & LUNCHEON WRKS. 480 (1)
Saul Swartzman
- CARPENTERS 33 (2)
Charles J. Ryan
- CARPENTERS 56 (2)
Michael D. Harrington
Kenneth Strong
- CEMENT MASONS & ASPHALT LAYERS 534 (1)
John Carroll
- CIGARMAKERS 101 (1)
Harry Grages
- COMPRESSED AIR WORKERS 88 (2)
John F. Haggerty
Richard D. Buck
- COOKS & PASTRY COOKS 186 (9)
Joseph Stefani
Mary A. Sciacca
Margaret Beck
William Pyne
Charles Murray
Raymond Gage
Diane DelVecho
Kathleen Stevens
Harry W. Joel
- DIST. RECT. & WINE WORKERS 8 (2)
Edward P. Reardon
Lawrence Cohen
- ELECTRICAL WORKERS 103 (6)
André C. Jasse
John F. Queeney
Joseph A. Slattery
Edward C. Carroll
Paul S. Goodwin
John A. Gilmour
- ELECTRICAL WORKERS 104 (1)
Henry L. Nolan
- ELECTROTYPERS 11 (1)
Martin J. Casey
- ELEVATOR CONSTRUCTORS 4 (1)
Alfred L. Brophy
- ENGINEERS No. 4 (3)
James R. J. MacDonald
Patrick L. Carr
Rocco Alberto
- FIRE FIGHTERS (Logan Airport) (1)
James W. Canole
- FIRE FIGHTERS 718 (6)
William H. McClellan
John C. Kabachus
Martin E. Pierce
Gerald S. Melia
John E. Burwell
- FIREMEN & OILERS No. 3 (2)
Joseph P. McNamara
John J. McNamara
- HOTEL & CLUB SERVICE 277 (6)
Louis R. Govini
Michael E. Doherty
John Whitaker
- Veronica McCarn
Arnetta Tally
Grace Giannone
- ILGWU 12 (2)
Saul Wallace
Leo Karesky
- ILGWU 24 (6)
Pat Cohen
Nathan H. Barker
Salvatore DeLorenzo
Adeline Aiello
Joseph Miseph
Mary Jacobs
- ILGWU 33 (3)
Philip Kramer
Nathan Berman
Ike Finer
- ILGWU 39 (1)
Elmer Foster
- ILGWU 46 (4)
Mary J. Kearns
- ILGWU 56 (1)
Sam Kaufman
- ILGWU 73 (1)
Jack Ames
- ILGWU 80 (6)
Mario Turco
S. J. Mancusso
Frank Borriello
Charles LaFalce
Anna Finocchiara
Mary Giunta
- ILGWU 229 (2)
Joseph Montalto
Louis Ackerman
- ILGWU 242 (1)
Marchie Lagrasta
- ILGWU 269 (1)
James Barker
- ILGWU 291 (2)
Mary Levin
Jack Rottenberg
- I.L.G.W.U. 313 (1)
David Gingold
- I.L.G.W.U. 359 (1)
Isaac Gordon
- I.L.G.W.U. 360 (1)
Jack Halpern
- I.L.G.W.U. 391 (1)
Ralph Roberts
- I.L.G.W.U. 397 (1)
Sidney Bronstein
- IRON WORKERS 7 (3)
Henry Hughes
James Walsh
Edward McLaughlin
- LABORERS 22 (3)
Vincent DiNunno
Cesare Pietrangelo
Leonardo Scolletta
- LABORERS 223 (3)
James J. Dunne
Patrick J. Desmond
Joseph D. Sears
- LATHERS 72 (1)
Robert J. Henry
- LAUNDRY WORKERS 66 (2)
John F. Donovan
James H. Callahan
- MACHINISTS 264 (5)
Thomas Freeman
William Prendergast
W. Richard Maher
John Clayton
Henry Kirkland

- MAILERS 16 (2)
Harry G. Johnson
- MARBLE & TILE SETTERS HLPERS. 18 (1)
James F. Meagher
- MASTERS, MATES, PILOTS 11 (3)
Charles G. Merry
- MEAT CUTTERS 75 (1)
John Broderick
- MEAT CUTTERS 592 (5)
James S. Wilson
James B. Nickerson
William J. Kelly
Benjamin Guarangia
David Murphy
- MOV. PICT. OPRS. 182 (1)
Ralph S. Frazier
- MUSICIANS 9 (10)
Bert Nickerson
Pat LaSela
Gus Fischer
John Raffa
Wm. Dolano
Arthur Coleman
Harry Sigman
Nick Contini
Senge Harris
Victor Mondello
- OFFICE EMPLOYEES 6 (1)
Thomas J. Flynn
- PIPE FITTERS ASSN. 537 (2)
John F. Brophy
Daniel E. Brown
- PLASTERERS 10 (2)
James Boyle
Frank Hallahan
- PLUMBERS 12 (1)
Charles S. Clougherty
- P. O. CLERKS 100 (3)
James M. Murphy
Vincent J. Prendergast
Daniel R. Hurley
- PRESS ASSISTANTS 18 (2)
James J. Dawson
Walter F. McLoughlin
- PRINTING PRESSMEN 3 (3)
Harold D. Dyer
Edward J. Mylett
Neal J. Farrell
- PRINTING PRESSMEN 67 (3)
Patrick J. Aronne
Burton F. Riley
- PRINT. SPEC. & PAPER PRODUCTS 499 (1)
Paul Dasaro
- AM. FED. TV & RADIO ARTISTS (1)
Robert M. Segal
- RETAIL STORE EMP. 711 (15)
Patrick Coleman
Helen Tafe O'Donnell
Charles W. Warren
Walter R. Walsh
Walter L. Gardner
George Robertson
Robert Saunders
Mae Burns
Alice Monahan
Thomas Lanigan
Nora Grace
Herbert Dorr
Roy DeCoste
Margaret Ward
James Mahoney
- RETAIL CLERKS 846 (1)
Mary Smythe
- RETAIL CLERKS 1114 (1)
Eugene L. Delaney
- RETAIL CLERKS 1445 (3)
John J. Cunningham
Bernard S. Kenney
William J. Walsh
- R. R. S. S. CLERKS 2028 (3)
John B. Powers
Robert G. Potter
Harold P. Mulquennney
- BRO. RAILWAY CLERKS 2119 (1)
J. F. Denaro
- SHEET METAL WORKERS 17 (3)
James E. Brooks
Alfred Ellis
John F. McNulty
- SHEET METAL WORKERS 395 (1)
Thomas P. Foley, Jr.
- SPRINKLER FITTERS 550 (1)
John D. Kelley
- STREET CARMEN 589—Past President
Thomas W. Bowe
- STREET CARMEN 589 (23)
Michael J. Gormley
Timothy H. Hourihan
Frank L. Shaughnessy
Matthew J. Curtin
Albert M. Killion
William A. Roche
Thomas J. Rush
Edward J. Lennon
Edward S. Russell
Joseph B. Staples
Michael J. Flanagan
Thomas F. Fallon
Anthony J. Donahue
William A. Brady
Thomas J. O'Donnell
John A. Walsh
John W. Drury
Hugh J. Murphy
Albert J. Mazzeo
Francis X. Quinn
George E. O'Brien
Joseph A. Artesani
William E. Ingraham
- TEACHERS 66 (1)
Arthur Hartin
- TEAMSTERS 25—Past President
Nicholas P. Morrissey
- TEAMSTERS 25 (15)
Edward F. Jenkins
James J. Cassidy
Michael O'Donnell
Thomas F. Tighe
Harry Herra
P. Frank Coughlin
Edward Bangs
Michael J. Norton
William J. McCarthy
George Sordello
John Buckley
Charles LaPlaca
Arthur Harrington
James S. Feeney
John E. Burns
- TEAMSTERS 68 (4)
John Duffy
Coleman Donahue
Martin J. Moran
- TEAMSTERS 82 (2)
Charles A. Armstrong
Albin Showstead
- TEAMSTERS 168 (2)
Nate Hurwitz
George Reber
- TEAMSTERS 259 (4)
Thomas C. Healey
Joseph J. Goff
Manuel R. Frasca
Samuel Feldberg

TEAMSTERS 379 (5)

Charles A. Burns
 Frank J. McMorrow
 John J. DelMonte
 Charles J. Murphy
 John J. Garvey

TEAMSTERS 380 (9)

John F. Donovan
 Luke Kramer
 William Ruddock
 Wilmer Brandon
 William O'Brien
 Harold Freethy
 Thomas A. White
 Bernard P. Cotter
 Cecil Wood

TEAMSTERS 494 (5)

Edward J. Trainor
 John Casey
 Albert Wilson
 Stephen Taveklian
 Emanuel Friedman

TEAMSTERS 496 (2)

Frank B. Smedile
 Harry Kriegsmann

TEAMSTERS 646 (1)

George J. Day

TEAMSTERS 829 (10)

James J. McCarthy
 Joseph Galvin
 Frank Patrick Murphy
 Timothy Hayes
 John Gavin
 Joseph Casaletto
 Jerome McCarthy
 Arthur J. Kilty
 John L. Sexton
 John Harrington

TYPOGRAPHICAL 13 (10)

C. Stanley Whyte
 Ernest D. Vaillencourt
 Dugald MacCallum
 Henry C. Taff
 Archibald C. MacKinnon
 Benedict M. Keating
 John J. Guthrie

WAITRESSES 112 (2)

Mildred Grattan
 Katherine McNabb

BRAINTREE**FEDERAL LABOR 22619 (3)**

Francis Rinaldi
 Francis Denning
 William Gilson

BRIDGEWATER**AFSC&ME 503 (1)**

Louis J. Bonaparte

BROCKTON**CENTRAL LABOR UNION (2)**

Henry J. Brides
 Francis E. Lavigne

CARPENTERS 624 (2)

Oscar R. Pratt
 Everett Pratt

FIREMEN & OILERS 47 (1)

Michael Riordan

LABORERS 721 (1)

Louis W. Poirier

PAINTERS 296 (1)

Charles H. Howard

STREET CARMEN 235 (1)

Arthur E. Libby

TEAMSTERS 653 (5)

Henry G. Gross
 George O'Donnell
 Roger Tinkham
 Byram McKeil
 Leo Ducharme

BROOKLINE**AFSC&ME 1358 (1)**

Francis V. Hickey

BUZZARDS BAY**AFSC&ME 1154 (1)**

Charles E. Cahill

CAMBRIDGE**CENTRAL LABOR UNION (2)**

George J. Cotter
 Joseph D. McLaughlin

AFSC&ME 612 (1)

James A. Broyer

BAKERY WORKERS 348 (2)

Marino Matarazzo

CASKET MKRS. & FURN. WRKS. 560 (1)

Howard Litchfield

LABORERS 151 (2)

Joseph L. Bonfiglio
 Joseph M. Bonfiglio

MACHINISTS 1898 (2)

Roy H. White
 Frederick S. Robertson

CHARLESTOWN**AFSC&ME 451 (1)**

Francis A. Howard

IRON WORKERS 607 (1)

Edward F. Hines

CHELSEA**BUILDING LABORERS 1421 (1)**

Arnald Rabinovitz

CHICOPEE**BARBERS 199 (1)**

Robert Lane

FEDERAL LABOR UNION 18518 (3)

Delfo Barabani
 Phil Metras
 John Brown

CHICOPEE FALLS**FEDERAL LABOR UNION 19469 (5)**

Nello Ricardi
 Joseph J. Jaszek
 Henry G. Santabar
 Howard M. Nelson
 Stephen S. Strycharz
 Jean G. Boule

CONCORD**AFSC&ME 429 (1)**

John Zaleski

DANVERS**AFSC&ME 700 (1)**

Robert A. Noel

DEDHAM**ENVELOPE WORKERS 524 (1)**

Francis Jordan

EVERETT

CHEMICAL WRKS. 57 (2)
Joseph J. Colucci
William P. Ryan

FALL RIVER

CENTRAL LABOR UNION (2)
Daniel J. McCarthy
Charles McCloskey
I.L.G.W.U. 178 (11)
Edward Koldarf
Robert Fontaine
Robert Wolk
Joseph Herowitz
Rena Pourier
Forest V. Hurman
Lucy Levesque
Evelyn Braga
Catherine Thomas
Mildred Hopkins
Mary Batag
LABORERS 610 (1)
William Mederios
PLUMBERS 135 (1)
Owen J. Cukeron
STEAMFITTERS 646
James A. Reardon
Richard B. Deane
STREET CARMEN 174 (1)
Arthur R. Cummings
TEAMSTERS 526 (3)
Bennie Costa
Lawrence R. Garell
John McQuill

FITCHBURG

CENTRAL LABOR UNION (2)
William H. Moran
Oscar Johnson
BARBERS 284 (1)
Anthony Bellia
CARPENTERS 778 (1)
Thomas Phalen
LABORERS 39 (1)
Joseph Carbone
PAPER MAKERS 12
Robert R. Humphreys
Ralph Le May
PAPER MAKERS 372 (3)
William P. Hurley
Thomas Flynn
Raymond Gallagher
STAGE EMPLOYEES 86 (1)
George Collette

FRAMINGHAM

BUILDING LABORERS 609 (3)
Philip Ottaviani
James V. Merloni
MEAT CUTTERS 343 (1)
Minot L. Powers

GLOUCESTER

CENTRAL LABOR UNION (2)
Manuel Martin
Joseph Grace
SEAFOOD WRKS. 15 (4)
Manuel Pimentel
Joseph Mesquita
Maurice Landry, Jr.
Nicholas Danna

GREENFIELD

ELECTRICAL WORKERS 761 (1)
Walter J. Kenefick

HINGHAM

AM. FED. OF GOVT. EMPS. 1438 (1)
William J. Donahue

HOLYOKE

CENTRAL LABOR UNION (2)
Kenneth E. Chalmers
Timothy F. Grady
BARTENDERS 81 (1)
Robert Geissler
BOILERMAKERS 621 (1)
Charles F. Moran
ELECTRICAL WORKERS 707 (1)
John J. Regan
FIREMEN & OILERS' 4 (1)
John A. McGrath
PAINTERS 253 (1)
Joseph A. Hortie, Jr.
SILK & RAYON WORKERS 1929 (1)
Edward A. Vanasse
STEAMFITTERS 622 (1)
James A. Croke

LAWRENCE

CENTRAL LABOR UNION (2)
John A. Callahan
Franklin J. Murphy
BARBERS 235 (1)
Louis J. Dempsey
BARTENDERS 90 (1)
George Campbell
BUILDING LABORERS 175 (1)
John A. Fusco
CARPENTERS 111 (2)
James Doiron
John Mulcahy
ELECTRICAL WORKERS 522 (1)
Joseph P. Danahy
ELECTRICAL WORKERS 1006 (1)
John J. Havey
IRON WORKERS 351 (1)
Joseph Douglas
PAINTERS 44 (1)
George A. Carson
PLUMBERS & STEAMFITTERS 283 (1)
Agustine P. Messineo
POST OFFICE CLERKS 366 (1)
John W. Mulcahy
STREET CARMEN 261 (1)
John H. Leonard
TEACHERS 1091 (1)
Alice E. Hannon
TEAMSTERS 477 (3)
Timothy H. O'Neil
Raymond V. Hill
Patrick J. Lawton
WOOLEN & WORSTER WORKERS 54 (2)
Daniel Downey

LEOMINSTER

CARPENTERS 794 (1)
Albert Lafrennie

LOWELL

CENTRAL LABOR UNION (2)
Armando V. Alberghini
Sidney E. LeBow
BARTENDERS 85 (1)
Edward F. Gath
BUILDING LABORERS 429 (1)
John P. Emerson

CARPENTERS 49 (1)
James W. Golden
ENGINEERS (Operating) 352 (1)
Albert Smith
FIREMEN & OILERS 14 (1)
Herman Koster
I.L.G.W.U. 281 (4)
Thomas P. Ahearn
Samuel McDowell
Ernest Lemieux
Mrs. Lydia Zemetres
MOVING PICTURE OPERATORS 546 (1)
Robert C. Gray
PLUMBERS 400 (1)
William P. Carroll
STAGE EMPLOYEES 36 (1)
George T. Callahan
TEACHERS 495 (1)
John J. Delmore
TEAMSTERS 49 (2)
George W. Nickles
Paul Silin
WOOLEN & WORSTED WORKERS 51 (3)
Francis J. Lyons
Charles Howard
Alice Connolly
WOOLEN & WORSTED WORKERS 734 (1)
John J. Mullen

LYNN

CENTRAL LABOR UNION (2)
John E. Williams
George L. Lewis
AMER. FED. TECH. ENGINEERS 142 (3)
James Scott
Vincent Subach
BLDG. SERV. EMP. 130 (1)
Cleanar F. Lenehan
ELECTRICAL WORKERS 377 (1)
Harold Oliver
HOTEL AND RESTAURANT 56 (1)
James Ryan
LABORERS 290 (1)
Jeremiah Calnan
MEAT CUTTERS 71 (1)
Peter V. Albacento
Michael J. Ruane
MOV. PIC. OPERATORS 245 (1)
Frank Prioli
STAGE EMPLOYEES 73 (1)
Joseph Caplan
STREET CARMEN 238 (1)
Arthur E. Ladner
TEACHERS 1037 (1)
Jasper T. Grassa
TEAMSTERS 42 (5)
Joseph F. McManus
Emile Gagnon
Frank J. Murphy
Edward J. Maney
James P. O'Brien
TYPOGRAPHICAL 120 (1)
Chester N. Twiss

MALDEN

CENTRAL LABOR UNION (2)
Betty Sokol
Aaron Velleman
ELECTRICAL WORKERS 1026 (1)
Leonard B. Stinson
FEDERAL LABOR UNION 20567 (1)
Thomas E. Bishop

FED. LABOR (Rubber Workers) 22763 (3)
Mrs. Edna Dutra
James Moran
Thomas S. Burns

MEDFIELD

AFSC&ME (Medfield State Hospital) 1190 (1)
Howard V. Doyle

MELROSE

STREET CARMEN 240 (1)
Donald Hurley

MIDDLEBORO

AFSC&ME 601 (1)
Ralph G. Ruggiro

MILFORD

I.L.G.W.U. 257 (2)
George A. Fitzpatrick
Louise E. Laronga

MILTON

BLDG. SERVICE EMPS. 376 (1)
Lewis A. Doherty

MONSON

FEDERAL LABOR 24407 (1)
John Fenton

NATICK

PAINTERS 916 (1)
Stephen J. Angleton

NEW BEDFORD

CENTRAL LABOR UNION (2)
Dorothy B. Stahre
Julia E. Daley
AFSC&ME (City Employees) 851 (1)
Henry D. Backus
ELECTRICAL WORKERS 224 (1)
James E. Murphy
I.L.G.W.U. 361
Yvonne Cuddy
Ceclia Lishyk
PLUMBERS 53 (1)
John Henry Higgins
STEAMFITTERS 644 (1)
Clarence L. Damon
TEAMSTERS 59 (5)
S. J. Jason
Manuel Souza
Ernest Tripanier
Gilbert Demello
Ernest A. Vasconcellos
UNITED TEXTILE WORKERS 25 (1)
John Vertente, Jr.

NORFOLK

AFSC&ME 464 (1)
Andrew G. Tracey

NORTHAMPTON

CENTRAL LABOR UNION (2)
William Scott
BARTENDERS 113 (1)
B. O. Tilton
BLDG. SER. EMPS. 211 (1)
Annie L. Kempkes
BUILDING SERV. EMPS. 263 (1)
James Murphy
HOTEL & REST. EMPLOYEES 773 (1)
Francis J. Lyons
LAUNDRY WORKERS 247 (1)
Annabelle Loiselle

NORWOOD

- CENTRAL LABOR UNION (2)
Manuel Goes
Charles Stevenson
- BOOKBINDERS 176 (2)
John Connolly
Charles Coughlin
- BUILDING LABORERS 138 (1)
Frank Saster
- MOTOR COACH OPERATORS 373 (1)
George W. Giannetti

PITTSFIELD

- BLDG. LABORERS 473 (1)
Naylor Taliaferro

QUINCY

- CENTRAL LABOR UNION (2)
Walter E. Lockhart
Kenneth J. Kelley
- GRANITE CUTTERS (1)
Panfile DiBona
- MEAT CUTTERS 294 (3)
William Hanberry
Joseph A. Sullivan
Raymond N. Simpson
- RETAIL CLERKS 224 (1)
Harold Belcher
- STREET CARMEN 253 (1)
William H. McNeill

READING

- AFSC&ME 965 (1)
Raul Pelletier

ROCKLAND

- FEDERAL LABOR UNION 22694 (4)
Joseph Picone
George Campbell
William Flood
Clarence Anderson

SALEM

- CENTRAL LABOR UNION (2)
John J. Sullivan
John J. Walsh, Sr.
- ELECTRICAL WORKERS 259 (1)
Eugene F. Gilgan
- STREET CARMEN 246 (1)
Joseph J. Nabozny

SOMERVILLE

- CENTRAL LABOR UNION (2)
Frank Mangan
- BAKERY WORKERS 458 (2)
John P. Quinn
Wilfred J. Trugeon
- INTL. BRO. BOILERMAKERS, IRON
SHIP BLDRS. & HELPERS 651 (1)
Nunaiato A. Antonnello

SPRINGFIELD

- CENTRAL LABOR UNION (2)
Roy Surprenant
Fenton Kelley
- BAKERY WORKERS 32 (1)
Eugene Pasini
- BARBERS 30 (1)
W. T. Fitzgerald
- BARTENDERS 67 (3)
Harold M. Maloney
Timothy D. Donovan
David Dewling

CARPENTERS 177 (2)

Harry P. Hogan
Raymond Siwinski

ELECTRICAL WORKERS 7 (1)

William J. Wylie

ENGINEERS (Operating) 98 (2)

James J. Bird
Kenneth C. Wright

**FEDERAL LABOR UNION (Perkins
Machine) 18385 (3)**

Eugene M. Warner
Charles Gravel
Leonard G. Riley

FEDERAL LABOR UNION 20681 (2)

Robert E. Morrison
Ralph Wallenios

FEDERAL LABOR UNION 22804 (4)

Alfred J. Lee
Raymond Duffy
John Marco
Joseph Sledziewski

FEDERAL LABOR UNION 24666 (1)

John J. Scanlon

FEDERAL LABOR UNION 24850 (1)

Fred M. Barwikowski

FIRE FIGHTERS 648 (2)

Daniel J. Lawler
Melvin L. Degon

**INT. LADIES GARMENT WORKERS 75
(3)**

Jack Albano
Mary Savasta
Emil Lambert

**INT. LADIES GARMENT WORKERS 226
(8)**

Sol Chick Chaikin
Norma Jean Maiola
Jacqueline Thornton
Alberta Usclamann
Millie Organ
Lucy Zollo
Gloria Belsito
Kay Ciccaneli

IRON WORKERS 357 (1)

James F. Fleming

LABORERS (Building) 999 (3)

William Francis
Andrew Calvanese
Zigmund Jurczyk

LATHERS 25 (1)

Roland J. Lanalley

PAINTERS 257 (1)

Robert Brunette

PLUMBERS 89 (1)

Thomas F. Egan

POST OFFICE CLERKS 479 (1)

James E. Walsh

PRINTING PRESSMEN 488 (1)

Josh McElligot

SHEET METAL WORKERS 63 (1)

James Capeless

STREET CARMEN 448 (2)

Samuel P. Boudreau
Robert E. O'Sullivan

TEAMSTERS 404 (5)

William J. Anderson
Edward F. Abare
Fred N. St. John
Lincoln D. MacArthur
Thomas J. O'Connor

TAUNTON**CARPENTERS 1035 (1)**

Arthur Ancil

HOD CARRIERS 876 (1)

John Fernandes

TEWKSBURY

AFSC&ME 842 (1)
Kenneth Knapp

WALTHAM

BUILDING LABORERS 560 (1)
Cletis F. Mayer
Salvatore Pavonne

ELECTRICAL WORKERS 1505 (25)

Francis J. Briand
David J. Coady, Jr.
John J. Casey
Francis W. Hunter
James A. Johnson
John O'Toole
James Anderson
Margaret Pellegrini
Lawrence Thompson
Gordon Rupp
David Agnew
Ruth Carney
Esther Grabski
John O'Keefe
Jane Reikard
Frank Richardson
John Giordano
Mildred Petralia
James Cheyne, Jr.
Anthony Zwoncus
Frederick Newman
Mary Ciommo
Julius Gordon
Wilbur Simpson
Melvin Eddy

MACHINISTS 1836 (1)
John Albert Troy

STAGE EMPLOYEES 505 (1)
Vincent T. Kavanaugh

STREET CARMEN 600 (1)
Lawrence J. Duffy

WATERTOWN

FEDERAL LABOR UNION (Rubber
Workers) 21914 (15)

Joseph P. Talarico
Joseph Hughes
Samuel DeLuca
Paul Muscatel
Frank J. Morreale
Oscar Carlson
Ann Shapazian
Joseph Arona
Frank Miceli
Manuel Brown
Harry O'Connor
William Hay
William Fulginita
Edmund Ostaszewski
S. A. Percoco

WESTFIELD

CENTRAL LABOR UNION (2)
Benjamin G. Hull
Frederick Rochford

FEDERAL LABOR UNION 20291 (2)
Anthony Kpecynynski
Edward Wall

FEDERAL LABOR UNION 24295 (1)
Jeanette M. Tripp

LAUNDRY WORKERS 77 (1)
John W. Lind

WEYMOUTH

CARPENTERS 1550 (1)
John Wm. Knox

WORCESTER

CENTRAL LABOR UNION (2)
Alfred A. Saltus
Philip F. Coyle

AFSC&ME 877 (1)
V. Frank Paciello

AFSC&ME 1009 (1)
William O'Donnell

BAKERY & CONF. WKRS. 251 (1)
Harold Lee

BAKERY WORKERS 133 (1)
Maurice Kashnow

CARPENTERS 107 (3)
Michael Silk
Randolph H. Stidsen
Andrew Skiniska

ELECTRICAL WORKERS 96 (1)
Samuel J. Donnelly

FEDERAL LABOR UNION 24031 (1)
Francis J. Quinn

FIRE FIGHTERS 1009 (1)
Earl Patnod

HOTEL & REST. 95 (1)
James P. Laughlin

IRON WORKERS 57 (1)
Thomas F. DelNegro

LABORERS 243 (3)
Frank A. Lopriore
Carmen W. Martone
Louis Naple

MEAT CUTTERS 137 (1)
George Fitzpatrick

MOLDERS 5 (1)
Roland O. Belanger

MUSICIANS 143 (2)
George E. Gallagher
John J. Morrissey

RETAIL STORE EMPLOYEES 826 (2)
Edith F. Eaton
Francis Dolan

STAGE EMPLOYEES 96 (1)
George Flynn

STEAMFITTERS 408 (1)
James J. Murray

STREET CARMEN 22 (2)
Paul J. Greenfield
James B. McNamara

TEAMSTERS 170 (4)
Chester G. Fitzpatrick
David D. Smith
Anthony J. Carlo
Patrick Gabriella

TYPOGRAPHICAL 165 (1)
James J. Quinn

WEB PRESSMEN 29 (1)
Cyriel Rogiers

Delegate Grady: Mr. Chairman I move the Delegates be seated with voice and vote.

A Delegate: Mr. Chairman.

President Brides: What is the pleasure of the Delegates?

Same Delegate: Under personal privilege, I hold in my hand the credentials of Eleanor T. Linehan. I make a motion that it be accepted on the floor.

President Brides: In order that the delegate may be informed and the delegates to the Convention may be informed, this matter has been referred to the Credentials Committee, which is going to meet immediately after this morning's session in behalf of the delegates that you have spoken about. I recommend that to the body.

Same Delegate: I will allow it.

President Brides: The question comes on accepting the Chairman's Report that the delegates be seated with voice and vote. All those in favor, please signify by saying "aye" Those opposed "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

At this time, Secretary Kelley will read to you the Convention Committees.

Secretary Kelley: Mr. Chairman and Delegates, the following are the Convention Committees that have been appointed. I will ask the delegates to pay strict attention so that you will know to what Committee you have been appointed.

COMMITTEES ON CREDENTIALS

TIMOTHY F. GRADY, Electrical Workers, Local 707, Holyoke, Chairman
FRANK J. McMORROW, Teamsters, Local 379, Boston
HOWARD V. DOYLE, AFSC&ME, Local 1190, Medfield
MATTHEW CURTIN, Street Carmen, Local 589, Boston
HERMAN KOSTER, Firemen & Oilers, Local 14, Lowell
JOHN J. MULCAHY, Carpenters, Local 111, Lawrence

COMMITTEE ON RULES

JOSEPH DYER, Bricklayers-at-Large, Chairman
MANUEL SOUZA, Teamsters, Local 59, New Bedford
JAMES E. BROOKS, Sheet Metal Workers, Local 17, Boston
JOHN E. BURWELL, Fire Fighters, Local 718, Boston
ARTHUR ANCTIL, Carpenters, Local 1035, Taunton
SALVATORE PAVONE, Building Laborers, Local 560, Waltham
JOSEPH SLATTERY, Electrical Workers, Local 103, Boston
MARY LEVIN, ILGWU, Local 291, Boston
GEORGE FITZPATRICK, ILGWU, Local 257, Milford
MICHAEL HARRINGTON, Carpenters, Local 56, Boston
JAMES JOHNSON, Local 1505, IBEW, Waltham
GEORGE ROBERTSON, Retail Store Clerks, Local 711, Boston
THOMAS F. TIGHE, Teamsters, Local 25, Boston
TIMOTHY HOURIHAN, Street Carmen, Local 589, Boston
MICHAEL J. RUANE, Central Labor Union, Salem

COMMITTEE ON OFFICERS' REPORTS

JAMES MURPHY, Post Office Clerks, Local 100, Boston, Chairman
ERNEST A. JOHNSON, Asbestos Workers, Local 6, Boston
HERBERT S. FERRIS, Electrical Workers, Local 223, Brockton
WALTER McLAUGHLIN, Pressmen's Assistants, Local 18, Boston

JOSEPH M. BONFIGLIO, Laborers, Local 151, Cambridge
EDWARD SULLIVAN, Building Service, Local 254, Boston
ROY SUPRENANT, Painters, Local 257, Springfield
JOSEPH STEFANI, Cooks & Pastry Cooks, Local 186, Boston
CHARLES KELLEY, Iron Workers, Local 501, Boston
JAMES BROYER, AFSC&ME, Local 612, Cambridge
DAVID COADY, IBEW, Local 1505, Waltham
ROSE NORWOOD, Building Service, Local 397, Boston
BERTRAM KOHL, C.L.U., Boston
WM. T. FITZGERALD, Barbers Union, Local 30, Springfield
CHARLES GRAVEL, Federal Labor Union, Local 18385, Springfield

COMMITTEE ON SECRETARY-TREASURER-LEGISLATIVE AGENT'S REPORT

STANLEY WHYTE, Typographical Union, Local 13, Boston, Chairman
EDWARD JENKINS, Teamsters, Local 25, Boston
SIDNEY LEBOW, Central Labor Union, Lowell
PATRICK COLEMAN, Retail Clerks, Local 711, Boston
EDWARD REARDON, Distillery Workers, Local 8, Boston
JOHN WILLIAMS, Central Labor Union, Lynn
JOHN J. HURLEY, Bartenders, Local 34, Boston
PETER A. REILLY, Carpenters, Local 40, Boston
THOMAS FREEMAN, Machinists, Local 264, Boston
JOHN J. WIGEHAM, Boot & Shoe Workers 'O', Boston
JOHN J. DELMONTE, Teamsters, Local 379, Boston
EDWARD McLAUGHLIN, Iron Workers, Local 7, Boston
GEORGE E. GALLAGHER, Musicians, Local 143, Worcester
JOSEPH TALARICO, Federal Labor Union, Local 21914, Watertown
WILLIAM J. ANDERSON, Teamsters, Local 404, Springfield

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS

SAMUEL J. DONNELLY, Electrical Workers, Local 96, Worcester, Chairman
ALFRED ELLIS, Sheet Metal Workers, Local 17, Boston
SOL CHICK CHAIKIN, ILGWU, Local 286, Springfield
HENRY TAFF, Typographical, Local 13, Boston
THOMAS HEALEY, Teamsters, Local 259, Boston
WILLIAM V. WARD, AFSC&ME, Local 648, Boston
JOHN J. MULLEN, Woolen & Worsted Workers, Local 734, Lowell

AARON VELLEMAN, Central Labor Union, Malden
 ROY DeCOSTA, Retail Clerks, Local 711, Boston
 PHIL KRAMER, ILGWU, Local 46, Boston
 JOSEPH McCARTHY, Building Service, Local 254, Boston
 MICHAEL GORMLEY, Street Carmen, Local 589, Boston
 ARTHUR J. PAYETTE, Moving Picture Operators, Local 186, Springfield
 MATTHEW L. McGRATH, Building Service Employees, Local 143, Boston
 JASPER T. GRASSE, Teachers, Local 1037, Lynn

COMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTION

JOHN CARROLL, Cement Masons, Local 554, Boston, Chairman
 JOHN J. KEARNEY, Bartenders, Local 34, Boston
 ANTHONY DeANDRADE, Paper Handlers, Local 21, Boston
 WILLIAM KELLY, Meat Cutters, Local 592, Boston
 FRANKLIN MURPHY, Central Labor Union, Lawrence
 JOE PICONE, Federal Labor Union, Local 22694, Rockland
 MANUEL PIMENTEL, Sea Food Workers, Gloucester
 BENNIE COSTA, Teamsters, Local 526, Fall River
 CHARLES W. WARREN, Retail Store Employees, 711, Boston
 ANDREW McGLINCHEY, IBEW, Local 1505, Waltham
 BERT NICKERSON, Musicians, Local 9, Boston
 JOHN C. KABACHUS, Fire Fighters, Local 718, Boston
 RAYMOND GALLAGHER, Paper Makers, Local 372, Fitchburg
 JOHN KNOX, Carpenters, Local 1550, Weymouth
 MICHAEL REARDON, Firemen & Oilers, Local 47, Brockton

COMMITTEE ON GRIEVANCE

JAMES R. J. MacDONALD, Hoisting Engineers, Local 4, Boston, Chairman
 EDWARD J. TRAINOR, Teamsters, Local 494, Boston
 WALTER KENEFICK, IBEW, Local 761, Greenfield
 STEPHEN McCLOSKEY, Central Labor Union, Boston
 PETE ALBACENTO, Meat Cutters, Local 71, Lynn
 JOHN BROWN, Federal Labor Union, Local 18518, Chicopee
 MARGARET PELLEGRINI, IBEW, Local 1505, Waltham
 DOROTHY B. STAIRE, Central Labor Union, New Bedford
 GEORGE C. LEWIS, Central Labor Union, Lynn
 KENNETH CHALMERS, Street Carmen, Local 537, Holyoke

HENRY NOLAN, Electrical Workers, Local 104, Boston
 JAMES P. LOUGHLIN, Hotel and Restaurant Employees, Local 95, Worcester
 KENNETH WRIGHT, Engineers, Local 98, Springfield
 ALFRED LaFRENNIE, Carpenters 778, Fitchburg

COMMITTEE ON GUESTS

CHARLES A. BURNS, Teamsters, Local 379, Boston, Chairman
 VINCENT DiNUNNO, Laborers, Local 22, Boston
 THOMAS W. BOWE, Street Carmen, Local 589, Boston
 NICHOLAS P. MORRISSEY, Teamsters, Local 25, Boston
 JAMES WALSH, Post Office Clerks, Local 497, Springfield

COMMITTEE ON SERGEANT-AT-ARMS

MICHAEL J. NORTON, Teamsters, Local 25, Boston, Chairman
 PAUL J. GREENFIELD, Street Carmen, Local 22, Worcester
 DANIEL F. DOWNEY, Textile Workers, Local 54, Lawrence

COMMITTEE ON

STANDING COMMITTEES' REPORT

EDWARD F. HINES, Iron Workers, Local 607, Charlestown, Chairman
 JOHN STUART, Boot & Shoe Workers, Local 703, Boston
 KATHERINE McNABB, Waitresses, Local 112, Boston
 JOHN O'TOOLE, IBEW, Local 1505, Waltham
 RICHARD BUCK, Compressed Air Workers, Local 88, Boston
 JOSEPH P. McNAMARA, Firemen & Oilers, Local 3, Boston
 BURTON F. RILEY, Printing Pressmen, Local 67, Boston
 ARTHUR MARTIN, Teachers, Local 66, Boston
 JOHN DONOVAN, Laundry Workers, Local 66, Boston
 FRED CABUZZI, Bakery Workers, Local 20, Boston
 WILLIAM CLOHERTY, Technical Engineers, Local 105, Boston
 HAROLD P. McQUEENEY, Railway Clerks, Local 2028, Boston
 JAMES J. McCARTHY, Teamsters, Local 829, Boston
 GEORGE FITZPATRICK, Meat Cutters, Local 137, Worcester
 ANDREW F. HICKEY, Hatters, Local 87, Amesbury

COMMITTEE ON UNION LABELS

MARTIN J. CASEY, Electrotypers, Local 11, Boston, Chairman
 LOUIS GOVINI, Hotel & Club Service Employees, Local 277, Boston

HOWARD LITCHFIELD, Casket Makers,
Local 560, Cambridge
CHESTER TWISS, Typographical, Local 120,
Lynn
WALTER LOCKHART, Central Labor Union,
Quincy
JOSEPH SLEDZIEWSKI, Federal Labor
Union, 22804, Springfield
MARY SMYTHE, Department Store Em-
ployees, Local 846, Boston
PHILIP COYLE, Central Labor Union,
Worcester

That, Mr. Chairman and Delegates, constitutes the Convention Committee appointments. The complete list showing the complete rostrum of the membership of these various Committees will be posted on the bulletin board outside in the foyer.

I will ask the Chairman of the Rules Committee, Joseph Dyer, and the members of his Committee to come to the platform as soon as possible, in order that they may meet and report back the first order of business this afternoon, the rules of order that will govern this Convention.

President Brides: The question comes on concurrence of the Secretary's report of the many Committees that have been set up. All those in favor, please signify by saying "aye". Those opposed "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

You will notice on this morning's program that at this hour we were supposed to have had United States Senator Leverett P. Saltonstall. Secretary Kelley has just reported to you that he will be unable to attend this Convention because of duties in Washington. We have with us this morning a young fellow who is going to speak very briefly to us in behalf of the Union Label Promotion. He is Director of Public Relations of the Bakery & Confectionery Workers International Union of America—William A. Ring.

I now present to you Bill Ring.

WILLIAM A. RING

Director of Public Relations in Union Label Promotions, Bakery & Confectionery Workers International Union, A.F.L.

Thanks so much. Brothers and Sisters of this great Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, your good Chairman here mentioned that the Honorable Senator Saltonstall was supposed to speak in this spot and I don't presume to fill his shoes and I don't think I would want to with some of the things that he has done in the United States Senate. However, be that as it may, as the Director of Public Relations in Union Label Promotions of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers International Union, I do want to convey the fraternal greetings of our International Union. I do want to say this, that I really appreciate the opportunity of appearing here before you today and presenting some of the ideas and thoughts that we have in the field of public relations and Union label promotion.

We realize that in this day and age when we are beset on every side by adverse legislation and those who would destroy the organized labor movement, that we have to do something about it.

Our International Union is attempting to do something and; we are meeting with a great deal of success in our various programs.

Speaking through the field of Public Relations, I think it is more incumbent than ever before that Local Unions and International Unions avail themselves of every opportunity of presenting to the general public the things for which the organized labor movement stands. Too long we have stood off by ourselves and let people criticize our various activities, which sometimes are quite unwarranted, without trying to do anything in rebuttal. This is wrong. It doesn't portray the organized labor movement in its true light to the great American public.

We, of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers International Union, have been encouraging our Local Unions, Joint Executive Boards and State Councils, to sponsor radio broadcasts, particularly newscasts, where we go into the homes of the great American public, not trying to subvert the news, but telling them things that happen in the organized labor movement that are typical of the things that we do to benefit the lives of the people in the various communities.

Particularly is this true when you know and I know the many fine things that organized labor does for the people in the community in which they reside. How many people in your community realize the things that organized labor stands for in promoting the public good?

Now, we have been lax on that particular angle. We have not let the public know what we in the organized labor movement stand for. For instance, in public housing, in schools, improvements of roads, etc.

You see, we are portrayed only too often as a very selfish group who seek only to improve those things that affect the members of organized labor when in reality every bit of legislation that we as an organization promote is for the benefit of everyone in the community.

We of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers in our own small way attempt to get this message across. How many times have you see the Building Trades in your particular areas go to the rescue of some distressed person, either by building a home for them after they have been burned out or they have had some catastrophe which they cannot cover with their own meagre finances? You have seen them go out and help orphanages and help in every type of public enterprise.

We think that that is a very fine thing and should be encouraged, but furthermore, the public should know about it.

Now, how does that fit in with Union Label promotion? We think that everything that we do is either in the field of public relations and Union Label promotion and we as an International Union spend vast sums of money on promoting the Union label of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers, with the labor movement, of course, and the general public.

We, as an International Union, and our local Unions, try to carry the message to the public that our Union Label is a symbol of quality and that every product that carries it was produced under clean and sanitary conditions by skilled union craftsmen. And you would be amazed at the things that we are able to accomplish with our union label and the support we gain when we just work at it. And believe me our organizations are constantly working at bringing the union label of our International before you, as you can witness by our display in the back of this auditorium.

We never missed an opportunity to present it in its most favorable light. Our International Union is the only International Union that participates in the world famous Tournament of Roses in Pasadena every New Year's Day. We do that because we indirectly go into the homes

of millions of people throughout the United States.

I understand that Tuesday evening in the ballroom of the Hotel, our film on the Tournament of Roses will be shown. I think you will enjoy it. We carry a Union Label message, it is true, but we also provide a great deal of entertainment with this reel.

Now, we say this, organized labor through the support of the Union Label has it within its own power to economically pull itself up by its own bootstraps. If you stop to figure this, the organized labor movement and a group according to the B.L.S. statistics averages: practically more than \$2,000 a year more than the unorganized worker.

That creates in the organized labor movement a class market and we as a group, if we support ourselves on the product that we as members of organized labor produce, then we are doing the job for every member of organized labor.

Let's look at it for every organized member of labor. Some of the organizations don't promote the Union Label the way they should, but we say in the Bakery and Confectionery Workers that a shop is not 100 per cent Union in our minds until they have the Union Label on their products.

We are proud of our Union Label and what it stands for. We know that with your help and the assistance which has been so generously given in the past, that we can reach even greater heights and we trust and we hope that the deliberations of this Convention will see fit to put even greater emphasis on a strong public relations program carrying the message of organized labor to the community, portraying our movement in its true light, and also to put great emphasis on the promotion of the Union Label.

With those two implements at our hands there is nothing stopping us on the job that we want to do, because in reality we are working for people. Our whole interests are bound up in the betterment of the members whom we represent.

Let me assure you, ladies and gentlemen, that the Bakery & Confectionery workers will be in the forefront on any such type of program that is initiated.

I wish to take this opportunity of thanking you for the time allotted me to speak to this Convention. I do hope that when you return to your respective communities and local Unions you will remind your membership and your friends to purchase only Union Label bakery and confectionery products.

President Brides: Thank you, Bill, not only for your kindly filling in, but for your educational program that you have given to the delegates this morning.

At this time we are going to have another speaker, one who has attended many of our Conventions and who has spoken to you at the last five Conventions.

At this time I am going to present to you Julius Bernstein, Executive Secretary of the Boston Labor Committee to Combat Intolerance.

JULIUS BERNSTEIN

Executive Secretary, Boston Labor Committee to Combat Intolerance

Thank you very much, President Brides. Officers and Delegates to the Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, it is a pleasure to be able to be here again with you today to present the Annual Report of our Committee which by resolution functions

as the human relation's arm of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

During the past year our Committee, as in the past, has continued to work in conjunction with community organizations for the advancement of civil rights in our own Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

We are very happy about the fact that during this past year our Committee was of a good deal of help in the City of Boston. Particularly during the past year it has been the privilege of our Committee as the representative of the Labor Movement in the human relation's field to work with the Mayor's Committee in the City of Boston in aiding in bringing about an alleviation of some of the problems that have arisen in that city.

The problems there at one period threatened to become quite acute because of the changing neighborhoods and various racial tensions that had arisen.

At the moment we are very happy to say that these tensions have been alleviated.

At the same time our Committee has also been of help to the Greater Boston Council for Youth, an organization that was founded by the Red Feather Agencies in Boston and today includes some 80 organizations similar to ours that are interested in aiding young people to develop better relationships between themselves and the community at large.

One of the most important programs conducted by our organization during the past year was our annual labor institute on human relations. In regard to that institute, we would like to extend our sincere thanks for the help that they gave us, to Secretary-Treasurer Kelley, who functions as Chairman of our Committee, and also to the officers of the Boston Central Labor Union, who aided mightily in the success of our Institute. We would like also to extend sincere thanks to Father Gavin of Boston College and the staff of the school, who also did a good deal toward contributing to the success of the institute.

Perusing of our work during the past year in Massachusetts, we have been very gratified in noting from our records that there has been a decided decrease before the Massachusetts Commission against Discrimination in terms of reports of cases in important areas such as employment, schooling and housing, where discrimination has frequently occurred.

We realize, of course, that discriminatory practices have been made increasingly unfashionable. However, we also recognize that it would be naive to believe that it is completely dead.

We do realize that the recent Supreme Court Decision applying to public school segregation was an epochal victory for the principle of equality of opportunity in the United States. We must admit, however, that we are sincerely disturbed by the new methods being used by the hatemongers in this country.

The hatemongers in the United States have abandoned their former brash and obvious tactics. Now, they have become quite a bit more skillful. They are more cunning. They use publicity in public relations to aid them in spreading their bigotry. Their deceptive attacks have enabled the hatemongers to worm their way into new and decent groups in the community and they have as a result become more potentially dangerous because of the support and the alliances they have won for themselves.

These hatemongers today no longer stand around and merely holler and merely cuss at minority groups of whom they disapprove. Today they subtly use and exploit issues such as Communism in the United Nations and National Economic Policies, to jump on minority

groups. We have seen this quite frequently in top level issues.

In 1952, for example, we saw thousands of citizens who, rightfully or wrongfully, wanted to vote for General MacArthur as President, casting their vote for him on the ticket of the Christian Nationalist Party, little knowing that actually this Party was the creation of that master hatemonger, Gerald L. K. Smith.

We have also seen these groups utilizing the United Nations as a basis for their bigoted attacks. We have seen them attack the teaching materials of UNESCO, not because these materials were ineffectual, but because they tended to bring out the importance of decent human relations among individuals. These hatemongers in their current drive use such fancy names for their organizations, such deceptive names as "The National Council for American Education", or "The National Economic Council" or "The American Heritage Protective Committee."

And I should like to point out that we here in Massachusetts are not free from these phony organizations that have been developed by the hatemongers.

I have with me today the program that was recently outlined and has not as yet been publicly announced of a new organization in this State to be known as "America First of Massachusetts", a revival of the old group that existed many years ago.

Among the five names that are signed to the grandiose document that calls itself "The Program and the Objectives of America First of Massachusetts" we find that three out of the five members of the Executive Committee are known as out and out bigots on the scene here in Massachusetts. They have distributed not merely bigoted literature, but literature that has also attacked time and time again the program to the American Labor Movement because of these people labor and decent human relations are synonymous. They can't stomach the organized labor movement and they don't intend to.

They recognize as we do that the Union movement can remain strong and effective only if we do not allow ourselves to be divided by the misunderstandings that spring from prejudice and the strife that breeds on discrimination.

I will admit to you quite frankly today that "America First of Massachusetts" has not as yet been publicly proclaimed to the community. I do hope that by mentioning this organization here today we will give them the type of send-off that they do not particularly care for, for they certainly do not care to be known in the community on the basis of their true face, on the basis of their true picture and their true beliefs.

Frankly, this has been a long and a somewhat trying year for your Labor Committee to Combat Intolerance. Our work has gone into many fields. It has also gone into many areas. As in the past, we have been called upon to service not only the locals of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, but also to go into the States of Maine and New Hampshire to present some of our programs and some of our materials for the trade unionists in those areas.

It has been admittedly trying but none the less pleasant to bring the message of decent

human relationships, of good neighborliness to the trade unionists in the neighboring areas.

It is our hope that during the coming year the trade union movement here in Massachusetts will continue to sponsor wholeheartedly inter-group relations programs. I would sincerely urge you to do all in your power to continue to publicize information concerning the availability of public agencies in this Commonwealth, public agencies designed to fight against, to investigate and to right the wrongs of discrimination in employment, in schools and in public resorts.

It is very important that our trade unions encourage the general public on meeting with instances of discrimination; to bring those instances to light so that they may be investigated and so that they may be acted upon as the need may be.

Once again it is a pleasure to be with you. We shall be here with you through the Convention. You will find in the rear on the left side of the hall from the platform or on your right as you look at the platform, our display table with our literature. We do hope you will help yourselves to that literature. Should you find any there that you would care to have in volume for your Locals, we would be very happy to provide it to you. Simply leave your names and addresses with us.

If there are any questions that we can answer for you concerning our program or our services, we shall be very happy to do so. Thank you very much.

President Brides: Thank you Julius Bernstein, for your constructive talk here today in behalf of such a great cause. I want you to know that we have followed your work for many years and we know that your work is constructive and is in the interest of the labor movement also.

At this time I am going to introduce to you the Chairman of the Rules Committee, who is going to call his delegates together so that we may be able to work under the rules this afternoon. Chairman Joseph Dyer.

Delegate Dyer: Thank you very much, Chairman Brides. I would like to make an announcement. Mr. Chairman, the Committee on Rules will meet in the Green Room as soon as possible. I would like to call off the names of the Committee.

(Names of Members of the Rules Committee were read.)

If we meet right away we can get it over quickly and report back this afternoon. We will meet in the Green Room at the right here.

President Brides: If the delegates whose names have just been read off will immediately meet right after this morning's session in the room, the Green Room on the right here, you will have your work accomplished so that we will be able to go to work in the afternoon session.

Is there any other Chairman of any other Committee who would like to report? Any Chairman of any other Committee?

If there is no other Chairman of any Committee who would like to report, this morning's session is adjourned until 2 p.m. this afternoon. The morning session is adjourned.

(Adjourned until 2 p.m.)

MONDAY, AUGUST 2, 1954

AFTERNOON SESSION

The meeting convened at 2:00 p.m., President Brides presiding.

President Brides: Will the delegates kindly take chairs? The Convention will please come to order. At this time the Chairman of the Rules Committee will report. Mr. Dyer.

Delegate Dyer: Mr. Chairman, your Committee on Rules met during recess and made out the rules for this Convention plus two amendments to Section 5-A. The Rules of the Convention shall be as follows:

RULES OF ORDER

(Adopted at 68th Annual Convention
August, 1954)

1. At the opening of the Convention, the President shall take the chair, call the Convention to order and the Secretary shall read the Call. The President shall administer the oath to subscribe to the purchase and promotion of goods bearing union labels, cards, buttons or other insignia showing they are produced under conditions satisfactory to members of unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

2. A roll call shall be taken upon any question before the Convention upon demand of 25 delegates.

3. Seventy-five delegates shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

4. All resolutions, amendments to the Constitution, or grievances, to be considered by the Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, must be submitted to the Secretary-Treasurer in writing in triplicate copies and must bear the signature of an affiliated union or an accredited delegate to the Convention.

Resolutions, amendments to the Constitution, or grievances to be considered by the Convention, must be received by the Secretary-Treasurer at headquarters 30 days immediately preceding the opening of the Convention. Resolutions, amendments to the Constitution, or grievances, received or submitted after the time hereinbefore stipulated must obtain a majority vote of the delegates present to be admitted. Resolutions, amendments to the Constitution, or grievances, received or submitted after the closing session of the 2nd day of the Convention must receive a two-thirds vote of the delegates present to be admitted.

5. The sessions of the Convention shall be held between the hours of 9:30 a.m. and 12 m. and from 2 to 5 p.m., except that on the opening day the session shall convene at 10 a.m. The afternoon session of the first or second day of the Convention as designated by the Executive Council in conjunction with the local Convention Committee shall be given over to entertainment. On the succeeding days, the Convention will devote its entire time to the business of the Convention.

5A. Announcements concerning caucuses to be held during the time the Convention is in session may not be made either by the Chairman or any delegate.

5B. No person shall solicit, sell or seek donations from the delegates unless and until a request has been made of the presiding officer and permission granted by the Convention.

5C. No delegate or person shall distribute any literature or other material at the Convention unless and until permission has been granted by the Chairman.

6. Any member rising to speak shall, after being recognized by the Chair, give his name, the name and number of the local he represents and the location of the same.

7. The limitation of debate on all questions shall be five minutes, subject to the discretion of the Chair. No delegate shall be permitted to speak more than twice on any one question without two-thirds vote of the Convention.

8. After a motion is stated by the presiding officer, or read, it may be withdrawn by the mover, at any time previous to the amendment or final decision, by consent of the Convention.

9. When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received but to adjourn; to lay on the table; for the previous question; to postpone to a certain day; to commit; or to amend—which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they stand arranged. The first three shall not be amended and shall be decided without debate; a two-thirds vote being necessary to carry a motion for the previous question.

10. Any amendment or resolution properly introduced cannot be laid on the table until the introducer of such amendment or resolution has had an opportunity to speak.

11. When a motion or question has once been put and carried, it shall be in order for any member who voted in the majority to move for a reconsideration thereof; but a motion to reconsider, having been put and lost, shall not be renewed.

12. A motion to suspend the rules must receive the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present, and shall be decided without debate.

13. The rules of one Convention shall remain in force until the Committee on Rules shall report at the Next Convention and the report be accepted.

14. Roberts' Manual shall be the recognized authority on all questions not provided in these laws.

Delegate Dyer: Those are the recommendations of the Committee, Mr. Chairman, and I move their adoption.

President Brides: The question comes on concurrence and adoption of the rules that have been submitted by the Rules Committee. Is there anything to be said on the question? If not, all those in favor, please signify by saying "aye". Those opposed "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Al Saltus, Chairman of the Central Labor Union Entertainment Committee, would like to make an announcement which is very important to a great many of the delegates.

Delegate Saltus: Thank you, President Brides. I just want to reiterate what I said this morning. In your packet you received from the Credentials Committee is a sticker you may place on the rear window of your car. It will be honored by the Police Department of the city of Worcester. For your own protection, for less headaches for your President and myself, put that sticker on the rear window of your car.

President Brides: Now, I hope the delegates clearly understand that the stickers are in your

envelopes, and please place them on the cars. If any delegate has any trouble, if he will see Al Saltus, he will take care of it.

The question comes on accepting the Rules Committee's Report and discharge of the Committee. Do I hear a motion to that effect?

A Delegate: I so move, Mr. Chairman.

President Brides: It has been regularly moved and seconded that the Rules Committee's Report be accepted and the Committee be discharged with thanks. All those in favor, please signify by saying "aye". Those opposed "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

The first speaker this afternoon is one who is well acquainted with a great many of the delegates and members of the American Federation of Labor in the Greater Boston area, one who has on many occasions come to many membership meetings of the American Federation of Labor Locals within the Greater Boston Area and talked to them on behalf of a great cause within the City of Boston.

He has done an outstanding job on behalf of those who have come in from the labor movement to seek not only material benefits, but to come into this Boston Evening Clinic for examinations. He has at all times been very friendly and very helpful to the members of the American Federation of Labor in Greater Boston, and it gives me great pleasure to introduce to you this afternoon, our first speaker, Dr. Morris Cohen of the Boston Evening Clinic. Dr. Morris Cohen.

DR. MORRIS COHEN Boston Evening Clinic

Mr. Brides, officers and friends of labor, I am here presumably to speak about the work that we are doing to help serve you, to assure that you have good health, to assure that you hold onto what sometimes and very oftentimes is the only asset that you have in supporting yourself and family.

Before speaking on how we are trying to solve this, your problem, and it is a very great problem, I think we ought to try to tell you what is taking place not only in the community but in the country as a whole in relation to welfare and sickness in so far as the working man and woman is concerned.

It is of great interest for you to know that in this great country of ours with the great advances and strides we have made in preventive medicine and in method of treating sickness and disability, that there are 28 millions of us who are suffering from some sickness or disability. I think we have to take interest in the fact, as it affects each and every one of us, that two million workers are out of work every year because of sickness and that is outside of industrial sickness and disability.

But when you figure the economic angle of it, which you are most concerned with, you must think of the fact that that equals 500 million work days lost to you and to industry each year. We sometimes wonder what shall we do about it? What shall we do to see that the working man and woman retains his health to be able to work to support his family, and then we see that there has been some attempt—I am not here to speak for socialized medicine or against socialized medicine—as I did when I first began to talk to you, I told you I am here as your friend to tell you what I in my own humble way and those associated with me have thought of the best means to correct the situation, to help you in that respect.

Now, these means that we are taking today are so-called assurance or insurance, and I

sometimes wonder whether in some of these things we hear about, whether those that make more noise and create more fear think they are accomplishing the most good. Although I am here as a doctor, again it isn't like the old times where you need to be afraid of me. When I tell you I do not try to create this fear, I just speak of these things as what can we do about it. When they tell you that there are 10 million of us suffering from heart disease or seven million or eight million suffering from arthritis, more than one million completely disabled, or when they tell you there are 500,000 cancer cases or 600,000 tuberculosis cases, may I shock you a little bit to tell you that the latest statistics, the latest findings in our community in Massachusetts finds that tuberculosis has been on the increase within our State population.

These measures of insurance, and I wish they hadn't applied the word catastrophic illness to create more fear—I like to think of our great President Roosevelt when he said "The only thing to fear is fear" and so rather I want to speak in the vein of giving hope and say that we can do something about it.

Now, these insurances that we hear so much about as trying to do something about illness and disability, just think of the pittance that it covers today—about 15 per cent of the cost of illness which runs into the figure of about \$10 billions of dollars, and it is sad sometimes to think that those who have to pay that bill themselves today owe nearly \$1 billion dollars on that health bill for service in the past year.

Don't you agree that—I am sure you are all sufficiently intelligent to understand that prevention, prevention, prevention, preventive medicine that you used to hear so much about—we used to tell you to go to the clinics to get examined, get examined, get examined, and we find that the out-patient clinics have reduced in attendance nearly 50 per cent. That is the place where you and everybody that you know could afford to go to be examined and be told that we must do something to prevent serious sickness or disability.

Now, the attendance at those clinics has reduced nearly 50 per cent. Why? I do not like, no more than you do, to see the working person come in—"I have been having so much pain" and find that he has cancer in every rib of the body.

Neither do I like the person working at the wharves in Charlestown who has been coughing and coughing and finds that he has lung cancer.

Oh, I could say so much but it seems this preventive answer, prevention, it isn't enough like one of our most prominent doctors here in this State said, "It isn't enough to boast of the great advances we have made in medicine unless we can make them available to all the people all the time and even at the right place."

Now, most of us can pay for an office visit sometimes to a doctor, but we must consider the fact of today's economic conditions in this country that we have created and are very happy to boast about, but there is one out of three families who earn less than \$2,500 a year and they are having a hard time to make both ends meet, and that family, too, could pay the \$2 or \$3, but they cannot take the time off from a day's labor which, if it is only \$50 or \$60 a week, means 10 to 15 days' loss of time which would make it absolutely impossible to meet both ends of the house budget for that week, and I mean food for the children and clothing for the children. I mean absolute necessities of life.

There are some of us who are earning more. The thing that we have to do in relation to this work is to not only preach more prevention but

do more prevention to make it possible to try to, if necessary, attract these people who need preventive care. I like to think of the recent report of the University of Minnesota Cancer Detection Clinic, and by the way, some people think that that preventive work is too expensive to be done, but if you read that report issued only a short time ago—in 5,000 patients that they examined they found 93 cancer patients—93 cancer patients.

At least half of those, half of the cancer cases found early enough can be cured. But it is also important to know that among those 5,000 they found 1,300 others having other sicknesses.

Now, the Evening Clinic, I think is a great answer to this preventive care. To give an opportunity to the working man, particularly those in the moderate income group to whom losing \$10 or \$15, the loss of a day's work, and sometimes they have to come in two or three times and oftentimes they need treatment that requires two or three times weekly for periods of weeks or months, we have the evening hours, after working hours, and at a cost that the person can afford to pay. But come and get treated early enough, come and be examined and find sickness early enough and to assure that you have good health, that you can stay at work, that you can continue to support yourself and family through good health.

I know what it means. I happen to be past 60 and I hate to tell you, I never had a headache nor a toothache in my life, but I work 12 to 14 hours a day. I work, I work and I have done this for 27 years, all the days and years and hours in a good cause, in a good cause for which I am very happy to be here that you have invited me here to tell you these things, to tell you of this cause that is trying to teach you and advise you and to help you to do something.

Don't become sick. Don't become disabled. Don't be frightened. Don't be frightened at all these things that you have pictured before you so much, but try and do something about it, and sometimes come in and help us do it.

I want to thank you very, very much, Mr. Brides, for inviting me.

President Brides: On behalf of the delegates assembled here we want to thank you very kindly, Dr. Cohen, for your kind advice and I know the Delegates in the Greater Boston area will come in to see you because I believe each and every delegate assembled here not only has had a toothache but has had many, many headaches.

So in behalf of the delegates, we want to thank you very kindly, Dr. Cohen.

The next speaker who is going to make a report to us has been one of us for a great many years, one who has served his Local Union for many years very faithfully, as a rank and file member. Several years ago you chose him as the Vice-President of District 4 and he has served for the past several years honestly and sincerely on behalf of the labor movement of this Commonwealth.

Several months ago when an opening came about in the Red Feather Service, when the Red Feather Service was looking around to find another capable person to fill that position, the name of the next speaker came before the Executive Council. It was submitted by the Cambridge Central Labor Union and other Central Labor Unions, and included the endorsement of the Boston and Quincy Central Labor Union and Joseph McLaughlin of the Street Carmen's Union, their Vice-president, was chosen for that position.

This afternoon it gives me great pleasure to introduce to you the American Federation of Labor Liaison Officer, Joseph McLaughlin of the Red Feather Agencies in Greater Boston.

JOSEPH McLAUGHLIN AFL Liaison Officer UCS-Red Feather Agencies

President Brides, Brother Delegates, if you would devote just a moment of your time to look to my left you will note the USC structure, the building that is the Red Feather Building of the Greater Boston Metropolitan Area, and the various functions that go on in that particular building. This building is known as the Mason Memorial Building. It was donated to the Red Feather Community Services through the goodwill and efforts of two sisters who gave it in order that the people of the Greater Boston area could receive better and better services.

Since I have taken over this position as Liaison Officer, I find myself very much interested in the work that this Agency does. I find that it is interesting work and I am very happy to be in a position to serve the American Federation of Labor Members in our area.

One of the responsibilities of this position is to bring to our membership all the benefits that they may receive through this Agency. We have, fortunately, many of our members serving on various committees that go to make up this great Red Feather Service. We have two members of our organization who serve on the Board of Directors. One of them is Mr. Joseph Stefani of the Cooks and Pastry Cooks. The other is J. Arthur Moriarty of the Typographical Union. They devote considerable time and effort so that the American Federation of Labor in Massachusetts will have good, sincere representation on this particular Board. I find that in my travels many of our members are not too well acquainted with the various services that this Agency offers and it is my responsibility to see to it that attention is brought to the members of the Unions of all that they can receive through the Red Feather Campaigns.

In the past few months with the very able and capable assistance of our Director of Education, Frank Lavigne, we have attempted to conduct labor-social work institutes in various parts of the State. The primary reason for this is to acquaint those who are engaged in social work just what the position, just what the philosophy, just what the ideology of the American Federation of Labor is in this type of work.

We have found that in the institutes we did hold that these people engaged in this particular work were very much interested in learning from us just what our position was on this particular type of social work. We found that many of these people representing social agencies have no idea as to what labor's position is in this particular work.

We have received the full co-operation in most instances from the Central Labor Unions in the localities that we have visited and we have received the full co-operation from a Committee that was set up to conduct the affairs.

I find that in order that I may better accomplish my work, that the best way to bring about the inevitable result of better relations is for me to be invited to attend your local Union meetings, your Executive Board meetings or your Central Labor Union meetings, and I shall be more than willing to discuss with you what this agency has to offer to you and your members.

Under a directive of our President George Meany, which urges each and every member of our organized labor group to take a more active part in civic and social affairs throughout our country, I feel as he feels, that we

can better service our people outside of the realm of working conditions more deeply into social conditions if we will take a more active part in serving on many Committees that are available to us. We have recently conducted a survey which tends to prove to me that many of these agencies, can be increased in power, can be increased in service and can be increased in membership governing the actual work of the Agency and that members of our Local organization will be welcome to serve on these Committees.

I find, too, that part of my duties is not to raise funds but to aid and assist in the raising of funds to carry on this great work. I find that in many instances a great many of our members are more than burdened with the various drives that are conducted practically weekly in order to raise funds for very worthy charities. I have gone along with Mr. Stefani and Mr. Moriarty in presenting to this Convention a Resolution that calls for a United Fund or a one-fund drive in which all labor unions shall participate or shall be asked to participate in order that we can relieve our Union Members from being continually asked to contribute to one charity after another.

This resolution will have to do with the fact that one contribution shall be sufficient, that the money shall be allocated according to the importance of the charity that will be included in this united or one-fund drive. I feel that it is of paramount importance that the delegates here to this Convention take it upon themselves to study this resolution, to make up their minds as to whether or not it is a good resolution, which in my mind it is, and to take a very active and very decisive course of action on the adoption of this resolution.

I wish to say that I have been very fortunate in this position because I have secured time and time again the full co-operation from your officers of the Federation, namely, President Brides and Secretary Kelley and Director of Education Lavigne. They have been more than co-operative with me. They have ably assisted me whenever I have called upon them, and I wish to publicly thank them for their assistance to me in my new position and my attempt to grasp the problems as rapidly as I can that this position entails. I hope that any organization, any group that wishes to have me come before their Union meeting, or their executive board meeting and talk to them about the Red Feather Agencies will let me know, and I shall be more than happy to do so, and the more invitations I receive the happier I will be.

I hope that the membership will continue to co-operate with me as they have in the past in order that I may accomplish more for our people in the future. Thank you.

President Brides. Thank you, Vice-President McLaughlin, for that interesting and enlightening report in behalf of the Red Feather Agencies that you serve so well. I know the Delegates listened very attentively to your report. It is one that shows progress in the position you now hold in behalf of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

The delegates in the rear of the hall will kindly take seats. The Sergeant-at-Arms will kindly get them to their chairs, please. I am not going to go ahead with the Convention until you get into your chairs. I don't think it is fair to the delegates in the front of the hall to have to listen to the murmuring in the back of the hall. Mike Norton there? Mike, will you kindly push them into the hall there, please? Thank you.

The next speaker comes to us this afternoon to talk to the delegates of the 68th Annual

Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor on a very important subject of which a great many of the local Unions and the National and International Union are now part of. We are very happy to have with us today the Agency Director of The Union Labor Life Insurance Company. This company is owned by the American Federation of Labor and many of the Unions in this State Federation of Labor are stockholders as well as policyholders with this company. The company has had a remarkable growth during the past year, and we are very happy to present on this occasion to advise you of its further development, its Agency Director, a former member of the New York State Legislature, James O'Brien. It gives me great pleasure to introduce to you our good friend James O'Brien.

JAMES J. O'BRIEN

Director, Agency Division Union Labor Life Insurance Company

President Brides, Secretary Kelley and Delegates to this 68th Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. I am very delighted at the opportunity presented to me in addressing you this afternoon as a representative of The Union Labor Life Insurance Company and of visiting with you for a few moments in connection with the progress of Labor's own Company since your last meeting in Springfield.

At the outset, may I extend to all of you the greetings and well wishes of the President of our Company, Matthew Woll, Vice President of the American Federation of Labor, who, unfortunately, could not be with you today because of the coming meeting of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor. However, he has instructed me to give an account of our stewardship, as it were, of the funds in which so many of your organizations affiliated with this federation have invested in our Company.

Truly it can be said that it is a great report of progress and I know that you will be happy in knowing that as of June 30th of this year, the Union Labor Life Insurance Company—your company—had in force over 594 millions of dollars of paid-for ordinary and group life insurance and has paid out over 162 millions of dollars to trade union members and their families in death claims, surgical, hospital and medical benefits.

We are doing our utmost to extend the fraternal arm and hand of the American Federation of Labor into the homes of hundreds of thousands of organized wage earners throughout the land so that our people may know the security which we have hoped and fought for these many years.

Truly, it is a great report of progress that we are most happy to convey to you today and add, as many of the older delegates know only too well, it was not always such. In the early days, The Union Labor Life Insurance Company through missionary, educational and co-operative work with the various organizations and various locals connected with this federation, sowed the seed which we think led ultimately to the popularity, the present day popularity of welfare programs and pension funds for trade unions. Yes, indeed it was our Company that, through its studies and research, advised unions through federations such as yours, that one out of every seven workers in this land will be disabled for more than one week during the year; three out of five will require a doctor's care; one out of twelve will go to a hospital; one out of sixteen will require

an operation; three out of four workers who die this year have little or no individual life insurance; one out of three will still be working when they reach 65.

With those figures presented, it behooved Labor to take action and action they did take in the form of developing programs through Labor's own Company that met the needs and requirements of its people and which were given to them at the lowest possible cost consistent with safety and requirements of law.

We have a particular feeling of warmth and friendship for this great Trade Union Movement of Massachusetts because we have been licensed to do business in this fine State ever since the inception of our Company back in 1927, and we would like to call today the Honor Roll—for a lack of a better term—of the many unions scattered throughout the State that have their insurance with Labor's own Company and to congratulate them on their far-sightedness and to commend them for their loyalty. We are particularly proud of the service that we are rendering to those unions in the form of sympathetic administration of claims and in no case with the thousands of people in the trade unions who are insured with us, have we ever turned down a claim that was approved by group union officers—and that is more than can be said of other competing companies that more recently have expressed such love and affection for labor organizations when, only a few years ago they absolutely refused under any circumstances at all to insure the members of a trade union organization. It seems very ironic and very strange that only three years ago when they started to come into the trade union field they were looking at your company, The Union Label Life Insurance Company, and saying, "How could you have done it for 24 years?" And we did do it for the 24 years. Yes, a great deal has happened since our first Convention with you in 1927, but speaking entirely from an insurance standpoint, we know the pride and happiness that you must experience when you see the fine newspaper articles and works of commendation written on all sides by unbiased columnists in connection with not only the growth and development, aims and purposes of our Company, but with the honesty, integrity and sincerity of its practices. May I refer you only to articles of Victor Riesel, Jim Leonard, James Nugent, and Walter McCall of St. Louis, and advise you that these articles are available to you as well as other literature about our Company in the booth manned by your people in the rear of this Convention Hall.

We have been doing very well in the New England States and yet we know that the surface has merely been scratched. Through an aggressive organization under the direction and supervision of our Field Representatives, Joseph Tobin and Bob Hart, and our General Agents Dick Mazmanian, Ken Walsh, Ben Deary and Tom Galvin, we hope to go on and on bringing new and better protection to your members who so sorely need protection and security.

May I again salute all of our friendly trade unions here in the State of Massachusetts for the confidence and trust that you have reposed in our Company, your company, as well as we bespeak for my associates of the Union Labor Life Insurance Company, your continued support and co-operation to the end that through your help and assistance your members will not only have programs of which they can well feel proud, but that through the service and assistance of Labor's own Company, we can go on and show the world, as

has been manifested in the growth and development of your Company, that labor is very well capable and very well qualified to develop institutions which will make for the greater happiness, the greater prosperity, and the greater security of their members. Thank you.

President Brides: In behalf of the delegates assembled to the 68th Annual Convention we want to thank you very kindly, Jim O'Brien, for coming here this afternoon and speaking on behalf of the Union Labor Life Insurance Company. We want to assure you and to assure Matt Woll, the president of this great organization, that the Massachusetts Federation of Labor stands wholeheartedly behind that great organization.

At this time an announcement will be made by a member of the Worcester Central Labor Union, James McNamara.

Delegate McNamara: Thank you, Mr. Chairman and my friends out there. I would just like to briefly announce and urge my fellow delegates to patronize the stand which is on the right-hand side of me, your left-hand side, over there. It is run by a fellow member of our organization, a former bus operator, who had the misfortune of going blind at least five years ago.

He has a family of five children, and I urge all of you to patronize him. He sells cigarettes, tonic and anything that you might possibly need over at this stand. His two sons are helping him. So, please, let's help Brother Ted Cokley, a member of Division 22 to get along in this world.

Also, Phil Coyle will be selling tickets to the gala banquet. \$4 apiece. We guarantee you that the entertainment that we hope to supply will be the best that you have ever had the opportunity to witness. Thank you very much, Henry.

President Brides: Thank you, Jim, for that announcement. At this time Secretary Kelley will read several resolutions. Secretary Kelley.

Secretary Kelley: Mr. Chairman and Convention Delegates, since the opening of the Convention this morning we have received some additional resolutions. Rather than going through the entire text of them, and there are quite a number of them, fourteen of them, I will simply read the title, the Resolution number and the Resolve, meaning the last paragraph of it.

[Secretary Kelley read the titles and Resolves of Resolutions 33, 34, 35, and 36.]

The previous Resolutions, Nos. 33, 34, and 35 will be referred to the Resolutions Committee. This one that I have just read will be referred, as required under the Constitution, to the Committee on Political Education.

[Secretary Kelley read the titles and Resolves of Resolutions 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42 and 43.]

This last Resolution will be referred to the Committee on Political Education.

[Secretary Kelley read the titles and Resolves of Resolutions 44 and 45.]

This Resolution No. 45, being a Constitutional Amendment, will be referred to the Committee on Constitution.

Now, no doubt there are other delegates who are thinking about drafting resolutions. We will ask their co-operation and that they adhere to the provisions of the Constitution, namely, that the Resolutions be submitted to us, Mrs. Hennessy or myself, here at the platform in triplicate copies. Up until the close of tomorrow's session, only those received up until we adjourn tomorrow afternoon will have their Resolutions printed.

I think in fairness to the Delegates that anyone who intends to submit a resolution, that they should have it up here tomorrow afternoon because it is not fair to ask delegates on Thursday or Friday to be expected to act intelligently on Resolutions that have not been printed.

Your co-operation in that respect will facilitate our handling of them up here and I think will enable all of the delegates to have all of the resolutions in the printed pamphlet that will be available with these additional ones on Wednesday.

I move, Mr. Chairman, that the Resolutions as read in, be accepted by the Convention and be referred to their respective Committees. This requires a majority vote.

President Brides: The question comes on accepting the Resolutions as read and referral to the proper Committees. Anything to be said on the motion? If not, all those in favor please signify by saying "aye". Those opposed "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

At this time the Chairman of the Credentials Committee, Timothy Grady, will report.

Delegate Grady: Mr. Chairman, the Credentials Committee in session yesterday had a protested credential from the Building Service Employees 130 of Lynn. The Committee met in executive session at 6 o'clock last night and heard the opposition and today we met with the delegate, Mrs. Eleanor T. Linehan, and the Committee wishes to recommend that the seating of the Delegate, while it is an illegal procedure, that it has been the practice of the Building Service Employees to delegate one of their members as a representative of another Local Union in the past.

We recommend unanimously that Eleanor T. Linehan be seated.

President Brides: Question comes on the recommendation of the Credentials Committee on behalf of Mrs. Linehan. Anything to be said on the question?

A Delegate: I move the report of the Committee be accepted.

President Brides: It has been regularly moved and seconded that the Report of the Committee be accepted. Anything to be said on the question? If not, all those in favor please signify by saying "aye". Those opposed "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Delegate Linehan: Mr. Chairman. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman, and Credentials Committee.

President Brides: Now, if all the delegates will kindly take chairs we will continue with a very important part of this afternoon's program. We have come to a very important part of this afternoon's program, a program that has been inaugurated by the Educational Department of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor under the leadership and direction of Director Francis E. Lavigne. On previous occasions of our Conventions this program has been a highlight and has taken the hearts of a great many of the delegates to our Conventions. I know that Director Lavigne is very happy and pleased not only to present those who are the winners of the various scholarships and awards, but he is very happy to present to you at this time a job well done in those who are on the platform this afternoon witnessing and listening to the goings on and the doings of this great Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

With those few words I now present to you your Director, Francis E. Lavigne.

FRANCIS E. LAVIGNE

Director, Committee on Education

President Brides, Secretary Kelley, Distinguished Visitors to the Convention, Delegates to this 68th Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. This marks the fifth occasion that we have had the opportunity to bring to the Convention those who have stood the test, who have participated in the scholarship award program in the schools of the Commonwealth and there responded to the question "What do you know about labor?"

It is a program that has been inaugurated in order that we can teach the future workers of America the things that we had to learn the hard way. It has been gratifying indeed to have had the co-operation of the school teachers, the School Department, the Superintendents in the school system, the State Department of Education and last but not least those within the labor movement who believe that we are doing a job that is long overdue.

This year when we put together the examination we had the assistance and the co-operation of many members of organized labor and the assistance of the American Federation of Labor's school teachers, Local 66, here in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and together we worked out what is considered the best examination that has ever been given in the public, private and parochial schools of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Reinforcing the award made available by the Massachusetts Federation of Labor has been an additional \$2,100 in awards from the Central Labor Unions and Local Unions throughout the Commonwealth. It puts us in a favorable position today with those who are offering scholarships and conducting examinations in the school system. It has been to me a rare privilege to have worked with the Central Labor Unions in the presentation of the awards in their respective areas. It is gratifying, too, to meet with the parents and the school teachers of those who win the awards. There has been many an occasion when joy has been brought to families of those winning.

This year it was a privilege for me to present in the City of Lynn the William A. Nealey Scholarship Award to a young man who is going to become a Jesuit Priest.

In the City of Brockton we presented a young girl \$250 toward a scholarship, who is going to become a trained nurse. It is doing things like that that brings gratification to the American Federation of Labor.

Today we have with us in the Convention a young man from the City of Springfield who was the winner of the John F. Gatelee-J. Raymond Britton Scholarship of \$250, who, up to the time that he won it, was not certain that he could go on to higher education and as a result of winning the award he is enrolled at American International College for the September Semester.

It was a privilege, too, to sit in at the judging of our contest when I listened to the manner in which the winners were selected. Strange as it seems to many, both winners are students at Boston Latin School. I am thankful, too, for the co-operation that is extended to us by that great institution of learning in the City of Boston.

And grateful are we, too, to Paul Pierson, the teacher who does such a tremendous job each year in bringing our program to the students of Boston Latin School. This year it produced both winners and today it is a privilege for me to present to you, President Brides, Lewis S. Freedman and Allan W. Drachman,

both of whom are entitled to the \$500 scholarship of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

Lewis Freedman will continue his higher education at Harvard University. Allan Drachman will enroll at Brandeis in September. I am certain that those of us who in convention assembled a year ago heard the great President of that institution when he spoke to us here, that you, too, feel that some measure of reward goes to Brandeis for the work that he did in presenting to us last year a tremendous address.

President Brides, this year's winners of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor's Scholarship Award.

President Brides: On behalf of the delegates assembled to this 68th Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, I want to say that we have just witnessed and heard Director Lavigne espouse the cause of the great labor movement within the Commonwealth of Massachusetts schools. Each delegate assembled here this afternoon is pleased and happy because their per capita tax plays an important part in the lives of these two gentlemen who are going to receive your \$500 scholarships. I am quite sure that the hearts of the parents of these two boys sitting upon the platform this afternoon must throb to know that their boys have been brought within that great American institution of learning, the great labor movement.

This afternoon we are presenting to these two young students two \$500 scholarships. I am quite sure that these two young boys not only will go on to greater learning, but will never forget the day that they stood upon the platform of the 68th Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor and looked into the eyes of the men and women of this great labor movement of ours that has given them their start into a greater and a more learned life within this great nation of ours.

In behalf of the delegates assembled this afternoon I present to Lewis S. Freedman this \$500 check. Lewis Freedman.

Mr. Freedman: On behalf of my parents and myself, I would like to express my gratitude to the Convention for making this award possible and for bringing us to this Convention. I thank you.

President Brides: Thank you, Lewis. You may have been a little bit nervous but I am quite sure as you stay here with us, you will lose that nervousness.

The next young fellow whom I am going to present to you is one I had the opportunity to have breakfast with this morning and, may I say I had lunch with Lewis Freedman at noon. And sitting down and discussing with them the program that they had built upon their scholarship, it was very interesting to note that while they are both winners of your \$500 scholarship, they certainly have got the training in the Boston Latin School as to what the labor movement really is.

So I say to you this afternoon that the investment that we have made into these two young persons may be expressed by a thought which I want to leave with you, that some day this will pay to the American Federation of Labor many, many folds, and I now present to you, Allan Drachman.

Mr. Drachman: On behalf of my parents and myself, all I can do is give to you my sincerest thanks for making this award possible and for having me attend this tremendous Convention. Thanks a lot.

President Brides: On behalf of the delegates assembled here this afternoon, Allen, we wish

to present to you this \$500 scholarship and say to you "God bless you and carry you on."

It is my pleasure now to present to you those who have the responsibility of watching over those whom you have witnessed receive the scholarships. As I said before, there is no question in my mind or in your minds that they are very happy and pleased and their hearts must throb when they see their two boys stand upon this platform within this great American Federation of Labor Convention.

I now present to you for a bow, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Freedman.

I shall now present to you the mother of Allan Drachman, who I believe is doing an outstanding job in order that her boy may be able to go on to higher learning. This afternoon as we stand upon the platform we see her as one who has stood side by side with her boy in many different circumstances, and in bringing up this boy alone and for doing that she receives a great deal of gratitude this afternoon because she knows that all the delegates assembled here stand side by side with her son, too. It gives me great pleasure to introduce to you Mrs. Allan Drachman.

Director Lavigne: In 1948 the Massachusetts Federation of Labor established in memory of one of its proudest sons, Robert Watt, a Fellowship at the Trade Union Program of Harvard University. It was fitting for the Federation to do this because it was Robert Watt himself who urged upon the Trustees of the Harvard School of Business Administration the need for them to set up in their University a trade union program to go along with the training of young men for business administration. And so upon his passing the Committee that was established reported to the Convention at Nantasket in 1948 that in their opinion there could be made no better living memorial to Robert Watt than the establishment of this Fellowship program.

In 1950 we established a second Fellowship at Harvard University. We set up there a Fellowship to be known as the Massachusetts Federation of Labor Memorial Fellowship dedicated to the memory of all of those who have been leaders in the labor movement who have gone on to their last reward.

And so as a result of our support of that program the Adult Education Fund and the Trade Union Program of Harvard University have turned around and made available to us a third Fellowship. So today as a year ago, we have the privilege of extending to three men members of Local Unions in the Massachusetts Federation of Labor the opportunity to spend thirteen weeks in the Harvard Trade Union Program as Fellows supported by the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

This year there were 21 competitors for these positions and three men stood out among those and it is a privilege to present to you, President Brides, James Murphy of the National Federation of Postoffice Clerks, Howard Doyle of the Norwood Central Labor Union and the State, County and Municipal Employees, and Manuel Pimentel of the Seafood Workers of Gloucester as the three selected by the Advisory Board to attend the Harvard Trade Union Program in 1954.

President Brides: Director Lavigne, Delegates to the 68th Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, I now present to you one of the outstanding men in the labor movement within this great Commonwealth of Massachusetts, one we have witnessed at the Federation of Labor Conventions for many years doing his utmost in order that each and every one of us could see that things were done

in the proper way and at the proper time. He has served on the Ballot Committee for many years, counting the ballots when the vote was being taken. He has done an outstanding job helping Secretary Kelley on Beacon Hill during many of the hearings on Beacon Hill, and at this time it gives me great pleasure to introduce to you James M. Murphy, President of the Postoffice Clerks, Local No. 100 of Boston. He is a son of a former Secretary-Treasurer of the Longshoremen's Union, Local 809, Charlestown. James M. Murphy.

Delegate Murphy: President Brides, Secretary-Treasurer Kelley, Officers and delegates to the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, Distinguished and Invited Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen. I am indeed happy and privileged to have been selected by the Judges of the Director of Education of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor to spend one year at Harvard University on a labor course.

I am deeply appreciative of this honor. You may rest assured that I shall do everything I possibly can to promote the interests of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor and the interests of the American worker in general.

I want to congratulate my colleagues, Brother Doyle and Brother Pimentel on their good fortune. And in closing I want to extend to all the delegates the sincere best wishes of the National Federation of Postoffice Clerks, Local No. 100 of Boston, for a most successful Convention. Thank you.

President Brides: Thank you, Jimmy, and in behalf of the delegates we want to wish you well in your new field at Harvard.

The next person who is going to say a few words to us is one I had the opportunity on many, many occasions to sit down with and discuss the labor movement in his area. Several years ago I advised him at that time that I felt that he could do greater work if he would become affiliated and take an active part in the Norwood Central Labor Union. And it was not long after that, that I returned to Norwood and spoke before the Central Labor Union and I found that he had become the President of the Norwood Central Labor Union and was doing an outstanding job for the members of the American Federation of Labor within that Norwood Central Labor Union.

Recently, he has been appointed Special Representative of the American State and Municipal Employees and is doing an outstanding job on organizing work within that organization. Not only has he given up a great amount of his time but he has been doing what we feel is an outstanding job in behalf of those who work for a living. It gives me great pleasure to introduce to you this afternoon Howard V. Doyle, President of the Medfield State Hospital, Local No. 1190.

Delegate Doyle: President Brides, Secretary-Treasurer Kelley, Director Lavigne, Honored Guests, Fellow Students, Delegates to the 68th Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. This is probably the happiest moment of my life, having been selected to go to Harvard along with my fellow brothers here, Murphy and Pimentel, and I assure you that I will carry on the work in the labor movement that I feel each and every one of us should do. If we all followed out the principles of the great organization that we are affiliated with, there is no doubt that we can go on and reach the heights and give to each and every Union member a better way of life that we are all seeking.

Once again I would like to thank each and every one of you for giving me this great

opportunity to carry on the work that we are all interested in. Thank you.

President Brides: On behalf of the delegates we want to wish you well, Howard, in your new field at Harvard.

The last but not least, and though of small stature but with a great heart for the labor movement, one who for many years served on the Educational Department as a member of that Committee, one who has served the Gloucester Central Labor Union as President for eight years, one who is doing an outstanding job in behalf of the American Federation of Labor in the Gloucester area, it gives me great pleasure to present to you Manuel Pimentel, President of the Seafood Workers Union, Local 15, Gloucester.

Delegate Pimentel: President Brides, Secretary-Treasurer Kelley, Director Lavigne, Invited Guests and Delegates and Ladies and Gentlemen. I have been coming to these Conventions since 1938 and I am grateful that at this time I can extend my thanks to the Delegates who made these Trade Union Fellowship Scholarships possible to the State Federation of Labor and to Harvard University. May I extend congratulations to Brother Murphy and Brother Doyle and also to the fellow students. Thank you very much. I am very humble and I will do my best to see that the choice was a good one. Thank you.

President Brides: On behalf of the delegates, Manny, we want to wish you well also in your new field at Harvard.

At this time the Chairman of the Constitution Committee, John Carroll, will come to the platform.

Sam Donnelly, Chairman of the Resolutions Committee, will come to the platform and any other Chairmen of any of the various Committees who are in the hall, will they come to the platform.

At this time Secretary Kelley will read one more Resolution.

Secretary Kelley: Mr. Chairman and Convention Delegates, the following additional Resolutions have been received up here since I read a batch a few minutes ago.

[Secretary Kelley read the titles and Resolves of Resolutions 46 and 47.]

Referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

I move, Mr. Chairman, that as required under the Constitution, that these two additional Resolutions which have just been read, be accepted and referred to their respective Resolutions Committee. It requires a majority vote.

President Brides: The question comes on acceptance of the two Resolutions as submitted and referral to the proper Committee. Anything to be said on the question? If not, all those in favor please signify by saying "aye". Those opposed "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

At this time I am going to present to you one who has worked closely with the Educational Department in the awarding of a scholarship to the Springfield area in the name of John F. Gatelee-J. Raymond Britton, one who not only has been interested in the educational department but one who has done a lot of work in this Springfield area, President of the Springfield Central Labor Union, Roy Suprenant.

Delegate Suprenant: Chairman Brides, Secretary-Treasurer Kelley, Invited Guests, participants and winners of the awards, Delegates and officers of the State Federation of Labor. I did not intend to be on this rostrum this afternoon. However, your President invited me to say a few words in behalf of our stu-

dents whom we are very proud of. In fact, I am honored to be here this afternoon in behalf of Dave Vigenault and I believe he will say a few words to you because he ranked tenth honorably mentioned in the award in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in your contest. We had 72 students, I believe, in the Springfield area, out of 900 and some odd throughout the State, and so to be within the first ten is certainly an honor for anyone. This young fellow comes from a family of eight and of hard working parents. His father is an A. F. of L. member of the Pattern Workers. There was a question of continuing his studies until this award was received in Springfield. It is small but the \$250 is intended to be increased as time goes on.

So it is indeed a great pleasure for me to introduce to you the award winner of the John F. Gatelee-J. Raymond Britton Scholarship of the Springfield Labor Union, Dave Vigenault.

Mr. Vigenault: Thank you very much, Mr. Suprenant. I am indeed grateful to the Massachusetts Federation of Labor and to the Central Labor Union of Springfield for this grand opportunity. Thank you very much.

President Brides: We want to thank you very kindly, Roy, and the Springfield Central Labor Union for this outstanding young boy you have brought before the Convention today. We have now completed the work of the Educational Department, one that I am very much interested in, one which I believe is doing an outstanding job in behalf of the American Federation of Labor in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. I say to you, Director Lavigne and to your staff, that we have watched you grow from the first days that John Carroll brought this on the floor of the Convention in Nantasket. We have watched it grow by leaps and bounds from the first scholarship or essay contest you had. From the very few 200 or 300 contestants, now it has grown into thousands upon thousands of young students within the grammar school taking these examinations.

We say to you that that is what the great labor movement was built on, to seek and go ahead not only within our great organization, but also with reference to those that are learning in our great institutions throughout the Commonwealth.

In behalf of the delegates assembled this afternoon we want to thank you, Director Lavigne, for your outstanding work in presenting these boys and their parents here this afternoon.

At this time Martin Casey of the Union Labels Committee will make an announcement.

Delegate Casey: Mr. Chairman and Delegates, in behalf of your Union Label Committee we are very happy at the wonderful spot we have got here today, our first day. There are many delegates who have union label products or union made products that haven't brought them in as yet. There is still time to bring them in.

We expect Secretary-Treasurer Leheney here tomorrow and we would like to have you get what you can in here in time for that.

In your bag or your envelope you got a white card and you have got a blue card. We are trying to increase the demand and sales of Union label articles, A. F. of L. You are asked to check off the A. F. of L. labels you have on. Now, we are not interested in the Amalgamated Clothing Workers or anything else, it has got to be A. F. of L.

And turn that card in. Whoever has the most Union Labels will have the pick of the Union Label exhibit with the exception of the

Television set. The donors of the Television set have requested that the Television set, the Raytheon Television set, be held for the general drawing on the blue ticket. Now you have got two tickets. Fill out the white, turn it in and then you will have your blue ticket anyway. Turn in half of the blue ticket, and turn it in to your Union Label Committee and then Friday noon we have the drawing and get rid of the goods that are here.

Now, we haven't got any Unionmade paper here. You have some wonderful paper. There are tools that we have had in the past that we haven't got here, although we have some additional things. Let us make this Union Label Exhibit a wonderful thing, and if you can get things in here by tomorrow, so that we can have Mr. Leheney see what we are doing in the Union Label line.

We are not only talking about it, we are doing something and I think we are doing things that no other State Federation of Labor is doing. Thank you.

President Brides: Thank you, Chairman Casey. At this time Secretary Kelley will read two communications that have been received. Secretary Kelley.

Secretary Kelley: Mr. Chairman and Convention Delegates, you will note on the program that was given to you as you registered today, on Monday afternoon, the last name is John J. Murphy, Secretary-Treasurer of the Bricklayers International Union. Now, Johnny is an old friend of many of the delegates. He was here in Worcester Saturday and Sunday for the Bricklayers State Conference Meeting. He had a tooth extracted yesterday morning, and is not able to get here and say Hello to his friends. I know we all regret it, especially since he is right here in the city of Worcester. It really must have been hurting Johnny to have it pulled Sunday, and he is a hard, tough, scrappy Irishman, so that tooth really must have been kicking up. But, unfortunately, he won't be here to address our Convention as we had hoped.

Earlier this morning I announced that we had received word from Senator Leverett P. Saltonstall that he would be unable to come to the Convention. The word was sent to me late Friday afternoon. I think just for the record I should read the communication wherein he accepted.

"Mr. Kenneth J. Kelley
Mass. Federation of Labor
Room 801, 11 Beacon Street
Boston 8, Mass.

Dear Mr. Kelley:

This will confirm our telephone conversation of yesterday regarding your very thoughtful letter of recent date inviting Senator Saltonstall to address the 68th Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor which will be held from August 2 to 6, at Memorial Auditorium in Worcester.

The Senator is looking forward to being with you all on Monday, August 2, at 11 a.m. if the Congress has adjourned by that time. If it has not he will be uncertain for a while as to whether he can be present on August 2 or August 3.

In any event, we should know within another week what the Congressional schedule is likely to be and we will be able, therefore, to make his plans more specific.

Thank you for the interest you always show in the Senator and for your many courtesies extended to him and his staff.

Sincerely yours, John B. Fisher,
Chief Secretary to Senator Saltonstall,"

You are aware of the fact that the Senate is in session today. For that reason it is very unlikely that either Senator Saltonstall, Senator Kennedy or Congressman Harold Donahue will be able to be at the Convention.

President Brides: The question comes on accepting the communication to be spread upon the record. Anything to be said on the question? If not, all those in favor please signify by saying "aye". Those opposed "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

At this time I present to you the Chairman of the Constitution Committee, John Carroll.

Delegate Carroll: I wish to announce the following members of the Constitution Committee:

[Chairman Carroll read the names of members of the Constitution Committee.]

The Chairman of the Committee would like to announce the meeting of this Committee at the small room on the right-hand side of this hall, the Green Room, for the purpose of organization immediately after the adjournment

of the Convention. Will you please take note of this announcement?

President Brides: Thank you, Chairman Carroll, and I hope the members of the Committee will pay attention and meet with Brother Carroll immediately in order that he may get the work out.

Is there any other Chairman of any other Committee who would like to report? Any other member or any other Chairman who would like to report? If not, I want to say at this time that I appreciated very much the work of the Sergeant-at-Arms in assisting the Chair in the seating of Delegates so that the session could get on and so that the Delegates could have some time to themselves.

I appreciate your attentiveness and quietness in attending this afternoon's session very much.

We now will adjourn this session until tomorrow morning at 9:30. 9:30 tomorrow morning.

[The Convention then adjourned at 4:10 p.m. to resume at 9:30 a.m. Tuesday, August 3, 1954.]

TUESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1954

MORNING SESSION

(The Convention convened at 10.00 o'clock a.m., President Brides presiding.)

President Brides: The Convention will please come to order. This morning's Invocation will be given by Reverend Thaddeus Clapp, St. Mark's Episcopal Church, Worcester. Reverend Clapp.

INVOCATION

REV. THADDEUS CLAPP

St. Mark's Episcopal Church, Worcester

Let us pray. Almighty, Everlasting God, source of life, creator of all things, we come before Thee confessing our shortcomings and inadequacies, asking Thy Mercy and forgiveness for the things that we have not done that we should have done, for the things we have done that we should not have done.

We remember before Thee all those who have gone before us, especially all who gave their lives in the struggle for freedom and justice. Grant them eternal rest.

We beseech Thee to send Thy Holy Spirit upon this Convention that it may be guided by Thee, that it may dwell in charity and without rancor, that whatsoever it may undertake may be to the honor and glory of Thy Holy Name, the welfare of Thy people, and this we ask through Him who has taught us to say Our Father Who Art in Heaven Hallowed be Thy Name. Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread and forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us and lead us not into temptation but deliver us from evil, for thine is the kingdom and the power and the glory for ever and ever. Amen.

President Brides: On behalf of the Delegates, Reverend Clapp, we want to thank you very kindly for coming here this morning and giving the Invocation.

This morning we have with us on the platform one who has been in our midst on many other occasions. He has come here this morning to bring us a very important message, and I am quite sure that the delegates assembled here this morning for the first time not only will hear and receive the very important message but upon returning to their Locals will report that the next speaker was one of the most informative that addressed this Convention.

It gives me great pleasure to introduce Nelson Cruickshank, Director of Social Insurance Activities for the American Federation of Labor. Nelson Cruickshank.

NELSON CRUICKSHANK

Director

Social Insurance Activities, AFL

President Brides, Secretary Kelley, Delegates to the Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, Ladies and Gentlemen. I am always happy to respond to a request to speak to this Convention of this great Federation of Labor. In the years gone by I feel that I have very strong ties of friendship with some of the great people that you have sent to Washington from this Commonwealth, and I am glad to be able to say that those ties of friendship and fraternal activity and interest still remain with your present officers.

I am very happy to have this occasion to speak to this Convention. I remember a year ago in the City of Springfield, that I was there and reported on some threats to our Social Security System which then existed. You may remember I was running around with a couple of charts under my arm and trying to explain to this Convention and to other State Federations of Labor what was going to happen to our Social Security Trust Fund in the event

that certain moves that were then afoot would be successfully carried forward.

Well, at this time a year later, I am very glad to be able to report to you as an important segment of the membership of the American Federation of Labor a kind of mixed progress report. That is, on some fronts we have had success, on other fronts we have had some setbacks.

In the field of our basic social security legislation you will see before this week is out, I am confident, an action by the Senate of the United States Confirming an action of the House that will mark important forward advances in that field.

In the field of health legislation and in the field of unemployment insurance we have had setbacks. So permit me, if you will, to report first on some of the successes that we have experienced or which are about to be confirmed.

You may recall that a year ago I said to this Convention that there were three attacks being made on our basic Social Security law. One was an attack on the basic solvency of the social security trust fund, an endeavor to shift some of the \$18 billions that had been compiled out of the nickels and dimes taken from the weekly pay envelopes of the workers and diverted to the use of relief funds which was a threat to our whole system.

There was a second attack headed by a subcommittee of the Ways and Means Committee of the House, namely, the Curtis Committee, which was carrying forward in the halls of Congress this attack on our trust fund and on the whole Social Security program. And then the attack led by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, which in its essence would have done away with our whole Social Security System which was passed first in 1935. Now, I believe that the reports on the outcome of these efforts are of interest to you because the Massachusetts Federation of Labor was very active during this last twelve months in bringing about a condition where I can report to you today, brothers and sisters, that we have been able to beat them on all three fronts of their three-pronged attacks.

The Chamber of Commerce program today is as dead as a dodo and I don't believe it is going to be revived. You recall that I told you about the attack on the trust fund which was taking the form of trying to hold down the contribution rate. Well, last December, during the recess of Congress, President Meany wrote a long four-page letter. He was a little concerned about such a long letter but he said: "I believe this is important enough. Our people in the State and in your central bodies will read it, digest it and talk it over with the members of Congress."

And we got a letter back from the offices of this Federation, among others, that they had gotten together in the city of Boston the entire delegation of Congress from the State of Massachusetts and had explained this matter together with our other legislative matters to them. We were told that they didn't know just how many of them would go along with our position, but I want to say to you that the response that kind of action which was taken in this State and other States resulted in a roundrobin letter from the Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee of the House. There are 15 Republican members on that Committee and nine of them signed this roundrobin letter to President Eisenhower, which said in effect: "For heaven's sake, stop talking about reducing the tax on the Social Security Trust Fund. We can't take it. The mail is pouring in here by the wagon load."

And so in the President's message to Congress on the State of the Union in January he retracted his position with respect to calling off these scheduled increases in the tax.

This is unprecedented—when a group of working people were asking for an increase in a tax and they did it because the membership of our unions know that it is not just a tax, it is the premium on their insurance that protects their families in case of death and it protects them when old age means that they can no longer work at a full living wage.

I think it is a great credit to the understanding and the intelligence of the rank and file of our membership that they took that action and that those letters and those telegrams poured in.

We beat them on that front, a phony effort to disguise as a saving a reduction in the insurance protection afforded under this Social Security legislation.

And then it so happens that this subcommittee of the Ways and Means Committee that was set up so-called to study the so-called Social Security Law, headed by Congressman Carl Curtis of Nebraska, who was one of the six members in 1950—only six voted against the improvement of the Social Security in 1950—and he was one of the six. Gave \$100,000 to hire people who would rake over every little bit of complaint about Social Security and launch an attack on the basic principles.

It so happens that Congressman Goodwin of Massachusetts was a member of that subcommittee. We informed the officials of this Federation of the part that he played and the importance of getting an understanding of our basic principles in that committee because it was impossible to do anything with Congressman Curtis, and they waited on him and explained the position of the working people of this Commonwealth to him. Well, I don't know what the net result was precisely in his case, but I do know that to this day there has never been a report issued by that subcommittee, and Congressman Curtis of Nebraska who a year ago was saying that the whole Social Security program is immoral and he is going to change it from top to bottom and he is going to see that the trust fund is diverted to pay some of the needy old people, regardless of whether or not they ever paid into the trust fund. In May of this year, Congressman Curtis threw up the sponge and announced that he was not even going to run for re-election in the State of Nebraska. So that committee, along with the Chamber of Commerce proposal, is also dead as a dodo.

The President has retracted his reduction of the Social Security Act, the Curtis Committee is dead, and the Chamber of Commerce proposal has been buried and the Social Security program is coming through with substantial improvement.

Now, on the positive side, the law that has passed the House and has this last week been reported out by the Senate has enough of the conditions and the provisions that are identical in both bills so that we now know that as it goes to conference it cannot be materially changed.

There are six provisions of this new bill which I will briefly describe to you. It does not go as far as the American Federation of Labor would have liked to have seen it go in a number of respects, but it does take a substantial step forward.

First, there will be either 6½ million or 10½ million new people brought under Social Security. That depends on whether the House Bill or the Senate Bill prevails. As you know now, any month in which a retired worker earns \$75, he loses all of his Social Security

benefits. That is going to be greatly liberalized so that any retired worker can draw all his benefits and still earn \$1,000 without effecting any monthly benefit, or up to \$80 additional in any month.

So that substantially means that workers who have paid in through all these years that they will be able to collect their benefits despite their effort to work part time or to do the jobs that older people are able to do.

Thirdly, in case of disability, at whatever age, the worker's benefits will be frozen at the level that he has earned there instead of being reduced by every year that he is disabled.

Now, the American Federation of Labor feels that you should pay benefits to every disabled worker, but this is a step in the right direction, and let me say that its significance is largely in the fact that the American Medical Association opposed this measure all the way down the line, and this is the first time in getting this passed by both the House and the Senate that we have been able to beat the American Medical Association, and I can say to you that that is the first time, but it is not going to be the last time.

There are three respects in which the benefits are substantially improved. One of these is by a more liberal benefit formula, and I am not going to bore you with the details of the mathematics of that.

The next is by the provision that workers can drop out certain years when they are sick, disabled, unemployed, in the computation of their average wage, and that will result in an improvement of benefits.

And the last is by a raising of the wage base. As you know now, only the first \$3,600 of wages is computed in Social Security. This has been raised to \$4,200. Again, we felt that it should be raised all the way to \$6,000, but the moving up against the bitter opposition of the Manufacturers Association and the Chamber of Commerce marks a distinct success.

The significant thing, brothers and sisters, is that these amendments do more for the higher paid worker and we feel that workers who learn a trade, who join a Union and support that Union all during their lives and by the efforts of that Union have improved their wage standard and their standard of living, should be able to carry through that high standard of living when the time for retirement comes.

So the amendments of this year do more to liberalize benefits for the higher paid workers than for the lower paid workers. This is not discrimination against the lower paid workers because the amendments of 1950 did more for the lower paid workers than the higher paid.

Let me give you just a few illustrations of what happens to benefits. As you know now, the top benefit for a single worker who reaches age 65 is \$85 a month. Under the new law it will be raised to \$108.50. The top benefit for a married couple under the present law is \$127.50 a month. Under the new law it is \$162.50. Now, this begins to approach a decency level of retirement. When supplemented by private pension plans negotiated through collective bargaining, we can through these measures do much to relieve the fear of old age among working people.

More significant perhaps is the protection that is given to the widows and children of workers who die before they reach retirement age.

Let me take here not the top level but a middle income level, and say that a worker has been employed at an average wage of \$250 a month. And, as you know, that is not a top—it is not the bottom, but it is not the top. If

he dies and leaves two children, under the present law his widow could draw \$155 a month. Under the new law that widow and two children will draw \$185 a month until such time as she re-marries or that the youngest child reaches age 18, and in the case of many, many young widows with children, this will amount to about \$40,000 insurance.

Now, if any of you doubt, or the members of your unions doubt, the value of Social Security, just go out to a private insurance company and inquire what it would cost you to protect your possible widow and children to the amount of about \$40,000. All benefits for those of future years and those now drawing benefits will be substantially increased when this new bill goes into effect.

This is a part of progress that I am glad to report to you after having given a kind of scary report a year ago in Springfield.

But now I have to turn from the brighter side to the darker side. In the field of unemployment compensation the progress has been practically nothing at all. If you really want, my friends, to look at some screwy laws, look at some of these unemployment compensation provisions in the State, and particularly some of the administrative decision that are being made without any check on the administrators.

I think about this kind of thing coming into full bloom the other day in California where the State Administrator issued a decree that women who were unemployed would be ineligible for benefits if they applied at the Employment Service in shorts or sport clothing. I am telling you, when it gets to the place when a State bureaucrat can tell women or anybody else what kind of clothes they have to wear to be eligible for a right which they have earned, we have come to a pretty pass. And while that is something of an extreme it is not a departure in principle from some of the applications of provisions that are designed primarily to deprive workers of benefits and to save the employer a few pennies of tax.

The provisions of these unemployment compensation laws have been simply nothing short of fantastic. Here was a part of the basic social security law passed under the New Deal, and I'm not ashamed to say it is a part of the New Deal and I am not afraid of those words, and it was designed to protect people against unemployment. Those laws have now been perverted to the point where they are designed primarily to save the employer a few pennies of his tax.

Well, now let me just review briefly the record of the last twelve months. In October of 1953 our Federal Advisory Board, in which the American Federation of Labor is represented, drew up some recommendations; presented them to the Department of Labor which administers the Federal end of this law. The Department of Labor transmitted them to the White House and in January President Eisenhower mentioned the need to improve unemployment compensation in his State of the Union Message. This was followed on February 16 by a letter from Secretary of Labor Mitchell, addressed to all the Governors of all the States, saying that these were State provisions and State laws and something ought to be done about it. He pointed out that whereas in 1939 average benefits ran about 50 per cent of average wages, by 1953 average benefits were running a little over 30 per cent of average wages.

In other words, this insurance of wages isn't as good as it was in 1939. This letter was followed by a letter from President Meany to each of our State Federations of Labor saying in effect: "We don't have a lot of confidence

in this appeal to the States to do something. We feel it will have to be done by the Federal Government establishing standards that will be required of all the States by Federal enactment."

But, said President Meany to each State Federation of Labor, "Move forward in good faith and give it all the support you can. We are not a partisan or a political organization and if the President asks for action, let's give him all the support that it is possible to do."

That was in February.

Now we are in the month of August, six months later. All but one or two of the State Legislatures have adjourned, and what has happened? No single State has enacted the President's recommendations, not one single State. Not even those with Republican Governors and Republican dominated Legislatures have followed the leadership of the Republican president and Republican head of the Republican Party.

I am not speaking partisan politics, I am giving you the record of what has happened in Washington and throughout the various States under this Administration, and that record speaks for itself. But I think in so doing it is only fair that we label it.

When the Administration came out with an administration bill in Social Security that was good. We endorsed it because we are not a partisan group, but when their record has been bad we feel that it is only fair that that also be exposed.

Now, worse still, in the District of Columbia, which is the 49th State in effect, the National Congress acts in the role of a State Legislature, passing laws for the District of Columbia on unemployment compensation law. in the role of a State Commissioner of Labor or Department of Industries and Labor for the District of Columbia, and when the law to amend the District of Columbia Unemployment Compensation Act, which pays today a maximum of \$20 a week, the second lowest in all of the United States, when the law came up to amend that miserably poor law the Department of Labor folded up like a pack of cards and the Administration's pressure was nothing and today Congress is facing adjournment with no action visible in the District of Columbia on unemployment compensation law.

They can excuse them for other States not passing improved unemployment compensation law, but they have the Department of Labor in the District of Columbia and they have a majority of the House and Senate that passes the labor laws for the District of Columbia and I find no excuse for them subscribing to the low standard supported by the Board of Trade of the City of Washington to hold benefits down to a miserable \$20 a week, and that is a part of the record.

And let me say to you very frankly, that while the Secretary of Labor I feel is a fine person, sincere in his intentions and honest, and a person of integrity, when he reports to you later this week of the accomplishments of his Administration, you should bear in mind that the accomplishments of his Department in this field in the District of Columbia where he has direct responsibility is absolutely zero, and that is a part of the record that must be borne in mind.

Even worse, when the State Directors of Unemployment Insurance Programs who are combined in one of the most vicious lobbies in existence today in the city of Washington, when they combine to pass a bill which was designed to divide up \$80 millions of surplus tax funds, divvy it up as a slush fund to be handled by the State Administrators, the Labor

Department did oppose that bill, but when they wanted to introduce amendments in the Senate to correct some of its bad features, they couldn't find one single member of the majority party to introduce their own amendment and it had to be Senator Kennedy of Massachusetts who was willing to take up the Labor Department's—mind you—the Republican's Labor Department's amendment, and he a Democrat, after Knowland and all of the others had refused to take the Department's own amendments to ameliorate the vicious aspects of this bill.

It was Senator Kennedy of Massachusetts, supported by Senator Pastore of your neighbor State of Rhode Island, who introduced the Department's own amendment. He then later took up the American Federation of Labor Amendment which we had drawn up and asked to be introduced, and I want to report to you because I think it is a matter of interest to the citizens of this Commonwealth that he was able to get twenty other Senators to join him as supporters of his amendments, and was finally able to rally 33 votes on the floor of the Senate in favor of the American Federation of Labor amendments to the basic unemployment compensation acts, against the bitter opposition of the opposing party.

He carried on a magnificent fight, and this bill was our American Federation of Labor sponsored bill which failed in passage, but it was no fault of his.

Then when this vicious bill which carried the \$80 millions annual slush fund went to the President for signature, the Department of Labor did not even ask the President to veto it and was signed without any protest.

This is the record, brothers and sisters, of the things which vitally affect the welfare of the workers in this Commonwealth and in all of the other 47 States, the District of Columbia, the Territories of Alaska and Hawaii, in these United States where some 48 million workers are now under an unemployment compensation program, a program that no longer adequately protects them against the fear and the uncertainty and the insecurity of unemployment.

I want in closing, in reporting this mixed report of success and setbacks, again sincerely and honestly and most gratefully to thank this great Federation and its splendid officers and members of the Executive Board, for the support that they have given us in every step of the way in making known to your Representatives in Congress the interest of the workers of this State and of every other State, and the degree of success that we have enjoyed is in large measure due to this splendid cooperation that we have received from this and other States.

I place this State honestly, without making any comparisons invidious to other States, I place them very high in the group that has done effective and able work that has resulted in the degree of success that we have enjoyed, and we appreciate it.

On behalf of the American Federation of Labor we appreciate it. We know that you will continue to give us that kind of splendid cooperation, and I look forward to working with you in the years to come until we achieve a final victory that will mean that the working people of America will not have to work at their bench, at their machines or on the highways oppressed by the fear and dread of old age or by the uncertainty of unemployment but can work in a knowledge that there is an underwriting of the security of their families and that they can live without this fear and live in decency and dignity and security as befits an American worker with an

security as befits an American worker with an American family with an American standard of living in an American labor movement. Thank you sincerely.

President Brides: On behalf of the delegates assembled to the 68th Annual Convention we say to you this morning, Nelson, that your talk on Social Security has been one of the uppermost thoughts of the members of the American Federation of Labor in our State for many years. I am quite sure that the report you have brought to us this morning tells us of the wonderful work that you are doing in Washington in behalf of the members of the American Federation of Labor.

So this morning in behalf of the delegates assembled we want to wish you well. Keep up the good fight. The Massachusetts Federation of Labor is behind you 100 per cent.

The next Report that you are going to hear is a report of one of our officers of the Federation of Labor, a report that you and I as delegates to this Convention each year look forward to because of the sincerity, honesty and fighting ability of your Secretary-Treasurer and Legislative Agent.

I believe that every delegate and member of the American Federation of Labor is waiting to hear the report that has been compiled by our Legislative Agent for the past year. All know the wonderful work that he has done and the fighting heart that he has on Beacon Hill. All know also of the many battles that he has fought in behalf of the working man and woman of this Commonwealth.

It gives me great pleasure to introduce to you this morning Secretary-Treasurer and Legislative Agent Kenneth J. Kelley.

KENNETH J. KELLEY

Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent Massachusetts Federation of Labor

Mr. President, Nelson Cruickshank, Mr. Cage, officers and delegates to this, the 68th Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. I don't intend to bore you with the detailed report that is contained in the Officers Reports booklet that you received when you registered. My particular reports as Secretary-Treasurer and Legislative Agent are to be found on pages 30 to 50. I won't transgress on the time of the other speakers. But I will in passing make a few remarks, summarizing some of the points contained in the written reports. And, incidentally, I do hope that the delegates to this Convention will read it in its entirety. Better than the words of any officer, it gives you a picture of the activity of the Federation during the past year. Sometimes I get a bit disillusioned when I realize how some delegates perhaps just briefly glance through it and put it to one side. I recommend it as a worthwhile study for a half hour. Go through this book from cover to cover, including Auditor's Report that gives you the financial status of the Federation.

Well, we meet here in the City of Worcester, a city that has rather personal and happy memories for me. It so happens that here in 1938 I attended, as a delegate, my first Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. My mind also goes back to 1946 where in this very hall you and the other delegates to that Convention accorded me the great honor and opportunity to serve as your Secretary-Treasurer and Legislative Agent. So for those and a host of other reasons I have a very warm spot in my heart for this, the Heart of the Commonwealth.

Sitting up here for the past two days I have been rather interested in peeking into these crystal balls—there are two of them, one on each side. Here on the platform we have been quipping among ourselves about what the future holds for us and the Federation. At the moment the crystal ball is a bit clouded. That may be due to the kind of weather outside. On the whole, the weather has been cooperative. You can recall some Conventions held in this city where we had the hottest weather of the entire summer. To date, at least the weather as well as the Worcester Central Labor Union, has been most cooperative and I am confident by the time this Convention adjourns on Friday night all the delegates will go away from Worcester revived and rededicated with the zeal and the devotion to the sound trade union principles that the founders of the American Federation of Labor and the State Federation of Labor had from their inception.

Among the things referred to in the press of today and in my report is the problem of McCarthy and McCarthyism. I say this is perhaps one of the most important and controversial issues confronting both the trade union movement and this nation. A year ago in my report to the 1953 Convention I expressed myself very frankly about what I considered to be the menace in the thing called McCarthyism. The intervening year has strengthened my convictions as to the dangers to America, and the dangers to the trade union movement inherent in the Junior Senator from Wisconsin and his methods.

If totalitarianism ever comes to America it will come under the guise of anti-Communism. Just as Fascism and Nazism came to power in Italy and Germany under the guise of defeating Communism, so also, if Totalitarianism comes to America it will be disguised as a fight against Communism.

The American Federation of Labor doesn't have to apologize or rationalize its consistent position of opposition to Communism. Long before McCarthy and the current crop of demagogues and phony anti-Communists had discovered the political and financial potentialities of exploiting the issue of Communism, we were fighting this cancer. Both Communism and Totalitarianism are detrimental and fatal to our people and our country and its causes. Therefore, we should beware of the twin imposters of Communism and Fascism and resist them with all our vigor.

In my opinion the Eisenhower Administration has displayed an appalling lack of leadership, be it in the field of foreign policy, or be it in the field of domestic policy. In no instance is their lack of leadership and ineptness as obvious as it is in the handling of their problem child, the Junior Senator from Wisconsin. An Administration that is unable to cope with McCarthyism most certainly is not able to cope with Soviet Russia and her gangster satellite.

The National Administration has been characterized as "Big Business" dominated. The 83rd Congress has been aptly tagged as a "Give-away Congress." A year ago the big give-away was the Tidelands oil reserve. This year we have seen a comparable give-away in the \$11 Billion atomic energy program. The pending legislation, recommended by the Joint Atomic Energy Committee, would turn over that \$11 billion of taxpayers' investment in the development and research of the atomic energy program to private power interests for their exploitation.

The Federal Government has a necessary and vital role in the field of atomic energy development just as it had and has in the field of hydro-

electric power development. Congress and the Eisenhower Administration seems determined to turn over lock, stock and barrel that program developed with the \$11 billion—billion, mind you—of taxpayers' money to the power interests. It is an abdication of responsibility on the part of Congress, if that is given over to private power interests without some provision for the Federal Government to be in the picture in a yardstick role.

Out of Washington we have seen what I describe as "Talk by the Mile, action by the inch" in the past two years. Nelson Cruickshank, in the field of social security and unemployment compensation, has given a complete analysis of what progress has been made and what the problems still are. We here in New England have a particular interest in some of the problems that he referred to and to some of the others.

I think New England, and Massachusetts in particular, is sick and tired of getting "consolation prizes" from the Eisenhower Administration. Twice now the building of a Forestall type carrier at a shipyard in Massachusetts has gone to some other yard, and a couple of "bones" or "consolation prizes" for a couple of destroyers have been tossed to Massachusetts by an administration that thinks thereby they are alleviating our problems of unemployment and the industrial slump that has beset this region for the past year.

In the matter of an increase in the Federal minimum wage to \$1.00 or \$1.25 an hour, we have seen nothing accomplished. Massachusetts and New England industries, particularly the textile industry, are in competition with sweat shop wages in southern mills and industries. Therefore, we have a very vital stake in seeing that the Federal minimum wage law is increased to narrow the competitive wage advantage that southern mills and southern industries enjoy.

But we have seen no action to date. The Secretary of Labor is coming here Thursday morning. It will be interesting to hear his explanation as to why that particular legislative proposal never actually got off the ground, was enacted into law by the Congress.

Well, let's turn for a moment to the State picture. The greatest indictment of the present Administration and the present Legislature, the 1953-1954 session of the Great and General Court, has been its action in bottling up over 400 important pieces of legislation in the Rules Committee and then having gone home without taking any further action upon them.

It just so happens that eleven of the 400 bills that were pigeon-holed in the Joint Rules Committee were bills filed by the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. We, therefore, can with ample justification, raise our voice in criticism and protest against the parliamentary advice whereby the Rules Committee permanently bottled up some very important legislation and let it die there when the Legislature prorogued.

Therefore I think the sins of omission of the Great and General Court for the 1954 session are a serious indictment. Their abuse of power of life and death over legislation is something that must be corrected. The incoming Legislature owes it to itself and to the right of free petition to see that in the future each and every bill finally comes up for debate, and disposition by the entire membership of the Legislature.

Nelson Cruickshank referred to the incident of the Director of Employment Security in the State of California issuing a decree that women who appear at the Unemployment Compensation office in shorts are to be ineligible for benefits. Well, we haven't quite gotten that bad yet in Massachusetts, but we have in

the past two years seen a drastic revision in the eligibility requirements of our employment security act.

Because of amendments to the law that were passed by the 1953 session of the Legislature, many thousands of workers, particularly married women workers, who could only work on the second shift, have been drastically penalized. When there has been a lay off in their department on the second shift, the women have been told, "We can give you a job on the first shift", but the woman would say, "I have my children to get out to school during the day. I have to be at home during the day. I can't work on the first shift. I can only work on the second shift and I told you that when I was hired." It doesn't matter a tinker's dam? Under the existing law that woman who is unable to accept a transfer to some other shift is laid off and is ineligible for unemployment compensation. All because of the harsh disqualification and eligibility requirements that were enacted in the 1953 session of the Legislature. They have to secure further covered employment and be then laid off in order to be eligible for any benefits.

In Massachusetts unemployment has been the principal political as well as economic issue during the past year.

On that particular issue may I say that the failure of the present Administration in Massachusetts to carry out recommendations of Secretary of Labor Mitchell and the National Administration to liberalize the weekly benefits to something approaching 50 per cent to 60 per cent of the average wages in the State constitutes a betrayal of the President, to say nothing of a "shortchanging" of thousands of jobless workers.

A couple of consolation prizes have been thrown to the unemployed in the way of a liberalization of the dependency allowance and a liberalization on the amount that a partially unemployed worker could earn. Those two consolation prizes, if I can use the word again without belaboring it, don't go to the heart of the problem. The weekly maximum most certainly should have been increased to \$30, \$32, or \$35 a week as recommended by the Secretary of Labor and as required by the economic realities that currently exist in the State of Massachusetts.

A few minor improvements in the existing laws were enacted. I heartily hope that you will read my analysis of the various bills that were passed and defeated, as noted on pages 37 to 50 in the Officers' Report booklet.

Governor Herter, two weeks ago in a speech before a Conference of State and Local Government officials at Amherst, gave an insight into his views about minimum salaries. Grant that he was talking about minimum salaries for school teachers. It just so happens that the Massachusetts Federation of Labor for a number of years in the past has filed legislation to try and increase the minimum starting salary for school teachers to something approaching \$3,000. We think that that is a partial solution to the serious education problem that exists in this state.

I was amazed to read in the Boston Globe of some two weeks ago that Governor Herter in his remarks at Amherst said that he is opposed even to the existing minimum salary law for teachers, namely \$2,300 and \$2,500. The Federation thinks that even \$3,000 is a pitifully low salary for the teaching profession to start with in this Commonwealth. It is very disturbing to note that His Excellency, the Governor, doesn't think that the State has a responsibility to insist upon certain minimum starting salaries and certain educational standards for school teachers.

By the abdication of responsibility the State in effect is saying to some communities that "Your kids and my kids are only entitled to second rate education". I most certainly hope that the Federation will continue the fight to see that at least \$3,000 is enacted into law as a starting salary for school teachers in this Commonwealth.

Well, there is much more that I could say to you but it is probably better said in the written report that you have before you. However, I do think that this 1954 election is the most important to the labor movement of this country. To the labor movement of this State, 1948 was perhaps the most important recent election, but I think the inaction on the part of the present Congress, the sins of omission on the part of the present Legislature, give us a fighting reason to get aroused politically.

I am quite disturbed about what I consider has been the apathy on some part of the labor movement here in Massachusetts to the importance of enrolling in Labor's League for Political Education. James L. McDevitt, the Director, will be here on Thursday morning. He will give you in detail the problem and the program of L. L. P. E. The result of that \$1 voluntary membership campaign in Massachusetts as well as the whole alertness to the importance of effective political action this year leaves much to be desired.

Samuel Gompers summarized the political philosophy of the American Federation of Labor. Briefly stated, it has been the phrase "Elect your friends, defeat your enemies". We have a tremendous amount of work to do between now and November 2 to see that the true friends of the Federation and the working men and women of this State are re-elected. Also, we have to see that those who, when the "chips were down" in Congress and in the Legislature, turned their backs on the cause of the workers, are retired to political oblivion.

The roll call records listing the good and bad votes of the members of the Massachusetts Legislature for 1953 and 1954 will be here tomorrow. They will be distributed at the afternoon session and I do hope that you will read them carefully. Make sure you not merely *select* your friends, make sure that this year you *elect* your friends.

Some cynic has said that the labor movement won't really achieve its political potential or display its full effectiveness until "we have wrinkles on our bellies". Let's hope in Massachusetts that it doesn't require a depression or mass unemployment before the labor movement recognizes its political responsibilities and goes out and does the kind of job in political action that the present situation requires. The time is short; the hour is now. Get mad! Get fighting mad! And stay mad until November 2. Thank you.

President Brides: I am quite sure that the delegates now have a very clear picture of what has taken place on Beacon Hill in the past year, and also of the fighting words of Secretary Kelley in summing up his report to you this morning. We say "Good luck to you, Ken, and keep up the good work".

At this time the Chairman of the Constitution Committee, John Carroll, would like to speak.

Delegate Carroll: Ladies and gentlemen, I am calling a meeting of the Constitution Committee in the Green Room immediately. The members of the Committee are as follows:

(Chairman Carroll then read the names of members on the Constitution Committee.)

The meeting will be immediately in the Green Room at the rear of the Convention Hall. We will meet for the purpose of organization or any other matters you wish to

discuss. The Committee is respectfully requested to meet immediately. Please retire to the Green Room.

President Brides: The delegates who have been appointed to the Constitution Committee will kindly go to the Green Room immediately, where I am sure that they will be able to function and get their work done. All the delegates that have been appointed will kindly retire to the Green Room.

Will Chairman Charles Burns bring Father Hubert Callaghan to the platform?

If Ray Leheney is in the hall, will the members of the Guest Committee escort Ray Leheney to the platform, please?

The next speaker who is going to address the Convention has been a great friend of the labor movement in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, one who has on many occasions come and addressed our Conventions, one who on many occasions has given his time and his very important advice to members of the American Federation of Labor in the Worcester area and throughout the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

It gives me great pleasure at this time to present to you Reverend Hubert Callaghan, S.J., Director, Institute for Industrial Relations at Holy Cross. Father Callaghan.

(Delegates arose and applauded.)

REV. HUBERT CALLAGHAN, S.J.

Director, Institute for Industrial Relations, Holy Cross College

President Brides, Officers of the State Federation of Labor, Delegates to this Convention, Ladies and Gentlemen. It is a pleasure for me to renew acquaintances and exchange ideas with my good friends of the American Federation of Labor once again this year. I have attended this Convention so often, even though no union has honored me with a card, I feel like one of the old-time walking delegates. I feel that I know all you folks pretty well. I know your organization. I know your ideals and your purposes. I feel that I come as a friend and not as a stranger.

According to the famous advertising man, Bruce Barton, I shouldn't even be here. As a matter of fact, there should be no such thing as the Holy Cross Institute of Industrial Relations which I have the honor to direct.

A few Sundays ago in his weekly column Bruce Barton got over his head. He got into an area in which he had no competence and immediately showed what a novice he was.

He wrote:

"Isn't it somewhat surprising when one reads the four gospels to note how little attention Jesus seemed to give to social and economic problems? . . . though there were undoubtedly labor troubles in Jerusalem in His day, He never organized a labor union or participated in a strike. . . . He never established a stoolpigeon or organized a co-operative where the poor could buy cheaply. He seemed to have almost no interest in organization. . . . He just 'went around doing good'."

Even for an advertising man this is a slight oversimplification. The Apostles had a better understanding of the Gospels than Mr. Barton, and the first thing they did was to organize for social welfare.

The Acts of the Apostles describe the early Christian community—and I quote from the Acts:

"Now the multitude of believers were of one heart and one soul and not one of them

said that anything he possessed was his own, but they had all things in common. Nor was there anyone among them in want. For those who owned lands or houses would sell them and bring the price of what they sold and lay it at the feet of the Apostles, the distribution was made to each according as any one had need."

This early experiment prove unsuccessful as the community grew larger, but the Apostles kept devising new methods for carrying out the social mission of the Church. Special clerics, called deacons, were ordained for the care of the poor, widows and orphans. Organized collections for the poor were taken up in all the Christian communities.

Where did the Apostles get their ideas? From their Master who told them that they would be judged by the way they fed the hungry, gave drink to the thirsty, clothed the needy, welcomed the strangers, and visited the sick and those in prison.

The Charter of Christian Social Justice which imposes upon every clergyman the obligation to relate religion to the social and economic problems of the day was proclaimed by the Master in these few words:

"If thou art offering thy gift at the altar and there rememberest that thy brother has anything against thee, leave thy gift before the altar and go first to be reconciled to thy brother and then come and offer thy gift."

It is the unpopular duty of clergymen to help worshippers remember some of the things their brothers may have against them . . . things like racial discrimination, unjust wages, dishonest workmanship or management tactics. The better the clergy do their duty, unfortunately the more anti-clericalism they are apt to nourish. Clergymen who remain inside their churches for the sole comfort of those who want to hear some pious nothings about spiritual values will never stir up anti-clericalism, but they won't stir up Christianity either.

Therefore, concludes Mr. Barton, "One of the encouraging signs on the American scene is the growth of anti-clericalism". According to him, only in countries where religion is taken seriously by the people do the people react unfavorably to the clergy who attempt to lay down God's law for everyday life. If religion is not taken seriously they simply ignore them. Therefore, it is an indication of the religious vitality of the people. When the people begin to accuse the clergy of pressure tactics and meddling into politics, according to him it is a sign that religion is recognized as a real influence in family and social life. My answer to that is simply, "How's that?"

A few years ago, at another great Convention in the city of Boston, a great Christian shepherd of his people told that Convention, "I belong here". I, too, belong here.

The two subjects I would like to consider with you for just a second this morning are not a part of the agenda of your Convention so you can sit back and relax, sit back and think and think hard because I feel that they are problems which must be met sometime in the future if our industrial democracy is to continue and to endure. I am speaking of two unrelated subjects, the subject of automation or automatic factories, and the subject of what I call Family Allowances. They are not particularly pressing subjects this year, but they will be in the very near future. And in order for us to come with a reasonable and responsible solution for these problems, we must devote some thought to them in the intervening time.

Now I claim no competency in the technical aspects of engineering or home economics, but

I do claim some competency in the moral consequences of the various solutions that may be proposed to these problems.

Six years ago, when Norbert Wiener published his work called "Cybernetics"—that is just a 75-cent word meaning automatic—he claimed to be astonished that there was no concern in trade union circles about the problems that might follow the introduction of automatic control systems in factories. Perhaps he was wrong about this, but right or wrong, the situation has now changed. There is a serious concern on the part of responsible labor leaders for the consequences of "push-button factories". Whether we use the term automation as meaning electronic or complete-sequence operations, or whether we use it as a term describing mechanization, it makes little difference. In the telephone industry operators have been displaced all over the country by dial conversions, even though the net employment in the industry has risen steadily.

In another industry where automation has been introduced to some degree, the displacement of jobs has been offset until now by a general expansion in employment. For instance, in the River Rouge Plant of the Ford Company it takes an engine block nine hours to pass from its rough cast to its completely assembled form. In the new Cleveland Engine plant, the same process takes 14.6 minutes.

Look at the Packing-house Industry. The most highly skilled job in the beef-killing room is the floorsman. He is the man that strips the hide from the carcass in a very delicate operation without breaking the skin. Swift-Hormel and Liebmann have introduced a new "hide-puller machine" which skins the animal as simply as slipping off a shirt. In the killing rooms alone, production has been boosted over 20 per cent per man.

The American Telephone and Telegraph Company is now ready to set up inter-region and even coast-to-coast dialing with automatic accounting and billing machines replacing operators on tabulations. In the future, messages that you and I telephone over the wires now will be transmitted by microwave relays which eliminate the need for telephone lines.

Generally, responsible companies have converted to these new methods and new machines rather cautiously in order to avoid disruptions. Generally, most unions have very sensibly concluded that it is not possible nor is it advisable to resist such technological change. But the implications to organized labor are terrific. The union knows that increasing mechanization reduces its economic power in collective bargaining. Why? Because by virtue of this mechanization, companies will be able to maintain operations despite the use of economic weapons such as strikes.

In most discussion of automation, attention has been focused upon the displacement of workers. Now there is a converse effect which may be even more important—and it is becoming important today—the placing of a new premium on skills and the A.F.L. should be very much interested in this. The wave of mechanization that came to us in the early part of the century involved the introduction of mass production which replaced raw muscle with machinery, with the result that less importance was placed on the possession of skills and with the result that a large group of semi-skilled and unskilled workers was created.

However, the new machines now are going to require highly skilled mechanics, adjusters, repair men, etc. An official of the steelwork-

ers union in the Gary, Indiana area made this statement:

"In steel, automation may displace a laborer with a technical man. It may be that a man who is doing a semi-skilled job suddenly finds that he does not qualify to operate a new machine. So, we have to find him a place that does not require technical knowledge."

Most of the students of industrial development, who have given much thought to this problem, feel that the most startling changes may come in white collar employment with the introduction of high speed memory and computing machines, such as Univac or IBM's new 702. Whether the mechanization of the office will lead to unionization is a question which will arise during the next few years. Many leaders feel that the mechanization of the office will finally convince most of the white collar workers that their so-called superior professional status provides for them even less security than can be found on the other side of the wall on the production floor.

What will be the effects of rising automation? What will be the effects of the increasing mechanization of office and production floor to you people here and to your organizations? I think the answer may be divided into four parts:

1. There will be increasing emphasis on severance pay. Severance pay is now provided in only 25% of union contracts. Since undoubtedly there will be some displacement of men by these changes, the payment of some form of severance pay whereby the worker is able to bridge over the gap between jobs will become extremely important to most labor organization.
2. There will be two main problems in the character of the industrial work force. Industry will need more skilled mechanics, but there will also be the problem of what to do with the large clumps of slow-minded workers who cannot be restrained to skills.
3. Changes in the method of wage payments may follow. When machinery is automatic, a worker cannot influence the output of that machine. Therefore, it seems to me that if this movement is continued the piece rate seems doomed. It would seem to be a fair guess that wages will be increasingly paid by weekly salaries rather than an hourly or piece rate basis.
3. From 1920 to 1940, the greatest growth in the labor force was amongst all clerical and sales personnel. That rise is now flattening out. With the introduction of new automatic machinery the next rise will come in the field for professionals in the area of engineering, of education, research and recreation and other similar areas.

This, then, is one of the challenges which will confront labor organizations in the very near future. You should be thinking now of how to solve the problem of shuffling and re-adjusting jobs and how to train skills to future requirements. I am not afraid of these problems. You should not be thinking now of how his organizations. The American working man will meet this challenge in such a way as to bring the greatest benefit to himself, to his employer and to the public, with justice to all and credit to himself.

The other problem which I named, justice to the large family, I will but mention. I will be around on the floor later because I think a lot of people are going to differ with me on this thing but I am going to state my

convictions and we can argue it out by ourselves if you wish.

Take two machinists of equal skill and seniority working on the same job, each receiving \$2.00 per hour. One man has only his good wife to support. The other man has five children in addition to his good wife to support. The per capita income out of which the food, shelter, clothing, education, recreation and everything else must be purchased . . . the per capita income of the first family is equivalent to \$1.00 per hour. The per capita income of the second family is slightly over 28 cents per hour. One man, doing the same work has \$1 to spend on his family, the other has 28 cents to spend on each member of his family. Obviously there is something wrong there.

The United States, the most highly industrialized country in the world, has been extremely slow in recognizing the problems of families with children. I make no blanket condemnation of the wage system, but I do say that there is a "built in" defect in the wage system which allows the father of a large or even moderate size family to be placed at a serious disadvantage. When such families have only as much cash income as small family groups, they are handicapped.

When we are confronted with the alarming fact that young, growing families with small growing children as a group have less income than others, then we have something to think about. Families with no children under six years of age in 1950 had a median income of \$3819. Those with three or more such young children had a median income of only \$2,767. There is one of the "built in" defects of our wage system. The younger families with the higher expenses have the lower incomes and therefore are less able to meet these expenses. Walk three or four blocks with me here in Worcester and we will meet six men who are forced to work two jobs because their income does not meet the needs of a young family. The defect of the wage system is the fact that it measures economic contribution rather than economic need.

I am not in favor of getting rid of the wage system, because that system has been a remarkably good system and remarkably efficient. I would like to see it kept, but I would like to see the defect eliminated and the basic principle of wages preserved.

This problem of inequality of standards of living amongst the working people arising out of the size of the family is an acute one and is widespread. Some preliminary data from the last census give us an idea of the situation. In 1950 more than 1,600,000 families with three or more children had less than \$2,000 income and another 1,200,000 such families had less than \$3,000 income according to the census study. This situation is not anything new. It arose in Europe as many as twenty years ago with the result that many of the European countries have adopted a system of family allowances which is a system of supplementing the wage income of the head of the family either through private or public means according to the number of dependent children in the family.

Now, I'm not here today to plank down for any given system of family allowances. I made quite a study of that about ten years ago but I'm still not in the position where I want to say that this or that system should be used or must be used. I do say that there is a problem that cries for a solution and possibly that solution might be in the supplementation of a man's income if he has more than a certain number of children.

There is a clear trend today in other countries where such a system has already been established, in most of Europe, in Great Britain, in Canada, in Australia and in many of the middle European countries. This trend to family allowances throughout the world is based upon three human principles that I defy anybody in this hall to deny.

1. A man should be able to support his family at about the same level as others in his class.
2. If through no fault of his own, this is rendered impossible by the economic system, he and his family should not be penalized.
3. The most important contribution a man can make to society is people. Because society is people, society has the same obligation to those who make this valuable contribution as it has to those who contribute to its wealth, its ideals and its ideas. The primary obligation for the support of children must always remain with the parents. Therefore, any system of supplementary help should never be more than a partial contribution to the support of the children and a partial contribution to the solution of the problem.

These are problems which I beg of you to consider in the light of unselfish justice, justice primarily not to yourself but to the community in which you work. Justice to yourself and justice to your employer.

I claim no technical competence in the field of industrial engineering nor do I claim competence in the field of family economics, but I can tell you that the moral and social implications of these problems and their solutions are tremendously important to organized labor and to our way of life.

When you have deliberated and made your decisions for today, for this year, look ahead to the morrow. Destroy the family and you destroy our way of life. Whether you accomplish the destruction of the family by thoughtlessly destroying the job of the breadwinner, or whether you destroy the family by making it impossible for him to support his family at a decent standard of living makes no difference.

I am no pessimist. I know that organized labor and organized management can solve these problems. As long as the slogan, "A fair day's pay for a fair day's work", which also means "a fair day's work for a fair day's pay" . . . as long as you think of these problems in terms of fair justice to the worker, to the employer and the public . . . as long as you work at these problems with union blood, union sweat and union tears, the wisdom, the justice and the charity of God will be with you. Our workers and their families will prosper. Our way of life, our liberty and prosperity will be assured. Just remember this final sentence that should we fail to solve these problems at the proper time, there are others in our midst who will solve them for us . . . not in the democratic way of free men . . . but in their own way of dictators and slaves.

Thank you very much.

President Brides: Thank you, Father Callaghan, for your fine address to the Delegates of the 68th Annual Convention. We hope and trust that you will be with us for many years to come.

An Announcement—Members of the Executive Council will meet at 12:30 in the Hotel Sheraton in Parlor C.

The next speaker comes here this morning from a great distance in order that we here in Massachusetts may become acquainted and have a better understanding of a certain resolution that will be presented to this Convention

for your consideration. He is one whom we feel will bring to this Convention a world of knowledge insofar as the insurance companies of this great nation of ours are concerned.

He comes here as a friend of the working men and women of this great nation. He is the President of the Texas Federation of Labor Insurance Company. I now present to you Ben-jack Cage, President of the Texas Federation of Labor Insurance Company.

BENJACK CAGE

President, Insurance Company of Texas

Ladies and Gentlemen, I would like to correct your good president just slightly, but it is a very important correction and that is that the Insurance Company is not part of the Texas Federation of Labor. The Insurance Company of Texas is a private corporation and it is owned in principle and in fact by thousands of Union members as a voluntary and as an individual motivation, something that they have done because they individually thought it was a good investment.

The purpose of my visit here with you today is at your invitation because the members of the Unions in Texas have, in my opinion, accomplished a very worthwhile and successful program. And after all, the State of Texas is not known for its strong labor union activities. You, perhaps better than I, recognize that Texas is one of the weaker labor States. So I bring to you a story concerning what one of your small brother groups have done.

One of the reasons that I travel around America talking to fellow unionists is that the very fact that I believe within this vast group of membership in the United States rests a very helpful thing to America. The philosophy that has been so ably expressed by men far more eloquent than I, that if all of us can share in the earnings of this great American industry that we can rid Communism and any other sort of isms from this country.

One of the things that is most important I have found upon arriving here is to correct the information that so often my word of mouth becomes repetitious and inaccurate. I would like to make very clear that I have nothing to sell you. We are very busy down in our own area trying to develop this program in a very sound and safe way. We do have some advice that is yours for free and whether you take it or whether you don't, that is your business.

I think it is important that you realize just what we are talking about. The individual members of your Massachusetts delegation that I am here addressing, I would like as an experiment for those of you who spend less than \$200 a year for your personal and family insurance, I would like for you to raise your hand. Any and every one who spends less than \$200 a year for your insurance. Are there any hands? How many spend more than \$200 a year for your own insurance? Let's see those hands.

I think it is safe to say that the average of \$200 per member is not an exaggerated estimate. With approximately 300,000 members in this State you can see that already in the past you have been spending about \$60 million a year for insurance, for your personal insurance. I am not talking about the welfare funds or any other group insurance. So you do represent a large segment of the purchasing power of insurance companies.

We have found that people like to do business with themselves. If you own a restaurant you probably are going to eat at that restaurant. If you own a grocery store you are probably

going to buy your groceries there. It is that simple.

Of this \$60 million a year premium, insurance companies that operate in Massachusetts receive that money, and right here I want to clear up another idea that some may have gathered. The insurance business is no bonanza. You don't get rich in the insurance business. The profits are not fantastic. They are stable. Sometimes you lose money. Any opportunity that gives you the privilege of going up also gives you the privilege of going down. You can lose money as well as make money.

Fortunately, if a company is well-capitalized and is prudently managed it is a money-maker.

The best examples I can give you are within your own Commonwealth. Some of the greatest insurance companies and financial institutions in the United States have headquarters right here in your own Commonwealth. Because they have made such an outstanding success it is often easy for people to lose sight of their age, but I say to you, ladies and gentlemen, that an insurance operation is a long, slow and difficult operation.

From what I say you may gather by that that I am a defeatist. I am far from a defeatist but I am a realist and I think that anyone who doesn't recognize that should take a second reading.

Another idea that I believe, because of possible political implications in your Commonwealth, I don't believe that any Union funds should be used if at any time in the future you should as individuals invest your own personal money in the shares of insurance companies. I say to you, ladies and gentlemen, that you represent a very large segment of the purchasing power of the insurance and the loan business in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

I believe it is prudent and good business for you as individuals to own a share of the companies that you are spending your premium dollars with. I am not here to suggest what methods you follow, that is not my prerogative. I am here merely to give you some advice that we have gained over four years of hard and difficult work.

The program in Texas is practically entirely an individual effort and an individual voluntary ownership by Union members and by non-union members who have favored and have the same principles for which your union stands. They are friends of labor.

In a relatively short period of time we have raised approximately 18 million from individual union members in a weak labor state.

In a well-organized Commonwealth as you have here and in a movement that is well-knit, you as individuals, I believe, could accomplish that in far less time than we have. I think it is terribly important, however, that whatever method you use that you establish some personal means of savings funds, whether you do it by investing in government bonds, whether you do it by investing in shares of insurance companies that already exist, whether you do it by investing in life insurance endowment policies, whatever method you take, take some method and be systematic about it.

Now, I don't believe anyone can disagree with that statement. I am firmly convinced that this type of program should not be an official part of the Federation of Labor. By individually working together you can keep any anti-labor group from unnecessarily criticizing your union activities. Free enterprise is not an exclusive society. Every person that lives in America has that opportunity and I think that if we will just exert the oppor-

tunity and the invitations that are presented to us by whatever means your Executive Board decides, I believe that you will rapidly realize the great advantages that exist to you as individual investors in companies that would be favorable to labor union members and their beliefs.

If there is any way that our program can be of assistance to you and to your Executive Board, we want you to feel perfectly free to call upon us to co-operate in any manner possible. I feel very strongly after visiting with the various leaders of your organization here that no official action of the nature originally intended should be taken. It could only be misconstrued in whatever manner it finally was adopted.

Somewhere in history has been recorded a phrase "If you can't beat them you better join them." And when I look around and see all the buildings and all the banks and all the apartment houses that have been financed with insurance and financial institution money and look around and see the very few that have been owned or financed by union member funds, I am firmly convinced that you have not begun to beat them, and there is no need to beat them. Let's join them and work with them in that same industry. If they can make money in it, so can you as individuals. You have a great many wonderful New England companies that would be fine for you as an individual or collectively as individuals where you could own the controlling stock of that company or any such companies. But I say to you that it is time that you own them rather than just walking up the pay counter and putting the money on the line for people that are not necessarily friendly with you or friendly to your cause.

I am reminded, in closing, that there is just a good example—only very recently apparently here—of a company right here in your own back yard. They needed some funds in order to stay in business, in order to provide jobs for the Union members, and fortunately and with a great deal of admiration for those particular people whoever did that job, they successfully raised a couple of hundred thousand dollars or so to help that plant get over a period of misfortune. A good outstanding financial institution that had been friendly, friendly to labor union members and had not looked at it purely as a business proposition but realized some of the humanitarian results that could have been obtained might have easily gone along and solved that problem for them in a less difficult way.

I am not sufficiently familiar with the details to know whether or not there are some factors that a regular financial institution would have been barred by law. That I don't know, but I say in most instances there are ways to accomplish things if it is the desire of people who want it to be done.

If there is, again, any way we can help you, I want you to feel perfectly free to call on us. But in the meantime I want to express my appreciation to your officers and to your Executive Board and to you, ladies and gentlemen, who have so patiently listened to what I had to say, to thank all of you for letting a Texan come up here and bring "coals to Newcastle," to tell you folks in Massachusetts, the home of financial institutions, how to set up a financial institution.

If you are down in Texas, we have a saying, "The latchstring is always out to you so come see us." Thank you.

President Brides: Thank you, Benjack Cage for your talk this morning to the Delegates to enlighten them in the cause of insurance. We say to you from the Lone Star State that we

in Massachusetts certainly appreciate your coming here today.

The next speaker who is going to talk to us this morning is an old friend of a great many of the delegates gathered to this Convention. He is the one who a few years back demonstrated to the citizens of New England the real meaning of the Union Label trades when the great show was put on in the City of Boston by his organization. He, too, has come a long distance this morning so that he could be with his many friends in Massachusetts.

We of the Federation always welcome him as a jolly good fellow and certainly a hard worker.

Also with him this morning is his, may I say, press agent, the good-looking young fellow, Johnny Moler, who also has come a long way to be with his many friends in Massachusetts. It gives me great pleasure to say, before introducing the next speaker, that it is Resolution No. 1 in the pamphlet which I ask you to acquaint yourselves with, that brings our good friend Ray Leheney to our fair State today. Our close friend, Ray Leheney.

RAYMOND F. LEHENEY

Union Label and Service Trade Department, AFL

Mr. President, Secretary Kelley, Reverend Father, and my friends. Of course, if I attempted to make a speech now, two minutes after 12, I wouldn't deserve to have anybody sitting out there to listen to me, and I don't intend to make a speech. You know, I am beautifully reminded of last Sunday at our church—we have a new Curate, the other one went to the Army, and if we get the Pastor we are in for a real long sermon. We know that. But there has been much conjecture about the new Curate. The first Sunday he got up he gave a long sermon, longer than the Pastor's.

So last Sunday it was rumored about that the Pastor whispered a word of wisdom in his ear, and when it came time after the reading of the Gospel, whether or not that the sermon would be given, there was an interminable pause and then the young priest turned around and went back to the altar and there was a manifest sigh of relief from everyone in the audience.

Now I very much imagine that is the same way everybody here felt when I got up at this hour, because they know like Nick Morrissey I am a little long-winded ordinarily, but I know that this is not an ordinary occasion.

I have often thought in listening to my Pastor's sermons out in California that he talked so long and he presented so many things that when one left the church one wasn't sure of any one thing that he said, and I would like to just present one thought to you today that you can carry away from here and remember without confusion and without wondering about it, and that is the organization of your new State Label Council, which pleases me no end.

I can't tell you how grateful I am that this should start here with this Convention and in Massachusetts where I do, thanks be to God, have so many fine friends. Now, you have local Councils here. Some of the local Councils I regret to say, and I am talking of Label Councils, are not doing the job that they should do. Individually, there are some of you that are doing wonderful work on the

label, but as a whole the high hopes that I held for the Label Councils started up here under such wonderful auspices have dimmed down to a prayerful conception of actuality.

I hope that you interest yourselves in this State Council and show more interest and effectiveness than has been shown to the local Label Councils in this State. I am sorry to come here today and not praise you fully for a wonderful job well done.

Among you there are individuals who have done a terrific job. Ken Kelley himself, Harry Brides, and the rest of you people have shown keen interest. I could single out other people, but I don't intend to do so. The entire Executive Board of the State Federation and Union Label Council under Martin Casey have done a fine job and are an exception to what I said before.

A fine job means effort. It means that you are putting forth some effort, and Martin is doing a swell job. He writes to me once a week. I wish you could read the letters. They are four pages long, all but excoriating me to pieces because everything isn't union label.

Now, I accept a great deal of the responsibility for the falling down of the Label Councils here because I was not able to come here often enough, or to send people in here often enough so that the Label Councils here would have a program and see that that program was carried out. I intend to do that in the immediate future. And at this time I want to apologize to all my fine friends who were getting together to listen to a confab from me here a short time ago when illness forced me to call it off. I am going to come back in October. I hope that you will give me the same gracious invitation that you extended to me before. And I assure you that we in the Labels Trade Department of the American Federation of Labor in Washington are keenly interested in all of the Councils you started here and especially in your new State Council.

One of the main things the State Council can do, I would point out to them, is to start in on a directory and I would charge them that this is a very important piece of work for them to begin on. Now, don't go around with your tongue in your cheek mentioning things about the Just Man failing seven times a day for not doing your work. God is far more gracious than I would be in His spot.

I think that here in Massachusetts with so much opportunity you have less excuse for non-performance of this condition. I want to come back in October, as I said before, and we will have a member of our Department in here between now and the rest of the year, to help and assist in the work that you are going to do. I know you are going to do it.

I can only say that I had a long, and are you lucky, oration here to deliver, but in talking to Ken Kelley I asked him how long I should talk. He said "about ten minutes". I don't want to run over that.

And I didn't want to get just Ken's opinion so I asked someone else over there and he said that "Oh", he said, "tell them anything and to heck with it" which reminded me of a story that I heard when I was in Britain. It was told by a Jesuit.

It seemed that there was this chap that worked in a coal mine and once every month he was given the equivalent of five dollars. The \$5 was to go down to his smoking pleasure, but it was to last all month. And from that he was to give one dollar to the church.

So he went down to the church one Sunday and lo and behold to his horror he put the \$5 in the box when it came around. So he went home and he was just sick at heart.

He was muttering and groaning because he couldn't get any more money. That was all there was to be had for that month, on a strict budget, and as the month tagged along he got more and more wretched. He got more and more crabby without his tobacco. And finally his wife said to him, "Well, I think it would be all right if the next time you went to church you took \$4 out of the box."

And he said, "Aw, I couldn't do that. I just couldn't do it, and someone might see me."

So finally he growled and hollered so much about it that finally she said to him, "Today is Sunday. When you go down to the church, take the whole \$5 back out of the box."

So he said, "I am going to do it. I am going to have to do it. I am even going to have to resort to smoking non-union Camels."

So he went down to the church and after he came back his wife said to him, "Well, I hope you are happy." He said, "No, I am happy and I am unhappy."

He said, "You know what I did?"

She said, "What did you do?"

He said, "I gave that \$5 to God and to hell with it."

Now, I do hope that there is no one in here that will feel they made a contribution to the label and that is the best they can do with it and to hell with it, because we want them to stay working at this. We know we fail every day but I can assure you this, that in Washington we are working on a brand new program, something which I hope will change your conception of this union label

scheme of things. We are not doing too well today, I know we aren't. But we need your continual help, your efficient effectiveness to help put this over and you can't help anything by staying outside criticizing it. I want you to come inside and make it better inside.

Thank you for inviting me here today. I am very happy to have come because it is always a pleasure to come and talk and see my old friends.

President: Thank you, Ray. I am quite sure that the delegates not only will heed the cause that you have spoken on here this morning, but certainly have enjoyed your humorous talk in behalf of your cause also.

At this time the Secretary-Treasurer of the Boston Central Labor Union, Stephen McCloskey, would like to make an announcement.

Delegate McCloskey: Good Morning, Delegates. I wish that all the Delegates of the Boston Central Labor Union would meet at the end of the Morning Session in the right-hand corner of the hall. We are going to have Hugh Mullin map out a program for the area of Boston on LLPE. Please, Delegates, meet in the right-hand corner of the hall after the Morning Session. Thank you.

President Brides: Hugh Mullin of Labor's League for Political Education has graciously consented to speak right after lunch at the Afternoon Session.

This Morning's Session now is adjourned until 2 o'clock this afternoon. 2 o'clock this afternoon.

(Adjourned until 2 P.M.)

TUESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1954

AFTERNOON SESSION

[The Convention convened at 2:15 P.M., President Brides presiding.]

At this time Secretary Kelley will read some communications.

Secretary: Mr. Chairman and Convention Delegates, the following wires of interest to the Convention and to the Delegates have been received and are being read for your information.

This one is addressed to:

"President Henry J. Brides
Massachusetts Federation of Labor Convention
Worcester, Massachusetts.

Please extend my personal greetings to the 68th Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. On behalf of our city may I join with the Convention Bureau of our Chamber of Commerce in extending a most sincere invitation to the Federation to meet in Springfield in 1955. Cordial welcome awaits you here in Springfield.

Very truly yours,

DANIEL B. BRUNTON,
Mayor of Springfield."

This one is addressed to:

"Henry J. Brides,
President of Massachusetts
Federation of Labor, AFL
Hotel Sheraton
Worcester, Massachusetts.

Congratulations and best wishes to you and all the members of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor (AFL) on the occasion of

your 68th anniversary Convention. I know from personal experience, having worked with them side by side, the effectiveness of your labor representatives on Beacon Hill. Every best wish for your continued success. I look forward to the opportunity of working with the Federation in the future.

Endicott Chub Peabody

Candidate for the Democratic Nomination
for Governor's Council 3rd District."

This is addressed to:

"Henry Brides, President,
Massachusetts State Federation of Labor.

Our most sincere congratulations for your truthfully honest and blunt condemnation of the Eisenhower and Herter Administration for their thinly veiled anti-labor attitude. The party that they represent has always been opposed to any legislation that would be beneficial to working people.

WILLIAM T. KOSKY,

President, Worcester Industrial
Union Council, CIO."

This one is to:

"Henry J. Brides,
Massachusetts Federation of Labor

May I join with Mayor Brunton of Springfield in inviting you to hold your 1955 Convention in our city. Be assured that the complete facilities of the Convention Bureau of the Springfield Chamber of Commerce are

available to you in helping to plan and assume the detail of your Convention.

Cordially,
Leonard H. Marcus, Chairman
Convention Bureau, Springfield Chamber
of Commerce."

This is addressed to:

"Kenneth J. Kelley,
Massachusetts Federation of Labor Convention
Worcester, Massachusetts.

I regret very much my inability to be present at the Convention due to the necessity of my being in Washington this week during the closing days of this session of Congress. You will remember that the 80th Republican Congress was properly labelled the 'Do-Nothing' Congress. The 83rd Republican Congress can properly be labelled the 'Give Away' Congress. It has certainly given to the big interests resources in several directions that belong to the people. I sincerely hope, as I am confident, that the Convention will be a great success. I will appreciate it if you will convey to all present my kindest regards.

Congressman John W. McCormack."

I move, Mr. Chairman, the contents of these telegrams be spread upon the record of the Proceedings of the Convention.

President Brides: Anything to be said on the question? If not, all those in favor please signify by saying "aye." Those opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

At this time the Resolutions Committee is ready to report. It gives me great pleasure to introduce to you Thomas Healey.

Delegate Healey: Thank you. Resolution No. 1, Constitutional Amendment, the unanimous decision of the Resolutions Committee is to refer this Resolution to the Constitution Committee. I move that the action of the Resolutions Committee be the action of the Convention.

President Brides: The question comes on concurrence and adoption of the Committee's Report. Are you ready for the question? All those in favor, please signify by saying "aye." Those opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Delegate Healey: Turn to page 4 on your printed form.

RESOLUTION NO. 3

Combining All Fund Raising Campaigns

Whereas: The Massachusetts Federation of Labor and affiliated local unions are constantly besieged with the fund-raising appeals from various worthy causes and this multiplicity of fund-raising campaigns has reached such proportions that the generous and charitable instincts of union members are rapidly becoming over-burdened, and

Whereas: Several hundred communities in the United States, including several in Massachusetts, have combined many charitable campaigns into a single United Fund, and

Whereas: It has been proven that such combined appeals add to the strength of important community efforts, save campaign costs and conserve energies of volunteers, and

Whereas: These United Funds eliminate the confusion and misunderstanding inherent in a multiplicity of campaigns, avoid duplication of effort and result in better service to people, therefore be it

Resolved: That the Massachusetts Federation of Labor assembled at Worcester, Mass.

in its 68th Annual Convention, August 2-6, 1954 does hereby go on record in favor of a combined or united appeal in the Greater Boston area and elsewhere in the Commonwealth and that the combining of these appeals be consummated in 1955 or as soon as possible, and be it further

Resolved: That the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, by action of this Convention will not endorse, support or participate in any charitable appeal which has not signified its intention of joining a combined or United Fund raising campaign and that we urge affiliated unions to co-operate in this action.

(Submitted by delegates Joseph D. McLaughlin, Cambridge Central Labor Union, Joseph Stefani, Cooks and Pastry Cooks, Local 186, Boston, and J. Arthur Moriarty, Typographical, Local 13, Boston.)

The unanimous decision of the Resolutions Committee is to concur in this Resolution, and I move that the action of the Committee be the action of the Convention.

President Brides: The question comes on concurrence and adoption of the Resolution. Anything to be said on the question? If not, all those in favor, please signify by saying "aye". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

(Delegate Joseph McCarthy read Resolution No. 5)

RESOLUTION NO. 5

Conduct of Congressional Investigations

Whereas: It is a general function of the Congress to conduct legislative investigations to secure information necessary or helpful in preparing legislation and in detecting corruption or other impending dangers to our nation; and

Whereas: Some Congressional committees have abused their legitimate functions and powers in the past by conducting hearings for the purpose of affecting elections; and

Whereas: In certain recent legislative investigations there have occurred a number of abuses of individuals and labor organizations which have violated the due process of law and the spirit of fair play that Americans have traditionally considered inseparable from any just system of laws; and

Whereas: The security of a democratic society depends on the maintenance of a sound political structure in which democracy is indivisible and

Whereas: The abuses we have witnessed have demonstrated the need for safeguards to protect innocent citizens against injury to their reputations and livelihood, and the need to stop encroachments upon the civil liberties of individuals; therefore, be it

Resolved: That this convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor go on record as condemning these abuses of legislative powers, and as urging the Congress to act at once to adopt an enforceable set of rules and procedures—applicable to all Congressional investigating committees—which shall insure every witness such basic American safeguards as the right to advice of counsel of his own choice, the right to introduce evidence in his own behalf, the right to cross-examine his accusers in open hearings, and the right to be informed of the charges against him.

(Submitted by Howard V. Doyle, AFSC & ME, Local No. 1190, Medfield; Nathan H. Barker, I. L. G. W. U., Local No. 24, Boston; Betty Sokol, Central Labor Union, Malden and Joseph Stefani, Cooks and Pastry Cooks, Local No. 186, Boston.)

Delegate McCarthy: Mr. Chairman, your Committee concurs in this Resolution and I move you, sir, that the action of this Committee be the action of this Convention.

President Brides: The question comes on concurrence and adoption of this resolution. Anything to be said on the question? If not, all those in favor, please signify by saying "aye". Those opposed, "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Delegate Healey then read the Resolves of Resolution No. 7.)

RESOLUTION NO. 7

Civil Rights

Whereas: Organized labor has been deeply devoted to the American heritage of equality of opportunity, freedom and justice under law, and has staunchly defended the right of every American to equal rights; and

Whereas: The alliance of labor and minorities is a natural one because it is based on intelligent self-interest and mutual democratic and basic objectives; and

Whereas, during the current period of uneasiness resulting from the worldwide struggle of our Nation against Communist totalitarianism, certain people and groups, taking advantage of the atmosphere, have deliberately spread lies against various racial and religious groups and have acted to incite intergroup hatred and conflict, thereby weakening our democratic fabric; therefore, be it

Resolved: That the Massachusetts Federation of Labor calls upon all its members to be alert to these threats to our unity, and to denounce and counteract the un-American activities of those who would sow religious and racial hatred among our people; and be it further

Resolved: That the Massachusetts Federation of Labor renew its condemnation of discrimination and segregation on account of race, religion or national origin, and calls for the amendment of Senate Rule 22 so as to prevent further obstruction by filibusters of the enactment of civil rights legislation by the Congress; and be it finally

Resolved: That this convention reaffirms its endorsement of the Boston Labor Committee to Combat Intolerance as labor's human relations arm in the Commonwealth and urges all affiliates to draw upon it for aid and materials in preparing and servicing their civil rights, fair practices and group relations programs.

(Submitted by Howard V. Doyle, AFSC & ME, Local No. 1190, Medfield; Nathan H. Barker, I. L. G. W. U., Local No. 24, Boston; Betty Sokol, Central Labor Union, Malden and Joseph Stefani, Cooks and Pastry Cooks, Local No. 186, Boston.)

Delegate Healey: The Committee's recommendation is concurrence on this resolution and I move that the action of the Committee be the action of the Convention.

President Brides: The question comes on concurrence and adoption of this resolution. Anything to be said on the question? If not, all those in favor, please signify by saying "aye." Those opposed, "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

(Delegate Healey then read the Resolves of Resolution No. 9.)

RESOLUTION NO. 9

Civil Liberties

Whereas: The American labor movement was built on, and its continued existence as a free democratic movement depends on the fundamental human rights such as the right

to dissent, to object and to protest, the right to speak freely, and the right to freedom of assembly; and

Whereas: These rights have continued to be a main source of strength for America in defeating all forms of totalitarianism—Communist or Fascist; and

Whereas: It is necessary to defend our country from internal subversion without at the same time adopting the tactics and techniques of those whom we oppose, lest we destroy the very freedoms we hold so dear; therefore, be it

Resolved: That the Massachusetts Federation of Labor deplores the current drive for conformity and condemns all attempts to curb freedom of thought or of speech, be it through book-burnings, book-bannings, or dismissal of public servants who give evidence of labor and social-mindedness. We object to the use of the protection of our internal security as a partisan political weapon, and to the growth of the concepts of guilt by association and guilt by innuendo or suspicion; and be it further

Resolved: That the Massachusetts Federation of Labor condemns indiscriminate labeling by super-patriots of those who disagree with them, and goes on record as reaffirming our faith in the fundamental freedoms of our Nation. We stress our faith in free inquiry, free press, and free debate as the source of our progress and pledge to defend them as a symbol of the strength of democracy.

(Submitted by Howard V. Doyle, AFSC & ME, Local No. 1190, Medfield; Nathan H. Barker, I. L. G. W. U., Local No. 24, Boston; Betty Sokol, Central Labor Union, Malden and Joseph Stefani, Cooks and Pastry Cooks, Local No. 186, Boston.)

Delegate Healey: The Committee concurs in this Resolution and I move that the action of the Committee be the action of the Convention.

President Brides: The question comes on concurrence and adoption of this Resolution. Are you ready for the question? All those in favor please signify by saying "aye". Those opposed, "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

(Delegate Healey then read the Resolves of Resolution No. 11.)

RESOLUTION NO. 11

Immigration

Whereas: It has been consistently charged by the civic, religious, veterans, fraternal and labor organizations representing millions of Americans that the McCarran-Walter Omnibus Immigration Law not only fails to provide a sound and workable basis for handling immigration, but flagrantly violates the most elementary principles of justice, fair play and democratic procedure, and perpetuates the discriminatory national origins quota system and other discriminatory and offensive concepts; and

Whereas: It continues to be of utmost importance that this law be radically revised or replaced so that the United States may continue and strengthen its position among the free nations and the world as a stronghold of democracy and a refuge for the persecuted and oppressed; therefore, be it

Resolved: That the Massachusetts Federation of Labor renews its opposition to the McCarran-Walter Immigration Law and its call for the replacement of that law by one which corrects its inequities; and be it further

Resolved: That the Senatorial delegation from Massachusetts, and the Chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Senator William

Langer, be requested at once to do all in their power to bring about immediate public hearings on the various bills that have been submitted to the Congress to replace the McCarran-Walter law.

(Submitted by Howard V. Doyle, AFSC & ME, Local No. 1190, Medfield; Nathan H. Barker, I. L. G. W. U., Local No. 24, Boston; Betty Sokol, Central Labor Union, Malden and Joseph Stefani, Cooks and Pastry Cooks, Local No. 186, Boston.)

The Committee concurs in this Resolution and I move that the action of the Committee be the action of the Convention.

President Brides: The question comes on concurrence and adoption of this Resolution. Are you ready for the question? All those in favor please signify by saying "aye". Those opposed, "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

President Brides: This afternoon's speaker is one who has been in our midst since the beginning of the Convention and is one who came into our fair State last week in order that those in the Greater Boston area would become acquainted with the Assistant Director of Labor's League for Political Education. During the National Convention of the American Federation of Labor a recommendation was made that the United States be divided up into four regions in order to alleviate the burden placed upon Director James McDevitt and that four Regional Directors or Assistant Directors would be chosen.

We are fortunate today to have with us the Assistant Director of Labor's League for Political Education, Hugh Mullin.

HUGH MULLIN

Asst. Director, Labor's League for Political Education

Mr. Chairman, Secretary Kelley, Director of Education Lavigne, Officers and Delegates to this Convention. I am very happy to have this opportunity to say hello to the leadership in Massachusetts and hope in a small way that I can say something that will arouse your interest in Labor's League for Political education Program.

I have had the occasion, as your Chairman stated, to visit the great City of Boston and review some of the problems confronting your Legislative Agent's office to sit down with Director of Education Lavigne and review things concerning our Labor's League for Political Education program.

I also had the pleasure of sitting down with the Executive Board at noon and calling upon them to lend a hand to a very serious problem.

There is nothing more serious than the problem that confronts the American Federation of Labor today—legislation. Ladies and Gentlemen, if you don't know it, I think it is about time to know it, that you are being legislated out of business and we are asking you to do something about it.

Now, this isn't a case of somebody from Washington or any other place coming in to your fair State and telling you what to do and what not to do. It simply adds up to asking you to help yourself. Many years ago, as President Meany stated in a recent speech, and the old-timers in the audience would know this, that reactionary forces of this country use many ways and means to get at and try to dissolve the American Federation of Labor. Through many stages of life we have fought it and risen to a membership in this country of ours of over 10 million members.

In the last few years their attack has been directed to legislation. I was very interested in your Legislative Agent's Report, when he stressed the importance of friends of ours in the State House in Boston as far as bills concerning the membership which we represent were concerned. The same thing applies to Washington. We find that people representing our membership in this great State are advocating and voting upon legislation that is not for the best interests of the people that we represent.

We are approaching this serious problem on a nonpartisan basis. Director McDevitt will be here Thursday morning to outline in detail the aims and purposes of Labor's League for Political Education along a non-partisan basis.

There are possibly good Democrats and bad Democrats, good Republicans and bad Republicans, but we are advocating and hoping that you see fit in this great State of yours to support candidates for the legislative halls based on their record, nothing more, nothing less.

If they are for you, be for them. If they are against you, be against them and have the mechanics to do it. Now, in Massachusetts, like other States we still have the reluctant leadership that hasn't seen fit to get off the seat of its pants and do something about this serious problem. They feel that labor has no place in politics. We are forced into politics and we have to play it the way the two Parties play it to be successful in electing friends of ours to the halls of the Legislatures, both here in Boston and in Washington.

So in brief I am asking you this: Why not go back to your individual local unions, set up at the request of the American Federation of Labor through LLPE, Labor's League Committees to work for the best interests of the memberships involved. We have asked the State Federation, we have asked the Central Labor Unions, to set up Leagues to effectuate the most important feature of the trade movement today and that is legislation.

We hope and pray that in the end after sincere thought to the records of given candidates that you will give the leaders of this State Federation and your Central Labor Unions the mechanics and support and the help to do a job.

Now this job, and I am going to stress it briefly, as any other job costs money. Some have the idea that in our effort to make a request for our dollar drive that we might be asking for money that pays our salaries. It has been asked me here in the hall, and I would like to relate to you, assuming that someone might not know it, that the dollar, the voluntary dollar, the only money we can raise is spent in behalf of Congressional and Senatorial candidates, that entire dollar is spent in behalf of the candidates. There are no salaries, mailing or anything else. I personally, I get paid from the American Federation of Labor the same as other A.F.L. officers are concerned.

The LLPE is the AFL itself. Don't try to twist it around and make it something foreign from the American Federation of Labor.

We are asking you to get behind this dollar drive. Lend a hand. It serves two purposes when you do. It affords the officer the chance to get out and see his members for a change, and relate to them the seriousness of our problems and ask them to agree to help themselves by voluntarily contributing a dollar and then get active in their own precinct or district to the extent of following out the endorsement of your State Federations and State Union candidates. In that way we can assure ourselves of some friends in your legislative halls in Boston and particularly in Congressional halls in Washington.

In this great State of Massachusetts I want to say this, that there are four very important Congressional seas. I feel that your Education Director, possibly tomorrow or the next day, will emphasize the importance of these key seats in Massachusetts. I do hope and pray that you will lend every hand, and effort to support the officers of your State Federation through LLPE and your Central Labor Union. I feel sure after talking with them the past eight or nine days, that their efforts toward LLPE will be increased and I hope that out of the great State of Massachusetts we can be proud of the candidates you send to Washington. Thank you very much.

Chairman Hull: Brother Mullin, I know by the interest shown by the delegates that they took in every word you said. It is a pleasure on behalf of the State Federation of Labor at this time to pin our guest badge on to you.

Mr. Mullin: I would like to say while the Chairman is putting it on that I got drowned coming back from this Morning's Session and I guess I am the only speaker before you that was all wet to start with. Thank you.

Chairman Hull: It is too bad that some of the delegates couldn't have heard some of the stories he told the Executive Council. He would have you in an uproar.

I wish to make an announcement in behalf of Edward F. Hines, Chairman of the Committee on Standing Committees Report. They are to meet in the Green Room immediately after adjournment. I will read off the names of the Committee on Standing Committees Reports.

Please meet immediately after adjournment in the Green Room.

The Chair at this time recognizes Secretary-Treasurer Kenneth Kelley.

Secretary Kelley: Mr. Chairman and Convention Delegates, some additional resolutions have been received and will now be read before the Convention and if adopted by a majority vote, will be referred to the Resolutions Committee or their respective Committees.

I will merely read the title of the Resolution and the final resolve.

(Secretary Kelley then read the title and Resolve of Resolution No. 59.)

(Secretary Kelley then read the title and Resolve of Resolution No. 50.)

That, like the previous resolution, will be referred to the Resolutions Committee.

(Secretary Kelley read the title and Resolve of Resolution No. 51.)

This Resolution will be referred to the Union Labels Committee.

(Secretary Kelley read the title and the first and last Resolves of Resolution No. 52.)

Referred to the Resolutions Committee.

(Secretary Kelley read the title and Resolve of Resolution No. 53.)

Referred to the Union Labels Committee.

(Secretary Kelley read the title and Resolve of Resolution No. 54.)

Referred to the Resolutions Committee.

(Secretary Kelley read the title and Resolve of Resolution No. 55.)

This Resolution will be referred to the Union Labels Committee.

(Secretary Kelley read the title and Resolve of Resolution No. 56.)

Referred to the Resolutions Committee.

(Secretary Kelley then read the title and Resolve of Resolution No. 57.)

Referred to the Committee on Union Labels.

(Secretary Kelley then read the title and Resolve of Resolution No. 58.)

Referred to the Resolutions Committee.

That, Mr. Chairman, for the moment, are all the additional Resolutions that have been

received since yesterday afternoon. May I again ask any and all of the delegates that are considering introducing Resolutions to get them up here to Mrs. Hennessy or me in the next hour, otherwise they can't be printed in the additional Resolutions pamphlet.

I think it only fair that this Convention and the delegates to it have before them a printed copy of each and every Resolution as it is being reported out. So please get your Resolutions up to us before 4 o'clock in order that we may send them to be printed and hope that the printed copies of them, the second supplementary pamphlet, will be available here late tomorrow afternoon.

I move, Mr. Chairman, that these Resolutions as read be referred to their respective Committees and that the majority vote as required by the Convention be accorded them.

Chairman Hull: You have heard the motion. Anyone second it? The motion has been made and seconded. The motion has been made and seconded that these Resolutions recently read be referred to the various Committees. Anything to be said of the question? All in favor signify by saying "aye." Those opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

(Delegate McCarthy read the title and Resolve of Resolution 13.)

RESOLUTION NO. 13

Genocide

Whereas: Organized labor has consistently led the fight to defend human rights and the security and dignity of the individual; and

Whereas: The most fundamental human right is the right to life itself; and

Whereas: The United Nations Genocide Convention outlaws and brands as an international crime the mass destruction of national, ethnic, racial or religious groups by any government or nation; and

Whereas: The ratification of the Genocide Convention by the Soviet Union and the taking of steps toward ratification by Germany—two nations whose sincerity in ratifying the treaty is highly doubtful in view of past performances—causes the United States, as a non-signatory nation to hold a weakened moral position in the world; and

Whereas: It is ironic for the United States to be in the position where it cannot charge an offending nation with violation of the Genocide Pact because this country is not a signatory; therefore, be it

Resolved: That this convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor renews its endorsement of the Genocide Convention, urges all locals to acquaint their members thoroughly with this question, and calls upon the President of the United States and the Senatorial delegation from Massachusetts to do all in their power to bring about an early ratification of this treaty by the United States Senate.

(Submitted by Howard V. Doyle, AFSC & ME, Local No. 1190, Medfield; Nathan H. Barker, I. L. G. W. U., Local No. 24, Boston; Betty Sokol, Central Labor Union, Malden and Joseph Stefani, Cooks and Pastry Cooks, Local No. 186, Boston.)

Delegate McCarthy: Mr. Chairman, your Committee concurs in this Resolution and I move that the action of this Committee be the action of the Convention.

Chairman Hull: The Committee recommends concurrence on this Resolution. All those in favor, signify by saying "aye." Opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

(Delegate McCarthy then read the title and Resolve of Resolution No. 22.)

RESOLUTION NO. 22

Repeal of Lynn School Pro Rata Law

Whereas: The Lynn Teachers Union, Local 1037, American Federation of Teachers is opposed to the Lynn School Pro Rata Law, and

Whereas: The Lynn School Pro Rata Law is an impractical law requiring too frequent amendment with rising school costs and rising school enrollment, and

Whereas: The law concentrates too much power over the public school in the hands of the mayor, which runs counter to the spirit of democratic representative government and the spirit of the Commonwealth's General Laws governing the powers of school committees, and

Whereas: No other mayor in the Commonwealth has power at all comparable to the Mayor of Lynn in the matter of school appropriations, inasmuch as he has an absolute veto power over 74% of the 1954 school budget, and

Whereas: There is no good reason why Lynn's school committee should have less responsibility or power than the school committee of any other city or town in Massachusetts, and

Whereas: The Lynn Teachers' Union is planning to file a bill in the 1955 session of the Massachusetts General Court for the repeal of the Lynn School Pro Rata Law; therefore be it

Resolved: That the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, in convention assembled at Worcester, Massachusetts August 2-6, 1954, record itself in favor of legislation to repeal the Lynn School Pro Rata Law, and be it further

Resolved: That the 68th Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor direct the Secretary-Treasurer and Legislative Agent to exert every effort to assist the Lynn Teachers' Union in bringing about the repeal of the Lynn School Pro Rata Law, and be it further

Resolved: That the Secretary-Treasurer be instructed to forward this resolution to local unions urging cooperation in obtaining a favorable vote from the local legislators of the Massachusetts General Court in the repeal of the Lynn School Pro Rata Law.

(Submitted by Delegate Jasper T. Grassa, Teachers' Union, Local 1037, Lynn.)

Delegate McCarthy: Mr. Chairman, the Committee concurs in this Resolution and I move you, sir, that the action of the Committee be the action of this Convention.

Chairman Hull: The Committee recommends concurrence. Is there anything to be said on the question? All those in favor of that motion signify by saying "aye." Opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

(Delegate McCarthy then read the title and Resolve of Resolution No. 23.)

RESOLUTION NO. 23

Partition of Ireland

Whereas: The world yearns for FREEDOM: FREEDOM with HONOR, and

Whereas: The partition of Ireland continues to constitute a danger to world freedom, by obstructing the essential unity of the western free democracies, and

Whereas: Any demand for the ending of partition in Germany, Korea, or elsewhere seems hypocritical while we ignore the unjust partition of a friendly nation by one of our allies, and

Whereas: There is undeniable proof that people are subjected to house search without warrant, arrest without charge, imprisonment without trial, and that the loyal citizens of a

free republic are penalized for displaying the tri-color of Ireland, the emblem of their Republic, or speaking their native Irish language, as well as being denied public housing facilities and gainful employment, and

Whereas: The economic, cultural, social and national development of the Irish Nation is stalemated by this unjust partition which isolates a small but strategically and traditionally important nation (where communism is unknown and whose integrity and fortitude are unquestioned), thus forcing that nation to be neutral, and

Whereas: Great Britain continues to give aid and comfort to communist aggression by continuing the same kind of aggression in six of the thirty-two counties of Partitioned Ireland, and

Whereas: Because of its strategic location and the proven merit of its people, a free and united Irish nation could play a part in the family of Western nations out of all proportion to its size or population, be it hereby

Resolved: That we request the President of the United States of America, the Secretary of State, our Congress, and Senate to demand that Great Britain withdraw ALL of her forces, including her armed garrisons from North-East Ireland, so that the Republic of Ireland shall consist of the whole island of Ireland, unless a free plebiscite of the Irish people decide otherwise, and be it further

Resolved: That we direct our delegate to the American Federation of Labor convention of 1954 to, again, seek the support of the American Federation of Labor and to ask our representatives in the International Labor Office and the United Nations to seek a permanent solution to the Partition of Ireland.

(Submitted by Delegates Nicholas P. Morrissey, Past President; James J. McCarthy, Local 829, Teamsters of Boston; Thomas C. Healey, Teamsters Union, Local 259, Boston; Nathan Hurwitz, Laundry Drivers, Local 168, Boston; and many others.)

Delegate McCarthy: Mr. Chairman, your Committee concurs in this Resolution and I move you, sir, that the action of this Committee be the action of the Convention.

President Brides: The question comes on concurrence and adoption of this Resolution. Anything to be said on the question? If not, all those in favor, please signify by saying "aye." Those opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

The Delegates in the rear of the hall and on the right-hand side will kindly take chairs. The Sergeant-at-Arms will kindly get them into chairs.

We have with us this afternoon a young fellow who has been an outstanding favorite in behalf of the labor cause of this Commonwealth. He is one who has on all occasions when called upon by your Legislative Agent not only to vote, but to take the speaker's stand in behalf of legislation that had been submitted by the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, has not only lent his voice, but he has lent his prestige as a member of the House of Representatives.

It is my pleasure to present to you this afternoon one of the outstanding Representatives that we have on Beacon Hill. I present to you Representative Joseph Ward.

REPRESENTATIVE JOSEPH WARD
Member of House of Representatives,
Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Mr. Chairman, Delegates to this great Convention of the State Federation of Labor. A quarter of a century ago American labor was bewildered and discontent; it was disorganized and despairing.

"Take home" pay was no problem because there was no pay to take home. The "price level" made no difference to the man on the street because he was sleeping in doorways and eating at the soup kitchen.

The laboring men throughout the land stirred themselves. They heeded the admonition and advice of a great leader in labor's cause. They rewarded those who were their friends and defeated their enemies.

In those dark days it was easy to separate friend from enemy. The enemy was the buccaniering, profiteering, privateering coterie of selfish men who, denying fundamental principles of Christian charity, sought profit for themselves and heedlessly ground under their heel the American worker.

The friend of those days was the leader of a great political party: a leader who promised a "New Deal" for America; who in accents ringing with buoyant hope told America, "The only thing we have to fear is fear itself." And thus a partnership came into being between labor and a political party dedicated to the well-being of the needy as against the greedy—dedicated to a "New Deal." For over two decades that partnership flourished.

American labor's prime purpose has been to protect the worker when the sprawling factories reached out to engulf him. Equally, that political party, under the inspired leadership of labor's friend, drew its strength from labor. It built a program on the hopes and ideals of those who toiled with their hands.

The New Deal was succeeded by the Fair Deal. The destinies of the Fair Deal were guided by another friend of labor. A man of indomitable courage who stood by the underdog no matter what the odds, a courageous little fighter who seemed to thrive on adversity.

And thus the laws of those two decades were written by leaders—and by a party—who had ever before them the picture of a man tired after a day's work, of a man sometimes without a roof over his head, of a man injured at work, of a man, who above all else, had to have enough pay in the envelope to buy a week's groceries for the wife and the kids.

It was an era, when those in power believed, as American labor believed, in government with a heart. That partnership of two decades devoted to mutual trust, understanding, and unity of high purpose fought through to victory against total depression and fought through to victory against total war.

Then came the year, not so long ago—and even if we are too young to remember the partnership born of adversity twenty-five years ago there is none so young he cannot remember this one—then came the year when the hucksters, with glib phrase, told the American people: "We can do it better and cheaper." They sold the big lie. They talked so convincingly that many a toiler was misled. They were able to deceive, if possible, even the elect.

Again labor told her people to reward their friends and defeat their enemies. But the waters had been muddied. Many could not tell friend from foe. Was the voter mesmerized by the gleaming reflection from a polished brass button? Was he charmed by the promise of benefits without taxes? Or did he listen to the voices, seemingly friendly, which promised "No deals."

Whatever it was, many forgot the progress, peace, and prosperity which had come from twenty years of partnership. A new Party took over the reins of government. Oh, it promised partnership with labor. But the tissue-thinness of the pretense became apparent when the only real friend labor had at their table was eased out before the first meal was served. The new government with its promise of "No deals" soon proved to be a government of "Double

Deals." And the double deals were each preceded by a fast shuffle. A trump card which should have gone to the people—the Tidelands oil—was dealt from the bottom of the deck to big business.

T.V.A. praised by the new government one day was sold down the river for private power interests the next day. The ace-in-the-hole of a great and forward looking housing program was clipped at the corners, then dealt to the mortgage bankers.

Lower taxes were proposed in a simulated effort to keep the hucksters' pledge. But the proposal was for a piddling \$6.00 per annum saving on the 39 million tax returns of those who toil with their hands and a whopping \$220 per annum for the one family in nine which owned dividend paying stocks. And even these statistics vastly under-estimate the payoff to the wealthy few because 80% of the dividend paying stocks in this country are owned by less than 1% of our families. In other words, while you and I were to receive \$6 per annum relief, these favored few families would benefit to the tune of \$220. each.

In this double deal from Labor's phony new partner we found that inability to govern was scandalous. While we slid into a depression at home, while the sharp bloody claws of the Russian bear were reaching out to encircle more and more of the peoples of Europe, while the bamboo curtain was moving forward to obliterate tens of millions of the free peoples of Asia, what was our government doing?

Why, it was conducting a three-ring circus over television for weeks and weeks on the issue of whether a good-looking young man named Dave Schine should have been given a commission. Obviously the laboring people of the country would have been happy if the government had made Dave Schine an officer and a gentleman by Act of Congress so that these inept or ineffectual public servants could get back to the business of government.

On the State level too the people had been sold a bill of goods. It now turns out that in their book a "Climate More Favorable to Industry" necessarily implies "A Climate Less Favorable to Labor."

Well, we have learned our lesson. The next time the picture will be clear. We must judge by deeds and not by words. We know now which political philosophy is best suited to give us a nation well fed, well clothed, well housed. We know who will see to it that 62 million working Americans are healthy, happy, educated, well-protected and well-paid. We know too, which political philosophy it is that callously disregards the toiler caught in the squeeze of a wringer fashioned by an ever-higher price level and an ever lower take home pay. We know which is the Party of the payoff, which is the Party of the greedy at the expense of the needy, which is the Party with a hand in the till of America's wealth.

Yes, American labor will now reward its true friends, but more important it must defeat once and for all the enemies not of labor alone but of all the people. In imitation of that greatest exponent of the building trades, the Carpenter of Nazareth, American labor must take in hand the whip of truth and drive the money-changers from the temples of government.

The partnership of twenty-five years ago must be re-established so that hand in hand labor and a friendly government may work together towards a "Real Deal" for every American and for all men everywhere who toil, under God, to earn their bread by the sweat of their brow.

Together labor and Democracy can and shall rid the world of godless Communism; can and shall master the atomic age; can and shall bring peace and prosperity to a world wherein America

and the American working man must once again stand forth like shining beacons of hope in this age of hopelessness. With God's help and yours, these goals can and shall be won. And let us with the strong and clear voice of unity, shout to any huckster who may come to confuse us in this hall—"If this be treason, make the most of it."

President Brides: Thank you, Representative Ward for your fighting talk here to the Delegates this afternoon. We want to say to you that we are very happy to have your voice on Beacon Hill in behalf of the working men and women of this great Commonwealth of ours. We want to thank you and say to you that you are a very close and dear friend of the American Federation of Labor.

At this time is Brother Joseph McCarthy of the Resolutions Committee ready to report?

Is the Chairman of the Committee on Officers' Reports ready to report?

The Resolutions Committee will proceed with the Resolutions.

(Delegate Jasper T. Grassa read Resolution No. 24.)

RESOLUTION NO. 24

Compulsory Poultry Inspection Regulation

Whereas: Recent disclosures to the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen reveal the shocking existence of filth, unwholesomeness and the utter lack of sanitation in certain areas of the Poultry Industry, and

Whereas: *At the present time there exists no compulsory Federal Regulations governing the slaughtering, inspection, grading, labeling, processing, or handling of poultry*, as is true in the case of beef, pork, veal and other meats and meat products, and

Whereas: Only very few states have any Poultry Regulations or Inspection Program whatever, and

Whereas: Less than 20% of the commercial poultry supply of the nation comes under Federal Inspection and then only on a voluntary basis, which in many respects is absolutely meaningless, and

Whereas: The Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen and its affiliated local unions have pledged themselves to the task of arousing the American people to the great hazard to health and welfare of the consuming public that exists in this poultry situation, and

Whereas: The support and cooperation of Congress, the State legislatures, Municipal officers, and every group of consumers in the nation, especially Organized Labor, is earnestly solicited in this cleanup drive and campaign for effective compulsory Poultry Regulation and Inspection not only on the Federal, but on the State and local levels as well; now therefore be it

Resolved: That this Federation go on record endorsing the Poultry Cleanup Campaign launched by the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, and be it further

Resolved: That this Federation and its affiliated Central Bodies, at the earliest opportunity, take such other legitimate steps within its power, as may be necessary to aid in the success of this worthy project in the interest of the health and welfare of the entire nation.

(Submitted by Delegate Joseph A. Sullivan, Meat Cutters, Local 294, Quincy.)

Delegate Grassa: The Committee concurs in this Resolution and I move that the action of the Committee be the action of the Convention.

President Brides: Question comes on concurrence and adoption of this Resolution. Anything to be said on the question? If not, all those in favor please signify by saying "aye." Those opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

(Delegate Joseph McCarthy then read the title and Resolve of Resolution No. 27.)

RESOLUTION NO. 27

To Increase Workmen's Benefits for Injuries

Whereas: Workmen's compensation benefits in Massachusetts are insufficient to pay for subsistence, and

Whereas: Workers who are out of work due to industrial accidents have to resort to public and private charity for themselves and their families, and

Whereas: Ireland, England, and many of the countries of Europe now by law grant workers injured by the employer's negligence the additional right to sue the negligent employer in tort for full damages, (including full pay lost for pain and suffering), and

Whereas: In these countries the employee injured by the employer's negligence simply deducts the amount of the workmen's compensation benefits to prevent double collections, therefore be it

Resolved: That this Convention hereby endorse and instruct its Legislative Agent to file a bill in the next session of the Legislature providing for a recovery of full damages in tort deducting any workmen's compensation paid where the employee's injury or death is due to the negligence of the employer, his agents or servants.

(Submitted by delegates, John Donovan, Laundry Workers' Union, Local 66, Boston, and Manny Lewis, Sea Food Workers', Local 15, Gloucester.)

Delegate McCarthy: Mr. Chairman, your Committee concurs in this Resolution and I move that the action of the Committee be the action of this Convention.

President Brides: Question comes on concurrence and adoption of this Resolution. Anything to be said on the question? If not, all those in favor please signify by saying "aye." Those opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

(Delegate Joseph McCarthy read the title and Resolve of Resolution No. 28.)

Delegate McCarthy: Mr. Chairman, the Committee recommends that this Resolution be referred to the Union Label Committee.

President Brides: Question comes on referring this Resolution to the Union Label Committee. Anything to be said on the question? If not, all those in favor, please signify by saying "aye." Those opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Delegate McCarthy: Resolution No. 32, One-Cent Increase in Per Capita Tax is a constitutional amendment. Mr. Chairman, your Committee moves that this resolution be referred to the Constitution Committee.

President Brides: Question comes on referring this Resolution to the Constitution Committee. Anything to be said on the question? If not, all those in favor, please signify by saying "aye." Those opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

(Delegate Joseph McCarthy read Resolution No. 30.)

RESOLUTION NO. 30

Condemnation of Senator McCarthy's Record

Whereas: Communism flourishes in backward countries where people are subjected to sub-standard conditions, low wages, insufficient education, slum housing, denial of civil rights, oppressive taxation, and other social and economic injustices, and

Whereas: To be consistent a sincere anti-Communist must have been identified with legislative efforts to eradicate the causes and prevent the growth of Communism, and

Whereas: The junior Senator from Wisconsin, Joseph R. McCarthy, has been a member of the United States Senate since 1946 during which time 33 separate issues affecting working people and their unions have been voted upon, and

Whereas: On every one of these 33 issues he has voted *Against* the interests of working people and their unions, and

Whereas: He has voted wrong on Minimum Wages, Social Security, Public Housing, Taft-Hartley, Rent Controls and Inflation Controls, Aid to Education through Tide-Lands Oil revenues, Civil Rights, Veterans, Farmers, Taxation and many other domestic issues designed to strengthen us against Communism at home, and

Whereas: He voted to cut military and economic aid to free countries fighting Communism abroad, and

Whereas: He has spurned the democratic procedures practiced by the American Labor Movement and has created disunity by his condemnation of loyal public officials, and

Whereas: His voting record shows a lack of sincerity of principle and purpose and convinces many that his fight against Communism is for personal, political and financial benefit, therefore be it

Resolved: That the 68th convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor meeting at Worcester, Massachusetts, August 2-6, 1954, condemn the anti-labor voting record of Senator McCarthy and question his sincerity as an opponent of Communism at home and abroad, and be it further

Resolved: That the delegate from this Convention to the 73rd Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, September 20, 1954, at Los Angeles, California, submit this resolution to that body for consideration.

(Submitted by Delegates: Kenneth J. Kelley, Central Labor Union, Quincy; John J. Kearney, Bartenders Local 34, Boston; Peter A. Reilly, Carpenters 40, Boston.)

Delegate McCarthy: Mr. Chairman, your Committee concurs in this Resolution and I move that the action of the Committee be the action of this Convention.

President Brides: Action comes on the adoption and acceptance of the Committee's Report. Anything to be said on the question.

Delegate Carroll: Mr. Chairman.

President Brides: Give your name and Local, please.

Delegate Carroll (Cement Masons Union 435, Boston): I rise to make a motion that I consider to be appropriate on this occasion. My motion is that the Committee's Report be amended and we refer the Resolution to the Senate of the United States of America for it to take care of these alleged inequities that appear to have existed.

I wish to talk upon the motion, Mr. Chairman, if it is the will of the body.

Apparently, Mr. Chairman, there isn't anybody in this house who wishes to second the motion.

A Delegate: I second the motion.

President Brides: It has been regularly moved and seconded that the Report of the Committee be amended and that this subject matter be referred to the Senate of the United States. Anything to be said on the amendment?

Delegate Carroll: Mr. Chairman, I reserve the right to talk upon my motion.

President Brides: Chairman Carroll will proceed.

Delegate Carroll: I am very happy to have the benefit of my friend's advice with respect to this very important matter. You allege in every phase of this resolution that this man is unfair to labor, and I will agree to a great extent that that is so. But if I am going to chastise and condemn the members of the Senate of the United States and the members of the House of Representatives of the United States I am not going to go all the way to Milwaukee to find somebody to pick on.

I can go down to the South side of the State of Massachusetts and pick out the champion berry-picker of that section who now adorns the Congress of the United States, representing the citizens of Massachusetts, you included; he never voted for anything in favor of labor since the day he got long pants. You all know whom I mean in Congress.

You will not have to search the records of the American Federation of Labor to find out the most anti-labor people that you can think of representing us in the Congress of the United States that can out-McCarthy McCarthyism 40,000 times insofar as the worker is concerned.

We will be doing very well here in the State of Massachusetts if we will try and repudiate all of our enemies right here in this State without taking a hop, skip and jump all the way to Milwaukee. Those Dutchmen over there are pretty competent, if I know them, to take care of any bad children among them.

I sincerely hope we follow the good old school book as we are now depending on the ballot box. We cannot afford to alienate a lot of the citizens in our State whether they be right or wrong, whom we are going to appeal to to vote for those we want elected.

I am not going to stand here and say McCarthy is all good. I am not without a lot of faults. I have been coming here for some forty years to these Conventions and if I weren't modest I would say that I have given freely of my time for the benefit of the workers without any compensation for myself.

And I would naturally expect to be commended by the workers. The workers will find it convenient to condemn me. All I will have to do is slip on one word and according to this philosophy I will be indicted.

No one can defend McCarthy's labor record. There are many people in this country who will defend him for trying to clean out of industry the enemies of the American Federation of Labor and out of the places in government that we all love. There are millions of people who will defend him or anybody else in this country that will do likewise.

This country is the country of my adoption. I selected this country, it wasn't an accident. I saw it with my eyes. That is more than a lot of people had the privilege of doing. It is my ambition in this country of my adoption at all times to preserve its heritage. I am not alone. There are hundreds of you here today and your families who would do likewise.

Because his name is McCarthy, McGooley or Carroll, is beside the question. Any man who

stands up and identifies people who have been identified as being absolute enemies of the government of the United States of America, they have my commendation regardless of who they are. If I am to vote for them, in the State of Massachusetts, I would have to give consideration to their anti-labor attitude as against the good that these people do.

But for the life of me, as one citizen of the United States and a person who is identified with the Federation, I am having an awful time reconciling myself to the idea that this Federation of Labor should lend itself to any such propaganda. Of course, McCarthy may be using this to further his own political ambition, but if he is, you are doing a good job for him because you are focussing the attention of the citizens of Massachusetts on him, which he wants.

You know what the old teacher in labor used to say: "Talk about me, good or bad. So long as you talk about me it is all right."

So long as McCarthy can get the Federation of Labor in the front pages of the newspapers, he will be happy.

I liken McCarthy's attacks to the attacks that were made on John L. Lewis when he severed his connections with the American Federation of Labor. There wasn't a newspaper in America that didn't condemn him, and all they did was boost him. They put him up and they helped him to organize the CIO and other industries of this nation.

So please don't make these same mistakes. Let those parties in the Senate of the United States of America take care of their problems and let us keep out of their affairs. Thank you.

Delegate McCloskey: Stephen E. McCloskey, Boston Central Labor Union. Mr. Chairman, I think I have a right to talk upon this article. I do not defend Senator McCarthy's record, but I do say this to this congregation, that Senator Joe McCarthy is a great patriot, a great American and I think that the previous speaker has covered my thoughts better than I can myself.

Delegate Kramer (Ladies Garment Workers, Boston): Mr. President, it is my opinion that this all important Resolution is one to be discussed at length.

And because of the absence of more than 50 per cent of the delegates, I offer a suggestion that this question be tabled until Thursday when more delegates will be able to participate in the discussion of this very important matter. Will you, Mr. Chairman, entertain such a motion?

A Delegate: I will second the motion.

President Brides: I will entertain a proper motion.

Delegate Troy (Local 1836, I.A.M.): If you will entertain the motion by Brother Kramer I will second the motion.

President Brides: It has been regularly moved and seconded that this matter be laid on the table until Thursday morning's session.

Delegate Kearney: Mr. President.

President Brides: For what purpose does the delegate rise?

Delegate Kearney: I rise to ask you a question. Delegate Kearney, Bartenders and Hotel Employees Local 34 of Boston.

Delegate Coady: Mr. Chairman. I rise on a point of information.

President Brides: State your point of information.

Delegate Coady: A motion to table is undebatable, sir. Is the Brother standing going to debate the question or ask a question?

President Brides: He is asking a question, from what I understand.

Delegate Kearney: That is correct.

President Brides: Will the delegate kindly proceed?

Delegate Kearney: Thank you. A motion has been made to postpone until next Thursday. Is that debatable?

President Brides: Not at the present time. A point of order to table until next Thursday is not debatable.

Delegate Kearney: Mr. President, the motion was to postpone until next Thursday. That was the motion.

Delegate Coady: Mr. Chairman. The motion was not to postpone but was to table the motion until next Thursday and it is undebatable.

President Brides: We will look at the record to find out whether it was postponed or tabled.

President Brides: I have been informed that the motion as submitted by Delegate Kramer was that this matter be tabled until Thursday morning.

Delegate Kearney: Is that debatable?

President Brides: That is not debatable.

Delegate Kearney: I rise to a point of order and I want to tell the President that a motion to postpone to a given time is debatable.

President Brides: The time is not debatable.

Delegate Kearney: A motion to lay on the table is not debatable, but a motion to postpone for a given time is debatable. I rise to a point of order.

Delegate Coady: A motion to table, regardless of restriction of time, is not debatable, sir.

President Brides: My decision is that the motion as submitted by Delegate Kramer is not debatable.

Delegate Kearney: Mr. President. Now, I don't want to interfere with the conduct of this Convention. I am one of the signers of this Resolution and I appeal to you not on the question of your lack of parliamentary procedure or a view of the rules, but a motion to lay on the table is not debatable at any time. A motion to lay on the table for a given period of time is debatable. Now I would ask, particularly I would ask this Convention with your kind permission to tell you this, that there has been a tendency here to postpone things until the last minute. You have resolutions here creating an insurance company, you have resolutions here increasing the per capita tax, and you postpone all these important matters until the last day when they don't get the proper treatment they should get.

Sitting here are loyal delegates who want to discuss these matters and who do not want postponement until the last minute. We are entitled to learn the things now while we are here. Perhaps on Thursday or Friday there will be 50 or 100 delegates come here as sort of alternate delegates for the election. They won't be interested in anything else. Let us try to proceed and to conduct our business and dispose of it while delegates here are interested in the conduct of this Convention.

I would like, if I am permitted, to ask this Convention not to postpone these things until the last day. Let's thrash things out now while we are here interested. I hope that motion will not prevail.

President Brides: In order that I may make the Chair's position clear, I as your presiding officer am duty-bound to present to you and to put to you all motions, regardless what they may be.

Are you ready for the motion?

A Delegate: Question.

President Brides: The motion is that the matter be laid on the table until Thursday morning. Are you ready for the question?

President Brides: All those in favor will please—

A Delegate: On the question, Mr. Chairman.

Delegate DelNegro (Ironworkers' Local 57).

President Brides: Proceed.

Delegate Kearney: Mr. President, I rise to a point of order.

President Brides: State your point of order.

Delegate DelNegro: I didn't ask for a point of order.

Delegate Kearney: Mr. President, I rise to a point of order.

President Brides: State your point of order.

Delegate Kearney: My point of order is that you have already ruled that the motion is not debatable.

President Brides: That's right.

Delegate DelNegro: Still and all I've got a voice here, Mr. Chairman.

I am merely asking a question, and I came as a Delegate to this Convention. I have a right to ask a question.

President Brides: For what purpose does the Delegate rise?

Delegate DelNegro: I don't know a lot about parliamentary procedure but I have been a president of the Building Trades, President of my Local and am Business Agent at this time.

President Brides: For what purpose does the Delegate rise?

Delegate DelNegro: The question. You ruled that we table. The question is: Is there a quorum in this hall right now?

President Brides: The question that is before the body is to table the matter until Thursday morning. This is not debatable.

Delegate DelNegro: I rise to question again. It won't be my fault if these delegates don't get through their session.

Mr. Chairman, is there a quorum here?

President Brides: Yes, sir.

Delegate DelNegro: Why don't we proceed with the matter of the business?

President Brides: All those in favor of the motion will please signify by saying "aye." Those opposed "no." The "noes" have it. The motion to table has been lost.

Delegate Kearney (Bartenders and Hotel Employees, Boston): Now, Mr. President and Delegates, I would recommend a re-reading of this resolution so that we may be in a better position to understand whether we are condemning Senator McCarthy because of his vigorous efforts against Communism or whether we are going to condemn him because of his unfaithfulness to our Labor movement.

I say here in your presence that Senator McCarthy is not sincere in his advocating of anti-Communism, and I am going to ask you to bear with me and I am going to try to prove it to you. I am not going to defend McCarthy. Regardless of his hostile labor attitude, I am going to condemn his sincerity in fighting against Communism and I am going to ask you some pertinent questions. Any man that is opposed to Communism sincerely will fight to eradicate the evils that promote Communism. A man that fights Communism must be a vigorous liberal and progressive in all things he does.

What are the evils that create Communism? Take housing, slums, where hundreds of

thousands of our workers are living in hovels, breeding disease and juvenile delinquency, where the wives of our workers are struggling in the depths of the slums to bring up our children—slums are the breeding places for Communism and yet when Senator McCarthy was called upon to vote in favor of eliminating slums and building houses he voted No.

Was he sincere? Don't low wages and underpaid workers contribute to Communism? Doesn't the worker who isn't receiving enough money to bring up his family properly, isn't that a breeding place for Communism?

And when the minimum wage was presented to McCarthy, when he was asked to vote to raise the minimum wages of the underpaid, McCarthy voted "No" on 33 different occasions. Was McCarthy eradicating Communism then?

Education is necessary to fight Communism. Ignorant and illiterate people won't be able to understand the literature that is distributed to fight Communism. And when the Tidelands Oil bill was before McCarthy, when the Democrats in the Senate wanted the tidelands oil to be kept within government control so that 50 per cent of it would be spent for education, McCarthy voted "No." Was he sincere in eradicating Communism? Hasn't civil rights some place in this picture?

Aren't the colored man and the Catholic and the Jew and the other races entitled to equal representation? And isn't civil rights a great barrier against the growth of Communism?

But when civil rights were presented to the Senate to give freedom of thought, McCarthy voted "No." Who was he with then?

You notice the resolution, what it says? Rent controls, Taft-Hartley Act, inflation controls, Veterans, Farmers, Taxation. Isn't taxation an important matter in the growth of Communism? Isn't unfair, unequal taxation that levies its heavy hands on the worker and allows the wealthy and the rich to escape their just payment, isn't there bound to be rebellion from the ranks of our people against oppressive taxation?

McCarthy voted against us. And so with the veterans and the farmers and all other folk with whom we are directly associated, 33 times, 33 times since 1951 we have asked Senator McCarthy to vote in favor of all these measures that we believed would remove the danger of the growth of Communism and McCarthy voted against us 33 times.

Now, you men and women here of labor cannot vote against this Resolution regardless of the fact that we have some of us little differences with McCarthy's procedure as a fighter against Communism. Now, let me tell you briefly—some of the new delegates don't know me—and I am not going to tell you how long I have been coming here, either. I am not going to be halfway about this thing. I never have been wishy-washy on anything, and those of you who heard me here can pretty well identify me as a one-way delegate. I have no ambitions to hold any office.

Some 21 years ago I was President of the Boston Central Labor Union. I was given permission by Mr. John Shepard, who was the owner of Radio Station WNAC, and for six weeks I talked on the radio against Communism, exposing all the various forms of Committees and organizations, warning labor against its dangers. I don't believe ten people ever listened to me. They weren't interested. I talked for six weeks.

I say this because some folks might think that when you oppose Senator McCarthy that you are either a Fellow Traveler or a Red, but I am neither.

I told the labor movement of this Commonwealth of the dangers of the approach of Communism in their own unions, and I have been

responsible for driving out of my International Union throughout this country more than 200 Reds who sneaked in to take control.

Now, Mr. President, I don't know who spoke before me. I just happened to come in I guess, when I listened to the remarks of that old pioneer, John Carroll, who has been a very fine champion for our people, particularly in housing.

And if I heard John Carroll say one word in favor of Senator McCarthy I am disappointed because John Carroll has been fighting to take our people out of the slums and the dirt of living, and his friend McCarthy voted against John Carroll and his efforts.

Let's understand each other. Let us look upon this Resolution as an expression from the labor men and women of Massachusetts, that to us McCarthy is no good and deserves condemnation.

Now, when you leave here and take off your badges you perhaps will say "Well, I am not a delegate any more. I can support McCarthy."

Let us not be hypocrites here in Convention assembled, because our duty is plain here, so far as we represent the men and women of our labor movement.

I am going to make a prediction here, and they say that prophets are without honor in their own town and I don't come from Worcester so I can be liberal. I predict that when the time comes and when an honest investigation is made, you will find McCarthy is a faker. And if McCarthy was not a faker in his fight against Communism, he would be lined up with us in our efforts to destroy the evil that creates Communism. And that is my honest conviction. I am not going to be so narrow in my belief that McCarthy is the champion fighter against Communism. I never heard of McCarthy when I was fighting Communism and I never knew that McCarthy found a very ready opportunity for income because of his fight against Communism.

Now, Mr. President, I am a delegate here representing my Union, so are you. We have pointed out to you the record of this man in the Senate of the United States and we now must more or less divorce ourselves from the idealistic fighter against Communism and the traitor Senator to our interests. We have only one choice and in this Federation of Labor we have to condemn McCarthy for his vote against our efforts since he has been a member of the Senate.

I wish some of our delegates could have had the opportunity to read his record. The American Federation of Labor nationally has condemned his record. Every State Federation of Labor in the United States that has held Conventions up to this day has condemned McCarthy. The CIO which joined with us in legislative matters has condemned this man.

There is no room here for us to be lenient and I do hope, Mr. President, that we will express ourselves in relation to this man and that this resolution will be adopted by this Convention.

Delegate Kohl (Boston Central Labor Union): I listened very attentively to the remarks of the previous speaker and I noted with care that he did say that Senator McCarthy was a champion in his fight against Communism. Let's not kid ourselves that he has been a champion in his fight against Communism and let's segregate the two things. We condemn his labor record—let's bring it in in a separate Resolve.

I hope that this delegation will be in concurrence with the remarks of Delegate Carroll and refer this to the United States Senate.

Secretary Kelley: Mr. Chairman. Delegate Kelley, Central Labor Union, Quincy. As one

of the co-petitioners of this Resolution No. 30, I would like to say a few words and not repeat any of the points that have been so ably and eloquently raised by one of the other sponsors of this resolution.

This resolution is one of those that separates the "men from the boys." This resolution in my opinion is one that no trade unionist, if he is consistent at all, can do anything but support. We have our political philosophy laid down by the founder of the American Federation of Labor, "Elect our friend, defeat our enemies."

What do we use as a basis for determining who the friends of labor are? On the State level we have the roll call records compiled by the Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent that will be distributed here at the Convention tomorrow. On the national level we have the voting records of Senators and Representatives prepared and distributed by the American Federation of Labor's political arm, Labor's League for Political Education.

So we have, based upon this documentary evidence, an insight into the labor voting record of the junior Senator from Wisconsin. The resolution states, that on the 33 "bread and butter" issues affecting workers, both in this country and workers abroad, the junior Senator from Wisconsin has voted against workers on every single occasion.

Delegate Kearney has already cited specific legislation that the American Federation of Labor felt was designed to strengthen us against Communism at home and to enable the countries of Europe to resist Communism abroad which McCarthy voted against.

If we believe in our political principles that on their records we shall judge candidates for public office, then to be consistent, the record of McCarthy is anti-labor and should be condemned. All Resolution No. 30 refers to is his voting record from 1947 to 1953.

I think in view of the fact that some of the Delegates, because of the weather or because of one reason or another, are not here this afternoon, action on this Resolution should be postponed. I wouldn't want a newspaper story to be published in any Boston or Worcester paper tomorrow morning saying that a couple of hundred delegates took a position this way or that on such an important matter. I do think that the original resolution together with the amendment as introduced by Delegate Carroll should be referred back to the Resolutions Committee and that the Resolutions' Committee should report out on Thursday their original recommendation and disposition of the amendment.

And I move, Mr. Chairman, that the Report of the Committee on Resolution No. 30, together with the amendment, be referred back to the Resolutions' Committee and that they be instructed to report this matter out on Thursday.

Delegate Troy: I second the motion.

President Brides: Question comes on the referring of this whole matter back to the Resolutions Committee.

Delegate Carroll: Cement Masons Union, Local 534. Mr. Chairman. I want to say to you that I did lobbying work in the Senate of the United States of America in behalf of this organization and nobody knows McCarthy better than I do, at least in this room. You seem to lose sight of the fact of what I am trying to do and explaining my position. We have to go before the electorate in this coming election. Every intelligent person knows that the question of McCarthy, anti-McCarthy, and what have you is going to be a burning question in the minds of many people.

I don't want the Federation of Labor to become involved in this controversy because we have to get votes from the pro-McCarthys and the anti-McCarthys for the purpose of promoting our welfare. Isn't that plain?

I say, let the Senate take care of this thing. We are not electing people in Milwaukee, Wisconsin or any other place, but we are electing them here. And, let us be sane about this thing. I don't care who takes care of this thing, it is beside the question. I am primarily trying to keep this Federation of Labor in a political position so that they will not get involved in one of the burning questions in America. That is all I am trying to do. I want my good friend John Kearney, whom I respect most highly, to please take note of my position.

I know that you are church people, our distinguished Cardinal in New York, Spellman, says that McCarthy is a fine guy. Can you imagine a lot of fine people in our State whom we have to appeal to for votes believing that we condemn McCarthy and he says he is fine?

Now, who are these good old ladies going to vote for, the people we want or somebody else? Please let us be sane, please let us have at least a reasonable imagination of our problem, having in mind what we have repeatedly said that "The ballot box is our bread box."

We can't vote against McCarthy whether we like it or not, because he is out in Wisconsin. Let the people in Wisconsin and let the people in the Senate of the United States take care of this mess and we will be doing fine.

I hope we won't have offended anybody. The people on the other side of this issue are good friends of mine. I have been very much interested in the success of our Political Education Committee. As a matter of fact, we are planning to have a meeting tonight in which there will be a round table discussion with the officers of the Federation. But I will ask your indulgence—is there anyone with an ounce of political imagination who would deny that getting us involved in this burning question is going to be helpful to us when we have to appeal to the electorate to defeat somebody whom we need to defeat right here in Massachusetts? Thank you gentlemen.

A Delegate: Mr. Chairman.

President Brides: Are you ready for the question?

Same Delegate: Mr. Chairman.

President Brides: The delegate will give his name and Local, please.

Same Delegate: William J. Kelley, Meat Cutters of Boston. Mr. Chairman, I would like to have the delegates to this Convention assembled here ignore the oratory of John Kearney and listen to the sound reasoning of Brother Carroll. Thank you.

A Delegate: Mr. Chairman.

Another Delegate: Mr. Chairman.

Chairman Brides: Give your name and Local number please.

Delegate Troy: Delegate John Troy, Local 1836. I.A.M. Waltham. Mr. Chairman, I have now spent almost two days here. I have listened to all my very brilliant colleagues speak on this question. I have also listened to my Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent when he deplored the lack of vision, the lack of initiative and leadership in Washington. I do not like to feel that I am a member of an organization that dares not to face the issue. I do not want this Convention to turn around and sidestep the issue and send it to the Old Men's Club in Washington. We have all had an opportunity

in the last six weeks to listen to a lot of baloney on that last McCarthy Investigation. As I understand this thing, this proposal is clearcut: We either vote Yes or No. Let's not try to dodge our responsibility and shift it on the Senate because they won't do anything. Thank you.

Delegate Harrington (Carpenters Local Union 56, Boston): Mr. Chairman, one of the previous speakers has intimated that we should sidestep the McCarthy issue. McCarthy isn't going to sidestep Massachusetts, you can bet your life on that. If the Republican Party has guts enough they are going to have McCarthy in this State in October and the first part of November soliciting votes for the Republican Party from the very people that one of the previous speakers says that we have to defeat.

I don't like to bring a racial or religious angle into a Union meeting but I ask you to take note of the fact of the action of some of these previous speakers, the same as McCarthy, both in religion and racial extraction. This discussion today will explode the myth that Bill Mullins and the rest of those political writers who refer to you people as labor barons and labor fakers and who intimate in their columns that McCarthy has a grip on the Irish Catholics in Massachusetts and that they are going to go along with him and that they are going to overlook his sins. Sure "he beats his wife, but he is good to his mother," they say, "so let's not condemn him." Let's get off the fence on this McCarthy issue. He is a colossal faker and everybody will eventually get wise to him—using Communism as a blind for all of the rest of his sins. 33 sins, sins that, from a point of view of labor, he committed against us. And for one good thing that he did he is trying to use as a cloud to hide everything else that he has done that is bad.—He wants us only to remember the good.

Condemn McCarthy for what he has done, and if he deserves any credit for anything else, give him credit, but for the 33 mortal sins against labor, we must condemn him.

Delegate Hickey (American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, Local 1358): Mr. President:

I cannot be accused of being a labor baron nor an old-timer. I am here perhaps my fifth year and this is the first time that I have taken the floor to speak on any question before our Convention. But it strikes me at this time that as one of the little fellows in the Convention, that a word from the little fellow might be in order. I am inclined to go along with the suggestion of our Secretary-Treasurer that this business be postponed to a quieter place and at a quieter time. I would speak this word of caution. It seems to me that part of the Resolve that is there—I think it is the second part where we impugn, we attack the motives of McCarthy, of the Senator from Wisconsin, I think that is the part that I personally would object to and perhaps other delegates would also.

That is a tool of the Communists; that is McCarthy's own tool. Let's not go after him that way. Certainly I agree with Brother Carroll, with Brother Kelley, with Brother Kearney, that McCarthy's Labor record is terrible.

I think we all agree on that. What we want to do if we get this thing back in Committees is to try to straighten the language out so that we say what we mean. Thank you.

A Delegate: Mr. Chairman.

President Brides: Are you ready for the question?

(There were numerous cries of "Question.")

President Brides: I will state that the motion before the house is that the amendment and the resolution be referred back to the Resolutions Committee and this matter be brought before the Convention on Thursday morning. Are you ready for the question?

The question has been called for.

Delegate Kearney: Mr. President. Delegate Kearney.

President Brides: For what purpose does the delegate rise?

Delegate Kearney: I would like to rise to inform the Chair that this Convention has already voted against postponing this until next Thursday. Do you remember that, Mr. President?

President Brides: The question was called for.

Delegate Kearney: Just a moment. I haven't finished. You will get the best of me anyway. I know that. A motion was made to postpone this matter until Thursday morning and this Convention voted it down. Is that correct?

A Delegate: Mr. President, I rise for a point of order. May I have it?

President Brides: On personal privilege you may have it.

Same Delegate: On personal privilege. I believe the motion made by Ken Kelley did not state when to take it back on the floor. It was referred back to the Committee and no date on it.

Delegate Kearney: You are wrong.

President Brides: The Chair stands corrected.

Delegate Kearney: Now, let's hear the motion read. There is another President on the floor here. I remember his motion.

President Brides: If Delegate Kearney will be patient, we will read the motion to you.

President Brides: I declare a three-minute recess.

(Short recess.)

President Brides In answer to Delegate Kearney's question as to Secretary-Treasurer Kelley's motion to refer this matter which was "I move the Resolution together with the amendment be referred back to the Resolutions Committee and to be reported out Thursday," may I say that since the time the first motion to table the matter was had, that there has been discussion and debate on the question and while there has been debate and question on the matter, the motion to refer in my opinion is in order.

Delegate Kearney: Mr. President.

President Brides: Delegate Kearney.

Delegate Kearney: I understand you to say, and I am not going to ask the stenographer to go back, but do you remember the motion that was made that this matter be referred back, to be reported next Thursday, and was defeated by this body?

A Delegate: Point of order, Mr. Chairman. I rise to a point of order, Mr. Chairman.

President Brides: State your point of order.

Delegate Kearney: Mr. President, you haven't ruled on my point of order yet.

President Brides: I will rule—

Delegate Kearney: Are you going to accumulate these points of order? I just asked you a point of order. Didn't this Convention vote against referring this matter back to report next Thursday? Isn't that right?

President Brides: If you will let me answer, I will be very happy to do it.

Delegate Kearney: Well, why don't you? Why do you accept another point of order?

President Brides: I answered your question when I said to you that Delegate Kearney has the mike, and I have read to you Secretary Kelley's motion that this matter be referred back to the Resolutions Committee and to refer the matter back to the Convention on Thursday. Since the time of the previous motion to table and to bring it out on Thursday morning, the subject matter before the Convention was discussed by many delegates who took part in the discussion since the previous motion to table took place.

I now rule that since that time the motion to refer this back to the Committee is in order now.

Delegate Kearney: Well, Mr. President, I am not going to have any controversy with you.

President Brides: Thank you.

Delegate Kearney: You are a kindly gentleman. And I believe that you are ruling according to your own judgment. There may be differences in parliamentary language which I will not discuss. I personally cannot see, nor neither have I heard any substantial reason to refer this back to the Committee.

You will be mindful of that. Not a solitary delegate has given a solitary reason to refer this back, excepting some timidity, some little fearlessness, some danger that the labor movement of Massachusetts is not ready to declare itself against a hostile enemy of our labor movement. What are you sending it back for, to appease some of the delegates who kind of favor McCarthy because of his Communist fight? So we are getting weak now. We have ample evidence there that Senator McCarthy was our enemy ever since he has been in the Senate of the United States. Are we appeasing him or are we appeasing a few delegates who think he is all right?

Mr. President, this Federation of Labor has never ducked an issue as long as I have been here. This Federation has been the fearless one of all the 48 States. We took our stand ahead of every other Federation of Labor. We are recognized as a progressive State Federation. We don't play second fiddle to anybody.

I think in conclusion, Mr. President, I am not going to play with John Carroll in this instance to refer it to the Senate. What a designation, to refer a resolution here to the United States Senate because we don't vote in Wisconsin. How ridiculous can you get? How foolish can we be? I am not going to favor Kelley either, who wants it referred back. For what? What are we going to gain by referring this back to the Committee?

Let me read what the Resolution says:

"That the 68th Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor meeting at Worcester, Massachusetts, August 2-6, 1954, condemn the anti-labor voting record of Senator McCarthy and question his sincerity as an opponent of Communism at home and abroad

," We condemn him because of his anti-labor record in the Senate. Is there compromise there? Is there appeasement on that? Is there postponement? 33 times we asked him to vote for labor legislation and 33 times he voted No. You want to appease that record? You want to appease McCarthy? You want to send this back to some committee because there are a few folks here who like him? Because of his fight against Communism?

Mr. President, I hope this Convention will follow its custom of many years—stand up and tell this man McCarthy that he has been unfaithful to us. Tell him in no uncertain terms that he is a traitor to our cause, and let's tell

it to him to his face and tell it to him with unanimous acclaim that we are condemning him because he has been against us. Thank you.

Delegate Toomey: Mr. Chairman. Delegate Toomey—

A Delegate: Mr. Chairman. Brother Kelley's motion to return to Committee was an entirely different motion than was licked earlier in the meeting. This motion was to return to the Committee, not to table, and I call for the vote on Brother Kelley's motion.

President Brides: Are you ready for the question?

A Delegate: Question.

President Brides: The question comes on referring this matter with the amendment and the original resolution back to the Committee. Are you ready for the question?

(There were cries of "Question.")

All those in favor will please signify by saying "aye." All those opposed, "no." The "noes" have it. The motion is lost.

A Delegate: Mr. Chairman.

President Brides: The question now comes on the amendment. The amendment is to refer this to the United States Senate. Are you ready for the question?

(There were numerous cries of "Question.")

All those in favor, please signify by saying "aye." All those opposed "no." The "noes" have it. The motion is lost.

A Delegate: Mr. Chairman.

President Brides: The amendment is defeated. Question now comes on the original motion as submitted by the Resolutions Committee which is concurrence in adoption of the Resolution.

Are you ready for the question?

(There were cries of "Question.")

All those in favor, please signify by saying "aye." All those opposed "no." The "ayes" have it and it is a vote and so ordered.

Delegate Kelley: I'd like to tell this delegation, that I tried to get the mike but Secretary-Treasurer Kelley advised me to listen to him, and I did and while I was listening to him it went by me.

The Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, affiliated with the A.F.L. and the State Federation of Labor, have been in campaign against the avowed Communist Ben Gold who is the head of the Fur and Leather Workers, and they have contracts with the Tanneries of Woburn and Winchester, Peabody, Danvers, and Salem.

The Salem Central Labor Union through its president, Michael Duane, President of Local 71, Meat Cutters Union, and my own Secretary-Treasurer of my own Local Union, John McNamara, have been fighting a campaign for months and months to lick the Communists and bring these tannery workers into the A.F.L.

The old Leather Workers International is now part of our International Union. The clergy, the press, have been working constantly in these cities that I have mentioned, advising these people to leave the Communist Union and to come into the A.F.L. But because of the excellent conditions that this union has been able to get, and I don't take that away from them, the people have been hesitant.

But there is only one issue and that is Communism. That is the only issue. We know the A.F.L. is completely clean as far as Communism—I am speaking particularly of this area. Ben Gold—you have heard of him. We are trying to take them away from his clutches. We are now in a position of being against Communism in voting for this resolution.

I only want to expound the fact that you have heard of our campaign considerably, and I wish that I had been able to get the floor before. Thank you.

President Brides: I want to say to the previous speaker that your resolution will be reported out on Thursday.

At this time Secretary Kelley will report out to you additional Resolutions.

Secretary Kelley: Mr. Chairman and Delegates, some additional resolutions have been received here in the last hour, which I will now read.

(Secretary Kelley read Resolution 63.)

(Secretary Kelley read Resolution 48.)

This Resolution will be referred to the Committee on Political Education.

(Secretary Kelley read Resolution No. 49.)

This Resolution, like the preceding one, will be referred to the Committee on Political Education.

(Secretary Kelley read the Title and Resolve of Resolution No. 60.)

(Secretary Kelley read the Title and Resolve of Resolution No. 64.)

It will be referred to the Committee on Union Labels.

(Secretary Kelley read the Resolution entitled "Constitutional Amendment—Legislative Advisory Committee.")

The Resolution describes the setup of a new Legislative Advisory Committee which will be one of the standing committees of the Federation and is referred to the Committee on Constitution.

This next Resolution doesn't have a title. I will try to give it one here and now. Protest Against the Bi-Monthly Billing of Electric and Power Companies.

(Secretary Kelley read the Resolve of said Resolution.)

This Resolution will be referred to the Resolutions Committee.

(Secretary Kelley read Resolution No. 65.)

This will be referred to the Union Label Committee.

(Secretary Kelley read Resolution No. 66.)

Referred to the Resolutions Committee.

(Secretary Kelley read Resolution No. 61.)

It will be referred to the Resolutions Committee and ultimately to the Committee on Union Label.

(Secretary Kelley read Resolution No. 67.)

Will be referred to the Resolutions Committee.

(Secretary Kelley read the title and Resolve of Resolution No. 68.)

This, Mr. Chairman, completes the reading of the additional Resolutions that will be printed up in the new Resolutions pamphlet. I move that they be admitted.

President Brides: Question comes on accepting and referring to the proper Committees. Anything to be said on the motion? If not, all those in favor, please signify by saying "aye." Those opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a unanimous vote and so ordered.

Officers' Reports by the Chairman will be made now.

Delegate Murphy: I would like the following Delegates who are members of the Committee on Officers' Reports to stay after the adjournment of this session and meet in the Green Room. Now, as you all know, there is a controversial issue in connection with the Officers' Report. All Committee Members are urged to attend this first meeting.

We want all members of the Officers Reports Committee to give a complete account of them-

selves in connection with this report. I will read off the names of members of the Committee who are requested to appear in the Green Room immediately upon the adjournment of this session.

(Chairman Murphy read the names of members of the Committee on Officers' Reports.)

Meet in the room on the left-hand side of the hall right near the stage immediately upon adjournment, please.

President Brides: The Chairman of the Resolutions Committee would like to make an announcement.

Delegate Healey: The Acting Chairman of the Resolutions Committee requests that the

following members meet tomorrow morning in the Green Room at 10 A.M.

(Acting Chairman Healey then read the names of Members of the Resolutions Committee.)

Tomorrow morning at 10 A.M. in the Green Room.

President Brides: If there is no other business to come before the Convention, the Convention stands adjourned until tomorrow morning at 9:30. So ordered.

(The Convention then adjourned at 5:05 P.M. to resume at 9:30 A.M. on Wednesday, August 4, 1954.)

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1954

MORNING SESSION

(The Convention convened at 10:00 o'clock A.M., President Brides presiding.)

President Brides: The Convention will please come to order. The Invocation this morning will be given by Rabbi Joseph Gold, Spiritual Leader of the Orthodox Jewish Community. Rabbi Joseph Gold.

RABBI JOSEPH GOLD

Beth Israel Congregation, Worcester

God, source of all bounty and love, Thou providest food and support for all Thy creatures. None are excluded from Thy mercy and through Thy Grace every being finds its fitting nourishment. Thou hast ordained that man should labor and eat his bread by the sweat of his brow. But Thou hast also granted him intellect and knowledge by which he can make his toil productive and a blessing to himself and others.

Sweet is the bread earned by labor, skill and intelligence. Wealth is indeed not equally distributed but who can doubt Thy wisdom and justice, O Father.

Thou alone knowest what is best for each of us. We rely on Thy paternal love, or in the words of the Psalmist "Thy openest Thy hands and satisfieth the desire of every living thing."

Dear God, Father of all humanity, in Thy great mercy and benevolence, bless all those assembled here today. Grant, O Sovereign of the Universe, that they be enabled to carry on their noble work free from all sin and transgression, cleansed from all iniquity, trespass and wickedness and clinging to the eternal verities of Thy moral law and to the performance of good deeds.

In these troublesome days when the hand of man is raised against his fellow, when bitterness, hatred and evil permeate the very atmosphere of the world we live in, cause us to hear tidings of joy and gladness.

May there not arise in the heart of any man envy of us, nor in us envy of any man. Grant that the spirit of peace, friendship and brotherhood descend into the dwellings of mankind so that a new era of serenity and prosperity be ushered in.

Show Thy blessings on this Convention gathered in the spirit of lofty idealism. Give

unto them strength to carry on their labors and cause them to ascend the ladder of noble achievement.

Grant that their enterprises be crowned with success. Amen.

President Brides: At this time the Chairman of the Resolutions Committee, Samuel Donnelly, will report.

(Delegate Thomas C. Healey read the title and Resolve of Resolution No. 33.)

RESOLUTION NO. 33

Support of A. F. L. Campaign to Organize Tannery Workers

Whereas: Thousands of tannery workers in Salem, Danvers, Peabody and Vicinity have for many years been represented by a labor organization whose national leaders have been accused of Communistic and subversive activities, and

Whereas: The thousands of loyal, patriotic workers in the tanneries of the Salem-Danvers-Peabody area are deserving of representation by an International Union that is not suspect nor deemed subversive, and

Whereas: The Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor, is currently conducting an organizing campaign in these tanneries, and

Whereas: The Amalgamated Meat Cutters Union absorbed the United Leather Workers International Union a few years ago and consequently has jurisdiction over workers in tanneries and related industries, therefore be it

Resolved: That the delegates to this 68th Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor assembled August 2-6, 1954 at Worcester, Massachusetts, do hereby support the organizing campaign of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workers Union to bring the tannery workers in the Salem-Danvers-Peabody area into the ranks of the American Federation of Labor where they will receive collective bargaining representation and benefits from an outstanding trade union, and be it further

Resolved: That all Central Labor Unions, Local Unions and Delegates to this convention give every possible assistance to bring the pro-

tection and benefits of an aggressive and 100% American Union to these tannery workers.

(Submitted by Delegates Michael J. Duane, John J. Walsh, Sr., Central Labor Union, Salem.)

Delegate Healey: Your Resolutions Committee unanimously concurs in this Resolution, and I move that the action of the Resolutions Committee be the action of the Convention.

President Brides: Question comes on concurrence and adoption of the Committee's Report. Anything to be said on the question?

Delegate Kelley: Mr. Chairman. William J. Kelley of Local 592, Meat Cutters, Boston. I wish this Resolution had come up sooner, I wouldn't have gotten as involved as I did yesterday. But very briefly, may I explain to the Delegates assembled that the Amalgamated is carrying on a campaign in the tannery cities of Massachusetts, which are Woburn, Winchester, Peabody, Danvers and Salem, one of the most outstanding campaigns that you can imagine, because the issue is not a question of one Union against another as far as conditions and wages are concerned. There is only one issue involved and that is the question of Communism.

It is amazing to see a group of people, 7,000 to 8,000, who are somehow or other held into this Communist-led Union, led by Ben Gold, and the terrific fight that we are having to get out of that Union.

As I said yesterday, the entire clergy of these cities are speaking practically daily from the pulpit, encouraging the people to leave the Fur and Leather Workers Union.

The press is doing an outstanding job which is most unusual as far as labor is concerned, but because the issue is Communism, we are having everything on our side, but still the people are reluctant to leave. The answer could be fear. I would like to think that it is that.

We ask that the delegates go back to their respective Local Unions and in any way that they can let people working in these locals understand the situation. We would like to have delegates approach us during the Convention, any meat cutters, and we will try to explain our case a little better to you.

With these few brief words, I would like to ask the delegates assembled, during the course of the week to talk to meat cutter delegates so that we can tell them the story as far as the tannery situation is concerned, and if you can help us, we certainly would appreciate it. Thank you.

President Brides: Question comes on concurrence of the resolution. Are you ready for the question? All those in favor please signify by saying "aye". Those opposed "no"? The "ayes" have it. It is a unanimous vote and so ordered.

With your indulgence I am going to ask the Resolutions Committee to read in some non-controversial resolutions that have not been printed in the copies as yet in order that we may be able to fill in some of the time this morning. With your indulgence I am going to ask the Committee to read one or two of them.

(Delegate Healey then read the title and Resolve of Resolution No. 34.)

RESOLUTION NO. 34

Condemnation of Joint Rules Committee

Whereas: More than four hundred legislative petitions were deprived of action by the legislative body through the action of the Joint Rules Committee of the Legislature in withholding these Bills and not submitting them for vote, and

Whereas: In recent years this practice has become increasingly alarming and denies the citizens of the Commonwealth a guaranteed constitutional right to have their petitions heard and voted upon by the Legislature; therefore, be it

Resolved: That the Massachusetts Federation of Labor duly assembled condemn and repudiate this action on behalf of the Joint Rules Committee and withhold endorsement of any candidate to the Legislature who defends this type of action or attempts to support such procedure in future years.

(Submitted by Delegate William V. Ward, Local 648, Boston.)

Delegate Healey: The Committee concurs in this Resolution by unanimous vote and I move that the action of the Committee be the action of the Convention.

President Brides: It has been regularly moved and seconded that the Committee's Report be concurred in. Is there anything to be said on the question? All those in favor, please signify by saying "aye". All those opposed "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

(Delegate Healey then read the title and Resolve of Resolution No. 37.)

RESOLUTION NO. 37

Use of School Buses in Charter Work

Whereas: Chapter 159A, Section 11A, places Charter and Special buses under supervision of the D.P.U., and

Whereas: Paragraph 3, of Section 11A exempts a motor vehicle used "for the transportation of school children in a school bus, as defined in Section 1 of Chapter 90, to or from events of public interest," and

Whereas: This exemption has resulted in the dangerous practice of school buses being used for all types of transportation, and

Whereas: These buses are being used in direct competition to companies which are regulated by D.P.U. standards, therefore, be it

Resolved: That in the interests of the safety of the children as well as in fairness to the regular bus companies which have to measure up to D.P.U. minimum rates and other rules and regulations as to safety, that these school buses doing charter work should be brought within the jurisdiction of the D.P.U. and be it further

Resolved: That this 68th Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor assembled at Worcester, Massachusetts, August 2 to 6, 1954, instruct the proper officials of this Convention to seek the passage of Remedial Legislation in this Commonwealth at the next annual session of the Legislature in order to correct this situation and provide relief to the organized bus drivers in this state.

(Submitted by Delegates William McNeill, Street Carmen, Local 253, Quincy; John H. Leonard, Bus Drivers' Local 261, Lawrence; Arthur E. Ladner, Bus Drivers' Local 238, Lynn.)

Delegate Healey: The Committee concurs in this resolution and orders that it be referred to the incoming Executive Council, and I move that the action of the Committee be the action of the Convention.

President Brides: The question comes on accepting the Committee's Report and referring this Resolution to the incoming Executive Council. Is there anything to be said on the question? If not, all those in favor, please signify by saying "aye". Those opposed "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Delegate Saltus: Mr. President.

President Brides: For what purpose does the delegate rise?

Delegate Saltus: Mr. President. Delegate Saltus, Worcester Central Labor Union. I would like to make an announcement with the permission of the Chair.

President Brides: You may make the announcement.

Delegate Saltus: The tickets for tomorrow night's Convention Banquet at the Sheraton Hotel are now on sale. A deadline has been set for 4 o'clock this afternoon. Will the Delegates kindly buy their tickets now so we can meet our deadline with the hotel?

President Brides: I hope all the Delegates will cooperate with Chairman Saltus of the Worcester Central Labor Union in purchasing your tickets for the banquet for tomorrow evening. I hope that all the Delegates will take heed.

Delegate Casey: Mr. Chairman and Delegates, the Committee on Union Labels will kindly meet at the Union Labels Exhibit there.

(Delegates Casey read the names of the members of the Committee on Union Labels.)

Please meet at the Union Labels exhibit there.

(Delegate Joseph McCarthy read Resolution No. 35.)

RESOLUTION NO. 35

Right of Petition of Public Employees

Whereas: The Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers has unsuccessfully attempted in the last Two Sessions of the Legislature to persuade the Legislature to violate the Constitution of the State and to deprive the employees of the various cities and towns of the Commonwealth of their guaranteed right to petition the Legislature and seek redress of their grievances, and

Whereas: Certain newspapers throughout the Commonwealth have supplemented the efforts of the Taxpayers Association and have advocated the denial of the right of free petition to municipal employees of the Commonwealth, and

Whereas: Such practices are contrary not only to the Constitution of Massachusetts but also to the freedom guaranteed to all citizens of our American way of life; therefore, be it

Resolved: That the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, duly assembled in Convention, repudiate these un-American attempts by the Federation of Taxpayers and their friends in the newspaper business, and instruct the Legislative Agent to keep and record copies of all roll calls on this, or similar matters, in the future, and that such roll calls be published in the report of the Secretary-Treasurer at each Convention.

(Submitted by Delegate William V. Ward, Local 648, Boston.)

Delegate McCarthy: Mr. Chairman, your Committee concurs in this resolution and I move that the action of the Committee be the action of this Convention.

President Brides: Question comes on concurrence and adoption of the Committee's Report. Is there anything to be said on the question? If not, all those in favor, please signify by saying "aye". Those opposed "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Will the Sergeant-at-Arms kindly see that all the delegates are in their chairs.

The first speaker this morning is one who is well known in the Worcester area and certainly is well known to a great many members of the American Federation of Labor. Many of the

bills presented by the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, being passed in the House and sent to the Senate caused us to call upon this speaker on many occasions to carry the fight in behalf of the laboring men and women in this Commonwealth. May I also say that not only has he a record that is 100 per cent labor, but on each of these measures, he has taken the floor and fought on the side of the working men and women of this Commonwealth.

It gives me great pleasure to present to you this morning Senator Fleming from Worcester.

SENATOR WILLIAM D. FLEMING

First Worcester District Worcester, Mass.

Thank you very much, Mr. President, Officers and Members of the American Federation of Labor, Ladies and Gentlemen and Delegates. It is a mighty happy privilege for me to appear here this morning to say a few words to you, the delegates representing the working men and women of Massachusetts. I might say that when your presiding officer asked your Sergeant-at-Arms to seat those few standing in the rear of the hall that it brought back to my memory a story. It was a few short weeks ago, in fact, the last time that I was at this very rostrum I had the dubious distinction, some call it that, of being a Sergeant-at-Arms at the Democratic Convention. Believe me, I would much rather appear here this morning in the position I am than to have to go through what I did with that Democratic Convention.

I think all of you realize what a job it was to keep in control, after a fashion, some 1,800 Democrats. But we survived it and I am quite sure that that ticket that was nominated a few weeks ago in this very hall will survive come November.

In this city which played host to the Conventions of the two major political parties late in the spring, it is gratifying to now attend sessions where men and women sit in mature judgment on the economic problems of the day. Sixty-eight years of experience in the conduct of a State Labor organization has produced a record which commands respect and invites support. The men and women you represent are devoted to the philosophy of your beloved patron, Samuel Compers, who caused working men to keep a weather eye on the halls of government with a purpose of rewarding their friends by votes on election day.

Many of us in legislative work are true friends of labor and cast our vote with the labor forces when the best interests of all are concerned. And in this we truly reflect the desires of the laboring people, to help maintain a sound economy.

There is criticism currently in this Commonwealth that your allies in the production of wealth and security, the business people, are failing to give support to their friends in legislative halls, those law-makers who vote for the humane, progressive, social advances which permeate family life on a level which makes us all proud to be Bay-Staters marching to the forefront to a continuing drive to insure the equality of man.

Your Convention and your organization are composed of workers who emulate the teachings of Samuel Compers by invoking your voting franchises on election day to give tangible support to those who befriend the cause of labor.

As one who has enjoyed the merits of your support in the past and one who is presently receiving personal endorsement of my public records and conduct by individuals in organized

labor, I am most happy to welcome you to my native city, the City of Worcester, and also on behalf of my colleagues from the City of Worcester and Worcester County.

I want you to know, ladies and gentlemen, that the members of the Senate, at least from Worcester County, are every ready and willing to listen to your cause. I hope, that in the future, you will give them that courtesy before casting any reflection on them because in the years that I have been a member of the Legislature it has occurred all too often legislators have not been given the true facts of a petition pending before them.

I might say, and I want to leave you with one thought, a constructive thought, if you will, in my years of experience in the legislative halls on Beacon Hill, I have run across many people on the so-called fourth floor, that is, the floor where the Legislative Agents, the Councils, the so-called lobbyists hang out. There is one man up there who walks alone with the exception of the representative of the other major labor party in Massachusetts, and I refer to your Secretary, Kenneth Kelley. Kenneth Kelley is up there on the fourth floor going from one hearing room to another, before one Committee to another, stressing the values of the petitions which are being heard.

The legislative program that has been presented year-in and year-out, he has fought for almost exclusively. The only help he has had was from certain individuals and officers of your organizations throughout the State. The thought that I would like to leave with you, that while you have reason and just reason to complain over the treatment of your petitions in behalf of the working men and women of this Commonwealth as received on Beacon Hill, I think a great deal of the fault lies with organized labor. When I say organized labor, I say to you men and women who are officials in these organizations throughout the Commonwealth, if you would take the time and the trouble and the bother to go to Boston when a bill is up for a hearing and march into that hearing room behind your Secretary, Ken Kelley, I am quite sure that the members of the various Committees that are hearing the petitions will be more apt to give worthwhile consideration to your petitions.

I know that the past two years, especially that fourth floor in the State House, has been crowded with men and women representing the banks, the public utilities, the railroads, and everything that goes on in this Commonwealth, big business, and yet organized labor you might say has two men down there actually representing them.

I say to you that if you are going to succeed in passing legislation to benefit yourselves and your fellow workers, you have to take more of an interest in what goes on at Beacon Hill and I am quite sure that if you will turn out in the numbers you should, you will impress upon the majority members of the Legislature the necessity and the value of the legislation you are seeking.

May I say in conclusion that it has been a mighty happy privilege for me to have come here this morning; also that my fellow colleagues in the Senate are good, honorable, upright men, especially those from Worcester County for which I can speak of. I hope that whenever you have any problems you will take them up with them individually, regardless of their party affiliations.

I may say in conclusion that I hope you have had and will have for the balance of your Convention a most successful stay here in Worcester; that your record when the Convention proceedings are written will be of paramount im-

portance and will be the most successful Convention that you have ever had.

I want to wish each and every one of you the best of everything in the years to come. Thank you very much.

President Brides: Thank you very much, Bill, for all you have done for the labor movement in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. We feel you are doing an outstanding job in watching all the bills in behalf of the laboring class of people in this State.

The next speaker is one who has on many occasions worn the badge as a delegate to this great Convention—for approximately forty years. He is one who was one of the pioneers in building, watching and following the aspects of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, one who served his own Local faithfully and honorably, one who has served as Secretary-Treasurer of the Boston Building Trades for 37 years, one who has been a credit not only to himself and to his family, but certainly a credit as a member of the American Federation of Labor.

Many years ago when the labor movement was not as powerful as it is at the present time one of his co-partners, one whom he worked with very closely at that time, was chosen to be the Commissioner of Labor, our departed friend, Brother Moriarty. We have had the privilege and honor to have had outstanding men as Commissioners of Labor on Beacon Hill.

And when Governor Herter was looking for another person to fill these shoes and carry on in that great tradition, he chose the speaker here this morning, our good friend, Ernest A. Johnson.

It gives me great pleasure to introduce to you this morning the Commissioner of Labor and Industries in Massachusetts, Ernest A. Johnson.

ERNEST A. JOHNSON

Commissioner of Labor and Industries

Mr. President, Officers, Fellow Delegates to the Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. I accepted the invitation to address this Convention with a great deal of gratification and pride because of the fact that I am also a delegate to your annual Convention and hope that I can participate for the remainder of the week in the activities of the Convention. I cannot indulge in any controversial question or subject in the course of my address. If I feel inclined, I have the privilege as a delegate to take the floor as an ordinary delegate.

The report of the Department of Labor and Industries is contained, as is usual, in the Report of your officers to the Convention. I will not touch on the statistical information contained in that report, but will give you the highlights of the progress that we have achieved since your last Convention in legislative matters particularly, and some of the plans that we have for the future that will effect the well-being of labor and industry in Massachusetts.

Unlike some, I am pleased with the reception that some of the labor legislation was accorded by the Legislature of Massachusetts. My Department introduced 14 bills. On becoming Commissioner I found that many of the laws that we endorsed in the Department, when they were originally enacted 25 years and 40 years ago had served a useful purpose. They were designed and did protect women and children in industry, particularly, and the language contained in the laws did meet the situations that then existed. But I found that a rapidly changing situation as it related to work conditions, hours and wages, had made those laws prac-

tically obsolete and they needed a face-lifting, as it were.

We sent these 14 bills to the Legislature and our batting average wasn't bad. We came out with nine of our measures adopted, among which were the proposed home work amendment which we supported, which was referred to the Recess Commission for further study.

There was an Act relative to the storage of or use of explosive materials in places of employment, which was adopted by the Legislature.

There was an act authorizing the exemption from the law requiring one day's rest in seven. This Act liberalized the one day's rest in seven and granted more authority to the Commissioner in granting exceptions on request.

There was an Act prohibiting the employment of children under 16 years of age on moving motor vehicles, which was adopted.

There was an Act relative to the employment of children in theatrical or public exhibitions, which was enacted.

There was an Act prohibiting the employment of minors under 18 years of age on certain types of elevators or in the cleaning or repairing of elevators, which was adopted.

There was an Act relative to the endorsement of the labor statutes, that is, authorized representatives of the Department have the right to enter places, all places of employment, which was adopted.

There was an Act providing for free egress of employees in case of fire in certain industrial establishments, a much-needed amendment to the existing law, which was adopted by the Legislature.

We had two other most important subjects which came up as the result of a Special Commission study of which I had the honor of being Chairman, which related to bidding procedure on public works construction, all types of construction, building and so on. After a long and hard-fought battle in which we were ably supported by the Legislative Agent, Secretary-Treasurer Kelley of our Federation, we were successful in having these important amendments enacted into law and signed by the Governor on June 10, making the law effective as amended on September of this year, which creates a radical departure from the provisions of the previous year.

It may be well for you to know that Massachusetts, of course, occupies a unique position in the 48 States of the Union as it relates to the payment of wages, the predetermination of wages to be paid labor employed on public works. We are the only State in the Union that recognizes as the standard wage, the wage arrived at through collective bargaining or through understandings with employers in the locality where the projects are to be erected.

We were successful in having inserted in the new bidding procedure law another provision that protects labor, and that provision is that in addition to determining financial responsibility of the bidder, that we now must have the awarding authority take into consideration responsibility of the bidder as it relates to the employment of labor on the particular operation, and consideration is given to the labor policy of the bidders on the contracts.

I think that you all realize that since the inception of our Division of Industrial Safety that safety has been our most important product. We have devoted a great deal of time and attention to the establishment and setting up of rules and regulations governing safety in plants, mills, mercantile establishments or wherever laborers are employed throughout the Commonwealth. This year we completed our job on the rubber, linoleum and plastics industries and for the first time have set up a code

providing for safety regulations and endorsement in those industries.

We have also completed a report and will shortly hold a public hearing on another new regulation which relates to the erection and construction of steel scaffolding.

In our apprentice program we have been in the forefront in Massachusetts. We have some 5,000 apprentices, registered apprentices in training in our Division of Apprenticeship Training, with the rostrum increasing daily, and have also been selected by the Veterans Administration as their representative of on-the-job training for veterans.

I think you are familiar with the fact, too, that Massachusetts once again has pioneered. The first time in the regulations governing the minimum wages to be paid in the mercantile industry, and for office employees we have gone ahead of the Federal minimums as established under the Federal law, and those in both instances were effective on July 1 of this year.

One thing that I wanted to call the attention of the delegates to is the fact that for twelve years the Legislature of Massachusetts in its judgment each year annually has adopted legislation which permits and authorizes the Commissioner of Labor and Industries to suspend the law as it relates to the employment of women and minors in industry—for twelve years—and as a result of that, I attended a session, a joint session of the Senate and House Labor and Industries Committee with labor representatives and representatives of management at which we discussed continued suspension and vesting authority in one man for suspension of laws as related to such an important subject.

The general feeling was that some of our laws relating to the employment of women particularly were archaic. They were designed for a period when women were without representation; when it was difficult, if not impossible, to organize women into trade unions. Now that the trade unions have reached the point where such obstacles are not a barrier and they are well represented by the trade unions, we find that some of our laws have no effect.

In fact, some of the trade agreements are more stringent than the law that applies to the employment of women.

As an instance of that, our law says in Massachusetts that on any single shift women must have a 45-minute lunch period. It says nothing about men. Men can have no lunch period, 15-minute lunch period or a 30-minute lunch period. But it is compulsory that women have a 45-minute lunch period.

I am constantly asked to suspend that feature of the law. Various factors are involved, such as lack of transportation facility, dependency upon male employees for car pools, the opportunity to take advantage of Daylight Saving to get home to their children at an early period, and the request comes in constantly to eliminate that restriction and to at least boil it down to a 30-minute period instead of a 45-minute period. And we have a law that we won't find a parallel to in any other State that prohibits the employment of women after 11 o'clock at night in certain industries.

I think you all realize that the conditions that prevail in industry today make it most efficient and advisable to operate in shifts in seasonal industries particularly, and Massachusetts is at a competitive disadvantage with other competing States because of the restrictions we have placed upon the employment of women in second and third shifts.

And I, without much hesitation, upon petition both by labor and industries in some of our larger industries grant the right to employ

women after 11 o'clock at night under certain conditions. New industries coming into Massachusetts, however, say that while they appreciate the fact that we have been liberal in our exemptions and suspensions of the law, nevertheless we may have new administrations, we may have new thoughts and they cannot afford to come into Massachusetts and suffer the penalty of not being able to employ female labor, particularly on second and third shifts.

That needs the attention of your legislative branch. We need some relief in that respect in order that we may not place an obstacle in the path of new industries coming into Massachusetts.

One of the subjects that I have been keenly interested in and that his Excellency, the Governor, has given a great deal of attention to, is the promotion of the fishing industry in Massachusetts. As a result, the Governor appointed a Labor-Management Committee, a joint Labor-Management Committee which has been giving its attention, even during the hot summer months, to the problems confronting the fishing industry in Massachusetts. I am happy to say that I think that that Committee through its efforts was as much responsible for Congress passing the legislation that provided a \$3 million a year grant for research and development of the fishing industry as any other agency in the United States, and I believe that Massachusetts will be the beneficiary of a substantial part of that money in order that we may improve an industry that goes back to the colonization of Massachusetts, and will have its effect in future legislation and in the development of that most important industry.

One other thing that I am to recommend to this Convention is that we ask its assistance in securing a larger appropriation for the Department of Labor and Industries in order that we may employ more inspectors. We now have 34 industrial inspectors in Massachusetts, six of whom are women. Their duties are many and varied. They administer and enforce and report on the safety laws and regulations. They report on home work. They report on wage scales. They report on non-payment of wages and various other subjects that come to their attention.

It is a physical impossibility with a work force of 34 inspectors to cover all the industries in Massachusetts. So in the main we have been devoting our attention to those industries where we have the larger number of complaints, and with the growth of industries in Massachusetts, it will be necessary for us to secure an appropriation which will permit the employment of more inspectors in order that we may administer the law fairly and impartially in the industries in which labor is employed throughout Massachusetts.

In conclusion I commend to your attention the report of the various Divisions of the Department of Labor and Industries that are printed in your proceedings. Give it your attention. Note the tremendous job that the Divisions are doing in their assigned tasks.

Note one thing in particular, the introduction of new chemicals, the introduction of new technological processes in Massachusetts which create new problems that are called to the attention, particularly of our Division of Occupational Hygiene, which is constantly on the alert to establish preventive devices for the protection of workers employed in these new process industries.

We depend in the main upon complaint. We find that industry cooperates fully. In many instances we know of many industries that do not use certain chemicals in processing their materials until we have passed judgment as to

the precautionary measures that are necessary to use to safeguard the health, yes, and the lives of the persons in that particular industry. And we rely upon you and our services are available to labor also in order that we may do a good job, in order that we may set up new rules and regulations and, yes, in many instances prohibit the use of certain materials unless drastic regulations are employed in protecting the workers in that industry.

I hope to be able to attend as a delegate the remaining sessions of your Convention. I know that you have a great deal of important business, bread and butter business, and I appreciate the opportunity afforded me of addressing you here this morning. Thank you for your attention.

President Brides: Thank you very kindly, Commissioner, for your constructive address enlightening the delegates on the many functions of your Department. I am quite sure that you have not only been a credit to the American Federation of Labor, but you have been a credit to the working men and women of this Commonwealth. We want to thank you for coming here and addressing us this morning.

I would like to announce that we expect the Governor of the Commonwealth very shortly and I would like to appoint the following delegates to escort the Governor to the platform with Chairman Charles Burns: Ernest A. Johnson, Bertram Kohl, Bert Nickerson, Benjamin Hull, Julia Daley and if they will proceed to the rear of the hall, with Chairman Burns immediately. I am quite sure the Governor will be along very shortly.

At this time John Carroll of the Constitution Committee would like to make an announcement.

Delegate Carroll: Mr. Chairman, I wish to announce a meeting of the Constitution Committee to be held in the Green Room on the right-hand side of the hall immediately after the address of the Governor. I believe it is unnecessary for me to read out all of the members of the Constitution Committee.

It would take only about half an hour to complete the business of the Constitution Committee so I hope that immediately after the address of the Governor they will meet in the Green Room for the purpose of completing the work of the Constitution Committee.

President Brides: Thank you very kindly, John. I hope all the members of the Constitution Committee will co-operate with their Chairman at this meeting.

I would like to appoint the following delegates to meet with Chairman Burns in order to escort Patrick McGinnis in who is one of our speakers:

John McDonald of the Railway Patrolmen
John Leonard of the Bus Drivers
Harold Mulqueeney of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks.

Secretary Kelley will now make an announcement. Secretary Kelley.

Secretary Kelley: Mr. Chairman and Delegates, there have been two or three changes in Committees. On the Committee on Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent's report, originally Edward Jenkins of Teamsters Union Local 25 was designated as Chairman. Mr. Ted Jenkins will be unable to be here all of the time, so, therefore, John J. DelMonte of Teamsters Union Local 379 has been designated as Chairman of the Committee on Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent's Report. I will ask Chairman DelMonte to come to the platform some time before the session adjourns this morning and get the folder containing the material for

his Committee and to set a time for the Committee to meet.

On the Resolutions Committee Michael Gormely, Street Carmen's Union Local 589 of Boston has been substituted for Michael Hourihan.

On the Committee on Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent's Report William J. Anderson, Teamsters Union Local 404 of Springfield has been added to that Committee.

The Committee on Grievance has one additional member, Alfred LaFrennie, Carpenters, Local 778, Fitchburg.

I do hope that these gentlemen and the respective committees that have not as yet met will try to meet before the day is out, if only to organize, in order that from tomorrow morning on we may get these various Committee Reports in, in addition to the Reports and the Resolutions.

At 12:15 this morning, that is, about the time the morning session will adjourn, the Convention picture will be taken on the steps of the Auditorium right outside the door. I urge all of the delegates after the morning session, after Mr. McGinnis speaks, to go outside to the steps just outside of the door in order that the Convention photographer may be able to take the Convention picture.

May I announce to the Delegates that Senator John F. Kennedy is going to come from Washington, landing at Worcester Airport in the next hour or so. He will be here at the Convention about 2:15 this afternoon. I know we will be glad to have him. I know in spite of the fact that it will require a suspension of the rules, since the first order of business on Wednesday afternoon by Constitution is the Nomination of Officers, that we will make an exception and by the necessary vote accord Senator Kennedy an opportunity to speak. He is coming from Washington for a physical check up in Boston, to speak to our Convention around 2:15 this afternoon.

President Brides: Is the Chairman of the Officers' Reports ready to make a report?

Any other Chairmen of the various committees who wish to make a report at this time?

While we are waiting for the next speaker to come into the hall, I am going to make an honest plea to all the delegates to this Convention to kindly take your seats in order that we may have this Convention as quiet as possible for the next two speakers. While I realize that each and every delegate would like to talk with his fellow delegate, it is very hard for the speaker on the platform to make his message heard to the delegates in the chairs.

I have been told that you cannot hear me down in the back of the hall. Is that right? Can you hear me? I have been told that it is very hard to hear in the back of the hall.

There have been many empty seats in the front of the hall for the past couple of days. Now, if the delegates will kindly take these seats I am quite sure that we will be very happy on the platform. I know you want to cooperate. We want to cooperate with you in order that we may be able to get the Convention as quiet as possible for the next two speakers.

I again request all the delegates to kindly take their chairs so we may get the speaking program going.

I am going to request that Timothy Grady, Chairman of the Credentials Committee, report. Timothy Grady.

(Chairman Timothy Grady made a partial Credentials Report.)

Delegate Grady: Mr. Chairman, I move that the delegates be seated with voice and vote.

President Brides: Question comes on seating the delegates with voice and vote. Anything to

be said on the question? If not, all those in favor please signify by saying "aye". Those opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

I have also added Thomas W. Bowe, Street Carmens 589 to escort the Governor to the platform.

Will Chairman Charles Burns come to the right of the platform immediately?

Will Chairman Burns and his Committee escort Patrick McGinnis to the platform immediately?

There is nothing strange nor unusual in an invitation from the Massachusetts Federation of Labor to an employer to speak at this Convention. We have invited employers before. We intend to do it in the future. We invite them, not as enemies admitted to our ranks under the terms of a temporary truce, but as friends who can work with us in building industrial peace.

The employer I am about to introduce to you this morning is the President of a great New England Railroad, but he also holds a card in the Motion Picture Operators Union of the American Federation of Labor. I understand he's proud to hold that card, and we're proud to have him in the ranks of the American Federation of Labor.

He has taken on a new assignment, and we wish him outstanding success. We look to him for enlightened leadership, not only in the New Haven Railroad, but in the New England business community as well. We are delighted to welcome him here this morning and to assure him of our high regard. Ladies and Gentlemen, it is a pleasure to present the President of the New Haven Railroad, Mr. Patrick B. McGinnis.

MR. PATRICK B. MCGINNIS

President, New York, New Haven & Hartford R.R.

Thank you. I am delighted to be invited to address this gathering. The New Haven Railroad, as you probably know, is the largest single employer in the six New England States and the largest single employer in Massachusetts. Including our subsidiary companies, we have today 23,000 men and women on the payroll and our payroll exceeds \$110 million a year.

So, I know you people and you eventually, I hope, will know me. I hope our problems will be mutual so that my success will be yours and your success will be mine.

Running a railroad for me is a little bit different, I think, than some of the concepts that we have learned about running a railroad.

Our problem, and it is tied up with our employees, our fundamental problem on the New Haven Railroad is to change the trend of passenger travel back onto the railroad and to do it by those methods which will attract people out of their private automobiles back onto the trains and not, understand, because I want them to, but because we can make that method better, cheaper and safer than the private automobile.

I have hopes of carrying five times as many people on the New Haven Railroad a year or a year and a half from now as we are doing today. That will be good for me but it will also be good for you. I am speaking now, of course, in a general sense. It will be good for the people who work for the New Haven Railroad.

The trend, as you know, for years has been away from that. The trend has been of the

passengers away from the rails. I have several methods which I would like to outline to you in a few minutes as to how I am going to do it, but first let me generalize a little bit on the New England situation. Right here in this city, as you know, there have been rumors that the American Steel & Wire Company would close down some of their activities in this city and through the efforts of the New Haven Railroad we think we have induced that company by a reduction in rates on billet from New Jersey to Worcester to continue their operations in this city.

You have read recently in the paper about rate discriminations and so forth, but the actual day to day work that we are trying to do for Massachusetts and New England is to make the industry in this State and in these States that we serve competitive with the rest of the nation.

I could go on for hours telling you the various ideas that I have about equalization of transportation, and certainly every move in that direction is going to be supported by the New Haven Railroad because we must do it even if we don't want to.

We also made an attempt to become an important factor in the Port of Boston by leasing Castle Island, but those in charge saw fit for a difference of \$20,000 to give the lease to a steamship company, regardless of the fact that we were the largest employer of labor in the entire New England States, and we have the largest payroll of any company in New England. However, my idea there was to try to compete with the Labrador ore so that we could compete with Philadelphia and Baltimore. I hope that the efforts by others and ourselves will make that successful.

The record, however, is that when this case was decided, neither the Port of Boston nor, I am sorry to say, the New Haven nor your own organization appeared before the I.C.C. when this case was argued. The same groups, however, were there from Baltimore and Philadelphia and they got the differential in favor of those two ports.

Getting back to the passenger business, I intend to put on new trains and by new I mean new, trains that will attract people to ride on them. I intend to find some parking spaces on each end of the railroad and also for commuters so that we can offer them inducements to ride on our trains.

We know we are safer. We haven't had a personal injury to a passenger on the New Haven Railroad, thank God, since 1931, and every time you drive your car from here to Boston or New York in effect you are taking your life in your hands.

Through roads and toll roads will never be able to give you that.

This new train that you may have read about, the Talgo Train is 75 per cent lighter, therefore it is cheaper and if it is cheaper we can carry people cheaper and that is what we need. We need volume, volume to preserve the New Haven, but also volume to preserve the 23,000 people who are employed by the New Haven.

We must attract people back to our method of transportation. If we give them a lightweight train, saving money by its construction, a mass production job with no frills, no pullman service between New York and Boston, airplane meals like those served on the airlines at meal-time only, then we can reduce the cost of these trains down to the point where we are driving a Ford or Chevrolet rather than a Cadillac. And by that I mean our present power on the Merchant's Limited, our best train, costs us around \$2,500 a seat. This new Talgo train I am speaking about shouldn't cost us over \$1,000

a seat. The principles are the same as have been adopted by the automotive industry in the last thirty years. We are eliminating four feet from the train. In effect, we are cutting it in two. We are bringing it down from where you used to sit five feet above the rails to where you will now sit a foot and a half above the rails so we can give you comfort and speed around our curves at the same time.

The train itself, an ordinary train, is 90 feet long. These cars are just cut in three pieces with a single wheel so they guide themselves around these curves. I intend to put those in service on the New Haven Railroad on the main line next year.

Our commuting service can be increased by making parking available at your commuting stations. On the intermediate business, which is our greatest problem on the New Haven, I intend shortly to announce an annual pass to be sold to the people based on their ability to pay, which will give them the right, the head of the family, the right to take his wife and children on the New Haven at a flat sum on an annual basis, not good for commuting and not good from New York to Boston, but good everywhere else.

You already perhaps have read that as of July 1st I put the family fares in on the New Haven. Now the head of the family can ride as he always does at full fare and he can take his wife and children at half-fare anywhere at any time, one way, two ways or any other way.

By these various methods I hope to be able to carry five times as many people on the New Haven, which will mean a proportionate increase in the demand for employees to run the trains.

As part of this last scheme I intend to enlist the aid of every one of those 23,000 employees in actually distributing and selling these annual passes, however, on the same compensation that any other salesman would get selling insurance or anything else, and having nothing to do with their compensation in their regular jobs, simply as a united effort to induce the people back to the railroads which they have deserted for their private cars. We can do it and with the help of these people we will do it.

Right now we carry about 19 million people a year on the New Haven, exclusive of commuting, but we serve about 30 million people. We should be carrying 100 million people on the New Haven Railroad and if I have anything to do about it, we will be doing that within 18 months because we will have trains that you will like and we will have a rate that will be cheaper than your private automobile.

In the freight business it is not quite as easy because you must realize in the freight business that we are a terminating carrier. We have to make rates with other carriers, both coming in and going out, so whatever I do on the passenger business I can order into effect tomorrow. On the freight rates and the freight business, I have to work with the connecting carriers and I am not the final word on that. But all over New England we have tried to make rates that will make New England and therefore, New England labor, competitive with other parts of the country.

For my money, one of the greatest handicaps that capital has bestowed upon itself in New England is that it has been exporting brains and good machines, not keeping them here in New England. In my opinion the great fault of the textile industry, at least so far as woollens are concerned, is that the machines they shipped to North Carolina they should have used making woollens in New England and they wouldn't be up against the proposition they

are now up against. That is, of course, only my personal opinion but I usually let people know what it is when I think about it.

On the various other things on the railroads, I could go on at length. The passenger business, however, is fundamental. I cannot give up the passenger business as some railroads do, because 40 per cent of my dollar comes from passenger business. I must improve it. We have the greatest playground in the world, summer and winter in New England, but it is competitive.

As I said before, yesterday in Falmouth at a small meeting, New England is now competitive with the Smokies in North Carolina and New York State and various other states. We must compete in Massachusetts with the vacation lands and the vacation attractions all over the United States, and we must no longer keep Massachusetts exclusive. The mass vacation has arrived. Fifty-five million people are going on vacations. We must make Massachusetts attractive for mass vacationland. The luxury hotel and the luxury vacation is a thing of the past and I on the New Haven Railroad am definitely committed to mass transportation, both from day to day business and for appeals to the vacationland. We must appeal to the mass transportation, the volume business, as they do in other States in order to get it and it is my intention as head of the New Haven Railroad to make that fundamental.

In other words, we can bring people here both winter and summer, we have a great vacationland, and with the proper trains and the proper rates we will get the business. We have never even made an effort in New England to appeal for rail travel to the thing which we import the most, and the thing we import the most in New England is 159,000 people to attend your schools in Massachusetts and the rest of the New England States.

They don't come by rail, most of them. Why? Because no one has ever made the effort to make it attractive for those students to come by rail and travel by rail when they get here.

I came here a little early and I don't want to run into the time of the Governor. I ran for office in April so I don't have to run again until next April. I have used up twenty minutes, Mr. Chairman, and I enjoyed being here.

Frankly, this is my first appearance before your group. I enjoyed it. I hope you like me; I am trying to like you. I don't think we are very far apart. I can still go to Rochester, New York and get a job any time I want to because I am the Senior man in the Projectionists Union up there.

Thank you very much.

President Brides: In behalf of the delegates assembled here this morning we want to thank you very kindly, Patrick McGinnis, for coming here and explaining to our delegates what has been in your mind in behalf of the New Haven Railroad in Massachusetts.

I have just pinned the badge on Patrick McGinnis and he has said to me, "When the first new train runs from Boston to New York I will pin this on the Engineer, the Guest Badge."

At this time Chairman DelMonte would like to make an announcement.

Delegate DelMonte: There will be a meeting of the Committee on Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent's Report in the Green Room at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning. I know that we are crowded for time here and the Governor is going to speak, but I don't think the Governor will mind too much if I read these names.

(Chairman DelMonte read the names of Members on the Committee on Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent's Report.)

President Brides: Thank you, John. I hope the members of your Committee will be attentive and cooperate with you in your Committee Reports.

We have with us this morning three Guests we invited here to hear Patrick McGinnis and I am going to ask them to take a bow. We have with us one who has been at our Conventions on many occasions and we also have one who was a delegate to your Conventions on many an occasion. I am going to ask Harold Ulrich to take a bow. Harold Ulrich, take a bow.

John McIsaac.

And Mr. Freeman. Kindly take a bow.

And last, but not least, an old railroad man for 43 years, the Secretary-Treasurer's father, Kenneth Kelley's father.

The New Haven Railroad, I should say.

Again I am going to request the delegates in the rear of the hall to take chairs. The Sergeant-at-Arms will get them to the chairs.

The Convention will kindly come to order. Thank you.

The next speaker is one who spoke to our Convention approximately a year ago. At this time it is an honor for me to present to you the man who holds the highest office in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in our State Government. He has had broad experience as a State Representative, a Speaker of the House, and a Member of Congress and he is now serving as the Chief Executive of the Commonwealth.

Our speaker has devoted a lifetime to public service and government. He has served his fellow citizens in the State, in Washington, abroad, and now once again here in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

He honors us by his presence here at the 68th Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. It is a pleasure to present to you this morning the Governor of our great Commonwealth, Christian A. Herter.

CHRISTIAN A. HERTER

Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Mr. President, Distinguished Platform Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen.

I have gladly accepted your kind invitation to address your Convention this year in the belief that it is a healthy thing for us to come together on occasion and discuss our mutual problems and their solution in the ever-changing light of our fast-moving times.

Certainly it must be hard for anyone to realize the vast distance which the American Federation of Labor has traveled since its early days. It is difficult to comprehend, for instance, that in 1881, the year of its founding, the annual dues paid by each member of a trade or labor union was exactly three cents. And in that year the total national collections of such dues amounted to \$174.00. But no impartial observer can regard the growth of the American Federation of Labor through the years without a sense of admiration for the men who labored on its foundation and for the massive contributions which they made not only to labor itself, but to the whole American economy. Our economy then, and the position of labor in those days, begged for improvement. That improvement came, hammered out on the anvil of conflict on many occasions, inspired by the leadership of Samuel Compers and those whom he had about him. It is refreshing in Massachusetts to recall one of our own men who served for many years as Vice President of the Ameri-

can Federation of Labor and served his country on more than one occasion as a labor representative on missions abroad. James Duncan typifies for me that type of labor leadership and community leadership to which people may turn in confidence as the years roll on. He has his modern counterparts here in our own State in our Commissioner of Labor, Ernest Johnson, and his Associate Commissioner, Ben Hull, who have been ever honest with you and with me, and most capable and fair in their administration of the department. He has, too, another counterpart in Harry Grages, the Chairman of the Labor Relations Commission, who has performed his duties with integrity and will full regard to the rights of every party whose affairs have passed through his hands.

No, the path was not easy for the early organizers, and yet the spirit which underlay the growth of the organization was contagious and heartwarming. It is well to remember such stories as that of the coming-together of the first union of lathers in Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Unionism came to them by means of a man who dropped off a slow-moving freight train to discuss organization with the local men. One of those, who later became an officer of that union, described it as follows: "We met in a humble home—only a few chairs in the house. However, nothing like that could stop our enthusiasm. We used the floor for chairs with our backs against the wall. How proud we were when our charter arrived and a meeting was called to install officers. I felt that for the first time I was a man entitled to some of the comforts of life. The same feeling went over all of us. The past differences were forgotten. We pledged each other to devote ourselves to the upbuilding of the lathing business." The pledge, we should note, was not a narrow one. They pledged to each other that they would build up the lathing business.

You are heirs to that tradition—a tradition which has been exemplified by great contributions on your part through the intervening years. The extremely powerful part played by President Gompers in the formation of public opinion at the outbreak of World War I, and the innumerable public causes which the Federation has joined since then give testimony to your interest, not only in yourselves, but in other segments of the community too.

Thus we meet today at a certain point in your history and at a very interested point in the history of Massachusetts also. For the economy of Massachusetts has undergone great change, even in those years in which the American Federation of Labor has added to its strength. One hundred years ago in our seaport towns wealth was being accumulated, either in the famous three-cornered trade between Boston, California and the Orient, or in the whaling industry, which had already commenced to decline. But Massachusetts was largely rural in character, and areas in the Commonwealth which have now reverted to forest and woodland were then tilled by men who built with their hands those stone walls which one can find in many places today—walls marching into woods almost impossible of penetration because of their density. We have become a highly industrialized state, and our lives depend upon a healthy growth of manufacturing. We have reached the point where we must export products of our skilled labor in order to import the food to live. Today it is our industrial worker whose productivity brings us our sustenance and who makes it possible for the great bulk of the service trades to prosper. As I have repeated over and over, it is our skilled worker who is our greatest asset. Since that is so, the responsibility of the government of the Commonwealth is to see to it that

the living and working conditions of the skilled employee are the best possible, having a due regard for the rights of other elements in our economy and among our people. Is it not also true that the joint responsibility then of organized labor, of management and of the government of the Commonwealth is to leave no stone unturned to increase the industrial potential of this ancient State?

I submit that by our united efforts we have been able to accomplish some objectives recently which have improved our industrial climate and which keep us, all things being considered, in the vanguard of those states which have an eye to the needs and rights of labor. There are several areas of progress to which I would like to make specific reference. You will recall that in 1953 the General Court and the Governor increased the duration of benefit weeks under the Unemployment Compensation Act in number from twenty-three to twenty-six. This was followed in 1954 by three changes in that Act; one of which increased the dependency allowances under unemployment compensation for children under eighteen years of age from two dollars a week to three dollars; a second of which allowed those receiving benefits under the Act to earn up to ten dollars a week in part-time work without experiencing any deduction from those benefits; a third which required separation reporting was placed on the statute books with the approval of the General Court and the Governor. I would be the first to agree that these several changes are not necessarily earth-shaking ones, but I would also contend that they represent a recognition by your Governor that, when improvements in the Act appear advisable, they will be made.

But there was other legislation advancing the interest of labor during the past session. The records of the State Division of Employment Security were made available in connection with the prosecution of subversives, who constitute a problem for all of us. The use of private detective labor spies posing as employees in industrial plants was placed under a ban. That greater job opportunities might be made available for aging persons, legislation was adopted setting up a new Division for the Employment of the Aged in the Department of Labor. Unemployment compensation protection was made available to the employees of the Mystic River Bridge Authority, the Metropolitan Transit Authority, the Massachusetts Turnpike Authority, and other such agencies. A two-and-one-half-million-dollar salary increase plan was made available for State employees with four or more years of service, and County employees were afforded like advances. Job re-evaluation in the State service resulted in over two million dollars being given to those who because of the nature of their work deserve extra compensation. A series of acts of lesser importance, such as that prohibiting the employment of children under sixteen on moving motor vehicles, or other employment on certain types of elevators, or in the cleaning or repairing of them; an act allowing authorized representatives of the Department of Labor to enter places of employment in connection with the enforcement of labor statutes—and a number of other like measures were passed by the General Court and signed by me into law.

You will recall that last year I stated my opinion to you that the Slichter Act was basically a good Act and in the interest of all our people. I have had no reason to change that opinion since and I hold it even more strongly today, particularly in view of the amendments which the past session of the Legislature made to it upon my recommendation. These gave the moderator conciliation powers, provided for a

hearing before a state seizure is ordered, and allowed labor and management to name their own representatives on arbitration boards. The changes which were made I deem beneficial. What I wish to emphasize is that they were made largely on recommendations coming from labor itself, and I testify publicly to the help and cooperation which I received from representatives of this body, who believed, as I did, that they were for the common good.

In the field of general legislation, which bears none the less on the welfare of the working man, we saw reduction in taxes for the first time in thirty years on the earnings of those whose income is the fruit of their labor. We witnessed an adjustment in our tax laws in favor of those living on small annuities and pensions, who were being unfairly taxed because their income largely was so-called "un-earned income", a poor term since the capital from which it came had been earned by them during their younger years of productive activity. We have seen also the establishment of industrial commissions, a business development corporation, and the progressive work of the Department of Commerce, all to the end that business and the labor of business may be attracted to Massachusetts as the place of which it may in truth be said, "It is a good place in which to live and work."

It is true that we have our problems industrially. It is true that we have lost certain portions of our industry to other areas of this country. All is far from being black, however; for example, in one recent instance a plant, which had at the time of its closing eight hundred workers in one industry, is now occupied by several industries employing thirteen hundred people. This is not a lone instance. All of this adds up to the fact that we must continue to be alert, that we let no opportunities pass to improve our actual and our competitive position. We are in a fight together, Management, Labor, and the Government of Massachusetts, —a fight in which we must stand side by side, —a fight for more industry, —a fight for an increase in the opportunities for employment, —a fight for better living conditions for all our people.

It was rightly said a generation ago, "Have faith in Massachusetts." That call is as important today as when it first had utterance. If we do not have faith in ourselves, we cannot expect others to have faith in us; and those who choose for political or other purposes to employ misleading statistics bearing on our economic strength do a great disservice to the community and even to themselves. If any man tries to tell you that the overall economic life of Massachusetts is becoming weak, challenge him to prove it with facts. He will find it impossible to support his claim without resort to distortion or downright falsehood. I like to think that the prime quality of Massachusetts people is their resilience—their ability to recognize and face up to the problems which changes bring about. The traditions and history of the American Federation of Labor make that your quality too. It is reflected in the fact that today the savings of our people are increasing, our retail sales for June were 3 per cent higher than even last year's June record, our foreclosures on time sales are practically non-existent, and our employment is higher than in any peace-time year in our history. In recognition of these facts, and in a joint dedication to the solution of such problems as may lie before us, let no man deny that the best days for Massachusetts lie ahead. I thank you.

President Brides: Thank you, Governor Herter, for coming here and addressing our Convention this morning. We are very happy to

have you here, and as I told you, I will submit the figures I submitted to the Convention to you any time you so desire. On behalf of the delegates assembled here, we want to thank you once again for coming to this Convention.

At this time an announcement will be made by Vice-President Helen Tafe O'Donnell for a very worthy cause. Mrs. O'Donnell.

MRS. HELEN TAFE O'DONNELL

Vice President-at-Large, Massachusetts Federation of Labor, AFL

I am Helen Tafe O'Donnell, Vice-President of the State Federation of Labor, and have had the honor and the privilege three years ago to be appointed a Director of the American Red Cross as Labor's Representative by the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. It has been my pleasure to represent you over those three years in many instances, both as a Director and in a Drive, but never have I come before a group as large as this to ask for something as important as what I am going to ask you for today.

There will be many things that we will discuss between now and Friday afternoon and they will be very important to you personally but none of them will be as important as what I am going to ask you for now. We, none of us, believe that anything is going to happen to us today or tomorrow. For some reason we always think it is going to happen to the other fellow and yet the statistics of the insurance companies tell us that a certain percentage of us are going to be hospitalized within the next year and of the hundreds that will be hospitalized a percentage of these will need blood. The Red Cross advises me that every operation requires at least four pints of blood and yet in many instances there are as many as 10 to 15 pints required.

The Blood Bank of the American Red Cross is drained in Massachusetts. I must have had 100 calls in three years for blood. I wonder if you, the delegates, know that if you as a representative of labor unions give your blood that you are entitled to blood not only for yourself but for your family, your wife, your children, your parents, your friends and your neighbors no matter where they are?

Recently we had a very poignant case in Boston when an employee in the Filene Company requested blood for her father. He took ten pints of blood two weeks ago Tuesday for an operation. But he was failing on Friday and they had to perform another emergency operation and needed ten more pints, and I was horrified and shocked to find that the American Red Cross had to tell me they did not have one pint to give.

Today we have set up on the lift outside in the lobby the Bloodmobile and there are efficient technicians and nurses to take your blood. There are facilities there for a great many donors. Won't you give? The greatest gift you have to give is your blood. Thank you very much.

President Brides: Thank you, Helen.

I would like to make another announcement. Immediately upon adjournment of this Morning's Session a picture of the delegates will be taken on the steps in front of the Auditorium. Immediately on the adjournment of this Morning's Session all candidates for office should come to Mrs. Hennessy and get blanks and fill them out for those who are going to be placed in nomination.

Chairman Healey of the Resolutions Committee would like to make an announcement.

Delegate Healey: The Resolutions Committee will meet this afternoon in the Green Room at

4 P.M. It is urgent that all members kindly attend this meeting.

(Delegates Healey then read the names of members of the Resolutions Committee.)

Delegate Saltus: Mr. Chairman and Delegates, your Convention Committee has worked hard to make this Convention a success. We are asking your cooperation. At the present time this Committee is facing a deficit of nearly \$1,200 for tomorrow night's banquet. Less than 100 tickets have been sold. We have guaranteed 400 dinners. We have engaged \$250 worth of entertainment for your pleasure. Won't you please cooperate with us and get your tickets for tomorrow night's banquet and entertainment from Brother Coyle or his Committee at the rear of the hall. Thank you.

President Brides: At this time Chairman James Murphy would like to make a report.

Delegate Hull: Mr. Chairman.

President Brides: For what purpose does the delegate rise?

Delegate Hull: I rise to assist Brother Saltus. I would make this suggestion, as we did in Springfield, to appoint a delegation immediately to circulate among the Delegates with those tickets and they will buy them.

Delegate DelMonte: Mr. Chairman.

President Brides: For what purpose does the delegate rise?

Delegate DelMonte: For the purpose of making an announcement.

President Brides: Proceed.

Delegate DelMonte: I have been requested to announce that the Teamsters will hold a caucus immediately following adjournment in the same room they used yesterday. However, we will give them the privilege, if they desire, to have their photographs taken first.

President Brides: Chairman Murphy.

Delegate Murphy: The following members of the Committee on Officers' Reports are respectfully requested to attend an important meeting immediately following taking of the photograph out in the front of the hall. The following named are on the Committee and I again urge that each and every member of the Committee show up at this important meeting immediately following the picture-taking.

(Chairman Murphy read the names of members on the Committee on Officers' Reports.)

President Brides: I would again like to make an announcement that Senator Kennedy will be here and speak from this platform with your permission at 2:15 this afternoon. I hope that all the delegates that are here this morning and those who are not here at the present time will be in the hall and in their seats at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

If there is no other business to come before this morning's session, I move the session adjourn until 2 o'clock this afternoon. All those in favor, please say "aye". Those opposed "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

(Noon recess.)

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1954

AFTERNOON SESSION

(The Convention convened at 2:15 P.M., President Brides presiding.)

President Brides: The Convention will please come to order. All those who are candidates who have not come to the platform to get their slips for nominations, will please come to the platform now and get them.

Secretary Kelley will at this time read to you parts of the By-laws and Constitution pertaining to the election and nomination of officers.

Secretary Kelley: Mr. Chairman and Delegates to the Convention, the following are the pertinent sections of the Constitution of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor that apply to the Nomination of Officers:

Article V—Officers.

Section 1. The officers shall consist of a President, sixteen (16) Vice Presidents, a Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent who shall constitute the Executive Council.

Section 2. Fourteen (14) Vice Presidents shall be nominated and elected as resident candidates from the districts they are to represent; said districts to be as hereinafter designated.

Section 3. Two Vice Presidents shall be elected at large by the Convention, one of whom shall be a member of an organization affiliated on a state-wide basis, the other shall be a woman.

Section 4. No more than one (1) Vice-President in each district shall be a member of the same International Union or Federal Labor Union. No delegate shall be a candidate for more than one elective office.

Section 5. All officers shall be elected for a term of one (1) year except the Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent, who shall be elected for a term of two (2) years.

Section 6. There shall also be nominated and elected a Director of Education whose term of office shall be for a period of two (2) years.

Article VI—Districts.

The districts to be arranged in the following order:

1. Suffolk County, entitled to two Vice-Presidents.

2. Norfolk and Plymouth Counties entitled to two Vice-Presidents.

3. Essex County, entitled to two Vice-Presidents.

4. Middlesex County, entitled to two Vice-Presidents.

5. Worcester County to be divided into two districts, 5A and 5B, each to have one Vice-President. 5A—All cities and towns north of and including Petersham, Hubbardston, Princeton, Sterling, Lancaster, Harvard line in

Worcester. 5B—All cities and towns south of Petersham, Hubbardston, Princeton, Sterling, Lancaster, Harvard line in Worcester County.

6. Berkshire, Hampden, Franklin and Hampshire, Counties, entitled to two Vice-Presidents.

7. The 7th district shall be divided into two sections, namely 7A and 7B with one Vice-President elected from each section.

7A shall consist of the Greater New Bedford Area in Bristol County as far as the Dartmouth-Westport line, Barnstable County and Dukes County.

7B shall consist of the Greater Fall River area, from Westport-Dartmouth line, Taunton, Attleboro and the remaining towns in Bristol County.

Article VII—Nominations and Elections.

Section 1. Nomination of officers shall be the first order of business at the Wednesday afternoon session of the Convention.

Section 7. At the Annual Convention there shall be elected a delegate and an alternate to the National Convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Those, Mr. Chairman, are the sections of the Constitution that apply to the business of this afternoon, namely, the nomination of officers.

President Brides: As you all know, the Constitution for the first order of business calls for the Nomination of Officers this afternoon. Secretary Kelley has reported to you this morning that United States Senator Kennedy should be here approximately at 2:15. While it is after 2:15 at the present time, I feel that we should proceed with the nominations and probably we can recess when the United States Senator enters the building, with your permission.

The Chair will await a motion to that effect.

A Delegate: I move the nominations go ahead.

President Brides: Take the microphone, please.

Same Delegate: Mr. Chairman, George Lewis, Lynn Central Labor Union. I so move, Mr. Chairman.

President Brides: It has been regularly moved and seconded that we proceed with the nomination of officers and upon the arrival of United States Senator Kennedy a recess shall be called to listen to Senator Kennedy speak.

Is there anything to be said on the question? If not, all those in favor, please signify by saying "aye." All those opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

I will appoint the following delegates to escort United States Senator Kennedy to the platform:

Charles Burns
Vincent DiNuno
Thomas Bowe
Phillip Kramer
Nicholas Morrissey
James Walsh
James Murphy
John Kearney

At this time the Chair will be turned over to Vice President Hull.

Chairman Hull: I declare Nominations are open for President for the ensuing year. The Chair recognizes Joseph Picone, Federal Labor Union 22694 of Rockland. (No response)

The Chair recognizes Phillip Kramer, International Ladies Garment Workers' Union Local No. 12 of Boston.

Delegate Kramer: Mr. Chairman and Delegates to the 68th Convention of the Mass. Federation of Labor. I didn't know until the announcement a few moments ago that I would be

given the signal honor of making the nomination speech for a colleague of mine who comes from my own organization, due to the fact that a man is now tied up in committee, who was to make the nominating speech. I am very proud to be the substitute.

I put before this Convention the name of a candidate for the Presidency. A man who has devoted the past five years in hard, sincere, loyal and energetic work in behalf of the labor movement of Massachusetts. I know, coming from his own organization, the many nights and weekends that he has taken away from his family in order to do service, in order to bring about better feeling in the different labor groups within the Federation of Labor.

I recall five years ago when Henry was first elected. Immediately after the election and before he stepped off the platform I told Henry that being the President should be a proud moment in his life and to make it his business to set a record of visits to the different organizations. I told him that our organization, the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union, would be ready and willing to support him by giving him an assistant, by hiring an assistant to take care of his other duties because I said to him it was more important to take care of the business of the Federation of Labor and the many organizations within the Federation than his own Local Union.

And we have carried out that promise to him, and he has worked night and day, and it is my understanding that no other President before him has made as many appearances to the different organizations and given of his own time away from his family in order to accomplish that feat. It is a proud moment for the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union to put before this Convention the name of Henry Brides for his sixth term.

He has served you faithfully. I know he will continue to do so. Thank you very much for giving me that honor.

Chairman Hull: The Chair recognizes Oscar R. Pratt, Carpenters Local 624, Brockton.

Delegate Pratt: Mr. Chairman and Delegates to this our 68th Annual Convention. I come before this microphone here this afternoon as a representative of organized labor from the City of Brockton and as one who has known and been closely associated with Henry Brides for several years. I told you before how we in Brockton have recognized the ability of Henry and have rewarded him by his election to the Local Office. We tried him and we did not find him wanting.

Six years ago I stood before a microphone to second the nomination of Henry Brides for his first term as President of the State Federation of Labor. At that time, I said that when Henry was elected, that organized labor in the State of Massachusetts would not find him wanting. All we need to do is to look at the record to bear out the remarks that were made at that time.

Also I call to the attention of the Delegates the Officers' Report which has been submitted to this Convention wherein are the reports of your Executive Council and all officers of this Federation. They point out the fairness with which matters of the State Federation of Labor have been handled by your President.

I could stand here for quite a period of time and eulogize our President, Henry J. Brides, but in deference to time and to the patience of the delegates I prefer to let the record speak for itself.

It is an honor and a pleasure for me to second the nomination of Henry J. Brides for President.

Chairman Hull: The Chair wishes to make a little announcement before I recognize the next seconder in order to expedite the nomination of officers. Those that are going to nominate and second the nominations of the various officers, if they will cooperate with the Chair and please get near the mikes when your name is called.

The Chair at this time recognizes Chick Chaiken, International Ladies Garment Workers' Union Local 226 of Springfield.

Delegate Chaiken: For a number of years in succession it has been my privilege and distinct pleasure to second the nomination of the finest President of the State Federation of Labor that this Commonwealth has ever had.

I rise once again to do so. Henry Brides, through a number of years of strong, unswerving devotion and loyalty to this Federation of Labor has given new meaning and new dignity to the term "American Organized Working Man." Let us keep the Federation marching forward with a fellow who gives of his time, of his efforts, of his sustenance such as Henry Brides. I urge all of you to join with me this year in a rousing commendation of his efforts.

I urge you to vote for Henry Brides.

A Delegate: Mr. Chairman.

Chairman Hull: The Chair recognizes Joseph Picone, Federal Labor Union Local 22694 of Rockland.

Delegate Picone: Mr. Chairman and Delegates to this 68th Annual Convention. I regret very much that I was not here to have the privilege that I have had in the past years of nominating your President Henry J. Brides, but I rise at this time to second the nomination of Henry Brides, one who has served it with honesty, sincerity and integrity.

No question at all as to his years of service to you. He has upheld the dignity of the labor movement as your President.

I could go on for hours extolling his virtues on things that he has done for you in this great movement of ours in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. But it gives me pleasure and it is a privilege again and an honor to second the nomination of Henry J. Brides. Thank you.

Chairman Hull: The Chair at this time recognizes Nicholas P. Morrissey, Teamsters Local 25 of Boston.

Delegate Morrissey: Mr. Chairman and Delegates to the 68th Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. I come before you at this time to present to you for your consideration a candidate for the office of President who is no stranger to any of the Delegates, new or old, of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

My candidate, Mr. Chairman and Fellow Delegates, has served an apprenticeship and served it well on the Executive Board of this Federation.

He came to the Federation well-qualified and has done what the Delegates from his District in my judgment consider to be an outstanding and remarkable job for the people in that District over a long period of years.

He is the Secretary-Treasurer of Local 59 in New Bedford, Massachusetts. He is the President of the New Bedford Central Labor Union. In both of those capacities he has, over a long period of time, fought a courageous fight for the rank and file workers of every last International Union and Federal Labor Union with any semblance of membership embraced in that area that he so ably represents as your Vice-President. He single-handedly during World War II, and at the expense of his Local Union, perhaps with some little assistance from the Central Labor Union in New Bedford, carried on

a one-man fight to prevent, if you will, a proposal that was under consideration at that time for the drafting of the workers in the labor movement into labor battalions.

He has on occasions too numerous to mention picked up cudgels, spent his own money and the money of the Teamsters in New Bedford, sacrificed the time of his membership and his own, to support the picket lines of every organization affiliated with this Federation, from the Ladies Garment Workers' to the Carpenters, to the Building Laborers and right on down the line.

Oh, yes, there is a lot of propaganda in the Convention. There are a lot of loose tongues wagging in big heads that remind me of the big bells that we have on top of churches, big empty heads with great big tongues that are going around wagging and spewing up propaganda that my candidate doesn't have the polish, the knack, the know-how to be a President of the Federation of Labor.

I should like to advise those individuals that we in the Teamsters movement have had as many differences with Al Jason as any individual in this Federation Convention, but we have always had them, not on personalities, but because of differences of opinion on principle and there isn't anybody in this Convention Hall from the President down that can level a finger at Al Jason and say that he has ever put Al Jason ahead of the best interests of the people who work with their hands, that we are here privileged to represent on this occasion of the 68th Annual Convention of this Federation of Labor.

There are those among you who would destroy him behind his back. I challenge those who are spreading this propaganda to openly take the microphone and give Delegate Jason and the people in the Teamsters movement, such as myself and many others that are here, an opportunity to point to the lies. But they don't have the kind of stuff inside that would carry them to the microphone where they could make such malicious statements and make them stand up in the face of those whom they accuse.

So I say to you, Mr. Chairman, and to the Delegates, this is a voluntary organization and as such we are privileged to be here or not as we see fit. I don't think the day has come in the Federation of Massachusetts when there are so few among the eligibles that are available that we have to create a dynasty, if you will, to the exclusion of all others, and I don't want anybody to misunderstand my statement.

I have as much respect and regard for the present President of this Federation as any delegate here has and I have as much respect and regard for the people that support him in his endeavors and in his endeavor to become a sixth term President. I say to you and I say to them, that we haven't reached the time and the age when to the exclusion of all others we must accept year after year, notwithstanding pledges of understanding that were attained and accomplished three years ago or two years ago in the Hotel Statler. We weren't able to pick an option up last year because at a time when you were politicking in your State Convention we were fighting for wages, hours, conditions of employment for 30,000 truck drivers throughout eastern Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island.

It prohibited any possibility under those circumstances that we might have been able to pick up that option, but I say to you in all seriousness that under these circumstances we feel obliged to request the proponents of the candidacy of the President coming in for another term to recognize those commitments. We were not able to pick the option up a year ago. We are ready, willing and able to pick it up today.

Don't let it ever be said that the Federation was lacking in the kind of leadership that left the chair of the President go unchallenged, and I appeal to all of you here today in the spirit of friendly cooperation, in the spirit of endeavor to bring new life into the meetings of this Convention.

I am advised—I was absent a year ago—advised that a year ago you had a dead Convention. I have been here for three days so far and I find more empty seats than I do delegates in attendance. This Federation needs a change of blood and I offer you that change in the personage of your present Vice-President for your next President, S. P. Jason, the Delegate from New Bedford, Teamsters Local 59. Thank you.

Chairman Hull: The Chair recognizes Chester Fitzpatrick, Teamsters 170 of Worcester.

Delegate Fitzpatrick: Mr. Chairman, it gives me a great deal of pleasure to second the nomination of Brother Jason. I don't believe that there is anybody in attendance at this Convention who knows Brother Jason any better than I do. I served with him five years as a Vice-President of this State Federation.

Since 1939 in the Tri-State negotiations, of which I have been the Chairman, I worked very closely with him and contrary to a lot of the propaganda that is being circulated throughout this Convention, Jason or his organization never during that period did anything except that which his organization instructed him to do under the democratic procedure that we follow in our International Union they have a right, to elect either to go along with the result of the negotiations jointly or to reject them. And on two occasions his organization elected not to go along with the result and everybody who represented the Teamsters organization that was a party to these negotiations knew it and neither he nor his organization walked out. I thank you.

Chairman Hull: Before the Chair recognizes the next speaker, we have Senator Kennedy coming in here very shortly and I am requesting that every delegate standing in the aisles and on the sidelines to please take seats now before I announce the next seconder. Will the delegates please take seats?

The Chair at this time recognizes John J. DelMonte, Teamsters Local No. 379, Boston.

Delegate DelMonte: Mr. Chairman and Delegates, it is a privilege for me to be afforded the opportunity to second the nomination of S. P. Jason of the Teamsters, New Bedford. There isn't too much that I could say after listening to the eloquent nominating speech made by our organizer, Nicholas P. Morrissey. But I would remiss as one of your Past Presidents if I didn't make a few observations as I found them when you yourself, Mr. Chairman, and Mr. Jason served on the Executive Council in the days when we were faced with very many controversial issues, in the days when we changed from a sympathetic administration on Beacon Hill to an administration that wasn't quite so sympathetic.

Although there are many here today that feel that type of administration is sympathetic, with those I quarrel. And then we went back to the good days. You well remember the days and the nights that we spent fighting the Slichter law. You knew the position that Jason took. He did it in the interests of whom? Not himself, not only as a Vice-President of the Federation of Labor, but for the labor movement in general in this Commonwealth and many other Commonwealths that might have followed the pattern of the Slichter law. On the Slichter law which gives to us, although it has been mildly modified, I am told, compulsory arbitration, Jason stood

alone. In many cases, as you well know, and at times when in my absence you presided, there was Jason. And fighting for whom? The cranberry picker on Cape Cod, to organize and to lift them up. The farm workers on the Cape—has anybody in here ever attempted to organize on the Cape? If they have, then they would know the difficulties that faced Brother Jason in his organizing, the many, many miles that he traveled to organize two or three boys, if you please, and there might have been a girl, from the ages of 11 to 14 years of age. How many times he stood before our Council with bills and broad resolutions to help the child worker on the farm and in the cranberry bog.

Do you remember the time when he was attacked by helicopter, his picket lines broken by helicopter? Does anybody in here ever remember Jason or a member of his Union breaking a picket line?

You all know him because he has stood on this very floor and on the floors of many of your Conventions and objected to resolutions that were submitted by people who hadn't done much thinking, and he took a position, he carried out his convictions.

I, too, as many of you have heard that sometimes he doesn't speak the King's English. He speaks as a teamster. He speaks as a trade unionist. He speaks as a man who graduated from either the truck or the work bench. He speaks the best way he knows how. He speaks most emphatically when he insists that this and that must be done for the worker. Nobody questioned his right or his ability to speak when they elected and reelected him year after year to the Executive Council. Nobody questioned his right to speak when he told employers "They can't go through that picket line." Nobody questioned his right to speak when he stood on the corner in New Bedford or wherever he was sent and said, "You're a bunch of scabs."

Everybody understands that language. I understand Jason and I understand him to be a good trade unionist and I Mr. Chairman, with the privilege extended me second his nomination. Each and every one of you should reflect on his record, his record as a trade unionist and you will see fit to support the candidacy of S. P. Jason for President of this Federation of Labor.

Chairman Hull: The Chair recognizes Nate Hurwitz, Local 168 of Boston.

Delegate Hurwitz: Mr. Chairman and Ladies and Gentlemen there is very little I can add to what has already been said on the ability and on the personality of one of our greatest leaders, not only of the Teamsters but of the Labor Movement, other than this, Mr. Chairman and Fellow Delegates—for the new delegates who don't know Jason I just want to make these few remarks. We admire him because you in your Local Unions, when you attend your meetings, you like a fellow that calls a spade a spade and that's what Jason does.

I am asking the delegates to vote for him for President for the ensuing year. Thank you.

Chairman Hull: The Chair recognizes Dorothy Stahre, Central Labor Union, New Bedford.

Delegate Stahre: I have been sitting here in amazement and I am asking myself whether we are electing an English teacher for the American Federation of Labor or a President to represent the workers of Massachusetts. I don't think I have ever heard anything so ridiculous as this so-called criticism which is being levelled at Brother Jason. I happen to have worked with Brother Jason for 13 or 14 years—it is getting along now and I don't really remember—but I have never seen him in a situation where he could not face the situation and do a good job.

He has appeared before very august bodies, one of them being the School Committee, and you know what that is like, and has done a very good job and I don't think anybody there had anything but the greatest feeling of respect for him when he left the Chamber.

Also I am not going into his accomplishments because I think everybody here is pretty well aware of what they are. One thing I do want to bring to the attention of the members is that Mr. Jason's organization, the New Bedford Central Labor Union, which certainly through his efforts has always had in the last five years at least, I am pretty sure of this, the greatest Regional Conference anywhere in the State of Massachusetts which emphasises the fact that he is a man who can organize and organize well.

I am not going to say any more because you have had quite a few speakers, but I do hope you will give the man his chance, which is this year. He certainly has earned the position as President of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

Chairman Hull: The Chair recognizes James Loughlin, Local 95, Hotel Restaurant Workers, Worcester.

Delegate Loughlin: Mr. Chairman, James P. Loughlin, Secretary-Treasurer and Business Agent, Local 95 of the Hotel Restaurant and Bartenders Union, Worcester, Massachusetts.

At this time, Mr. Chairman, I rise to second the nomination of Brother Jason and to tell the delegates here of our friendship with the Teamsters. It is the greatest pleasure I can have.

In our recent trouble here in the city of Worcester when the hotels were out, the Teamsters were the first to help us. They walked those picket lines with us for twenty-four hours a day. They gave us money to fight our battles. They stayed there and saw that there was no delivery.

With that kind of friendship, Mr. Chairman and Delegates to this Convention, I ask you to vote and elect Brother Jason. Thank you.

Chairman Hull: I have one more seconder, one more name on the list, and then I will recognize John Carroll later.

The Chair at this time recognizes John Vertente, Local 25, Textile Workers, New Bedford.

Delegate Vertente: Mr. Chairman and Delegates, I want to say this, that the honor of getting up here and seconding the nomination of Mr. Jason is certainly one that I am going to cherish.

I think that if you were to look at Mr. Jason's record, what he means to our District and what he has done for labor, it would amaze you.

There is no question about it. We in Textiles have actually received all our support from Mr. Jason. You all know the textile industry in New England and New Bedford. At one time it used to be the world's center of fine textile manufacturing. We still have a little of it in New Bedford, and the real fighter who helped me, and I have been in it since 1935, going on twenty years, was Mr. Jason. When Mr. Jason came to New Bedford and put his shoulder to the wheel to help us in textiles, he also helped every other organization in the City of New Bedford and surrounding towns. To me the honor of the President of this great Federation is one I would be proud to see Mr. Jason get, and I hope that you all pledge and vote for Mr. Jason as the next President. Thank you.

Chairman Hull: The Chair at this time recognizes John Carroll.

Delegate Carroll: John Carroll, Cement Masons Union, Local 534 of Boston. I rise to second the nomination now before you. I do so with the thought in mind that for many years we have deemed it a custom to divide the hon-

ors, if you would call them such, on the officials of the Federation of Labor.

There seems to be a disposition in recent years to perpetuate the position in the person of one man, and I want to say emphatically that I have no complaint whatsoever against Henry Brides. I am sure I heard a great deal of discussion about the qualities of these people. What we need and what we are accustomed to having, are plain everyday people.

I have the utmost confidence in Brother Jason's ability to represent us and for that reason I am very happy to second the nomination of Brother Jason for President.

Chairman Hull: The Chair at this time recognizes Thomas DelNegro.

Delegate DelNegro: Thomas DelNegro, Business Agent of Local 57, Ironworkers, Worcester.

First, Mr. Chairman and Delegates, I want to tell you that I came here without any commitments. This is the first time we ever appeared with the American Federation of Labor and that was through my efforts. We are a very small local but we are coming along very nicely.

You, Mr. Chairman, I have met on several occasions. Jason I have heard of, but I have worked with his officers. I had 100 per cent co-operation in the City of Worcester in regard to loading and unloading of steel where there were a lot of wrecks. And after all, who do you go to? You must go to the people who support you.

I never thought I would have the privilege of speaking in this hall. I remember 26 years ago when I worked on the steel here and drove rivets.

I am merely saying this to let you know that I have been a trade unionist about 40 years and I recognize people that go along as trade unionists. Therefore, I repeat again, I came here with no commitments and I have a privilege, I have a voice, I have a vote and it gives me great honor to second the nomination of Mr. Jason.

Chairman Hull: The Chair recognizes James McNamara, Street Carmen. I presume that is Worcester. I am not sure. It doesn't give the name of the city. (No response) closed for President. So ordered.

If not, are there any further nominations for President? If not, I declare the nominations

Nominations are in order for Vice President of the First District in behalf of Thomas J. Rush, Street Carmen, 589 Boston.

The Chair recognizes Thomas Bowe, Street Carmen Local 589 of Boston.

Delegate Bowe: Mr. Chairman and Fellow Delegates, it is indeed a pleasure for me to come before you this afternoon to ask for your support and consideration in the interests of a real trade unionist, who has served you well during the past two years. He took care of all assignments given him by the office of this Federation in an efficient and creditable manner and carried them out to their complete satisfaction. He has the faculty of accomplishing things well and efficiently without any fanfare.

There will not be a long line of seconding speeches so as not to bore you and to expedite matters. There are many organizations who wish to second his nomination. He has nevertheless requested, and his request will be carried out, that there be only one seconding speech. I have the privilege at this time to place in nomination for re-election for the office of Vice President in the first District Thomas J. Rush. Thank you.

Chairman Hull: The Chair recognizes Timothy Hourihan, Street Carmen's Local 589 of Boston.

Delegate Hourihan: Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen of the 68th Annual Convention. I come here today as the Business Agent of Local 589 of the Boston Carmen's Union of Boston. I think that Thomas Bowe has said everything that can be said about Tom Rush. All I would like to say is one word, that I have worked with Tom Rush for the past twenty-five years and he is one of the most able, aggressive and honest men that I have ever worked with, and, therefore, I second the nomination of Thomas J. Rush for Vice President from the First District in Boston. Thank you.

Chairman Hull: Nominations are now in order for Vice President from the First District in the interests of John Buckley. The Chair recognizes Frank Mangan, Central Labor Union, Somerville. If I don't pronounce your names correctly, will you please correct me.

Delegate Mangan: It seems too bad that I have so many organizations tied in with me that I have to hurt Mr. Rush. But Mr. Buckley, Mr. Buckley I really say is the man.

Chairman Hull: The Chair recognizes Tom Healey, Newspaper Drivers, Boston.

Delegate DelMonte: Mr. Chairman, has Brother John Buckley been nominated yet?

Chairman Hull: I thought that was who he was nominating.

Delegate DelMonte: I thought the name of Frank Mangan and Tom Healey were submitted to you to second his nomination.

Chairman Hull: I have here, John, your name first but it is crossed off.

Delegate DelMonte: Well, there must be a little sabotage going on around here.

Chairman Hull: Then the Chair recognizes John J. DelMonte.

Delegate DelMonte: I can assure you, as Tommy Bowe said, that there wouldn't be many seconds for his candidate, I can assure you and the delegates here that after I get through making this nomination I am going for a swim and they won't be bored by me making any more speeches. However, Mr. Chairman, I rise at this time to place in nomination for Vice-President of the First District the name of a good trade unionist, John J. Buckley of Local 25.

The reason I asked Mr. Buckley, and I personally asked him, if I could nominate him here this afternoon, was that he is the unanimous choice of the Teamsters' caucus to represent this Federation of Labor for the ensuing year.

I will now give you some of the reasons. As some of the delegates here recall, in years gone by John Buckley and I used to lock horns on the Convention floor regarding which one was going to be the candidate for Vice President or President. Many things were said by each of us but since then I have learned as a lot of people have learned, that John Buckley is the kind of fellow who if he can't help won't hurt you and when he helps you, he is right there.

John is the kind of a fellow who may be down but will never be counted out. He demonstrated that in his own Local Union when he was defeated in an election. He didn't take it to heart as a lot of us might, he went out and got himself a job driving a truck. He drove his truck, paid his dues and attended meetings of his local Union and attended Central Labor Union meetings. He was as good a trade unionist in his defeat as he was while he was a Business Agent.

When opportunity presented itself John Buckley then placed his name in nomination as a

candidate to the people he worked with. I know of no higher tribute that can be paid to anybody, to be out of office for four years, and then to be re-elected by a large majority of votes. That is what happened to John Buckley. John Buckley has been absent from this Convention Hall for many years, that was the reason. He is back in circulation now. He was at the Convention last year. He is at this one this year. This year he is aspiring for office and I say, Mr. Chairman, that he will be a good Vice President if he is elected, and I am sure he will, as he was when he served your Federation of Labor as Vice President in years gone by.

So, therefore, I ask all of the delegates here assembled to support the unanimous choice of our Teamsters' Caucus, a good trade unionist, John J. Buckley of Local 25.

Chairman Hull: The Chair wishes to make an announcement. According to the motion made prior to the nominations, we would declare a recess if necessary. Our speaker is now here and I turn the Chair over to President Brides.

President Brides: The Convention will kindly come to order. If all the delegates at the rear and the side of the hall will kindly come down and take chairs we will proceed as rapidly as possible.

Delegate Burns: Mr. Chairman.

President Brides: Delegate Burns.

Delegate Burns: Senator Kennedy has arrived.

President Brides: Thank you.

At this time we will recess the Convention to listen to United States Senator John F. Kennedy.

Will the Guest Committee escort the Guest Speaker to the platform?

President Brides: At this time it is my pleasure and honor to introduce to you a friend of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, a friend of the working people of Massachusetts, a friend of working people everywhere. As you noticed, he entered this Auditorium today on crutches to be with his friends in this great Auditorium in the City of Worcester.

He has been in the Senate of the United States for less than two years but in that time he has compiled a record of constructive statesmanship that few men in the Congress of the United States can equal. He has organized the New England Senators to work for the great economic welfare of all the New England States. He has labored vigorously and with all his energy to get help for the unemployed workers of New England. He has worked to get New England government contracts and government plants.

He has spelled out the story of New England's economic plight and called for action by the Federal Government to bring us the aid we need so desperately. It is unfortunate that his efforts have met with so little response on the part of the Eisenhower Administration.

But the fault is theirs and not his.

Delegates, it is my pleasure to present to you a courageous champion of New England, a friend of the laboring men and women of this State and nation, United States Senator John F. Kennedy.

U. S. SENATOR JOHN F. KENNEDY (Commonwealth of Massachusetts)

Henry, I appreciate very much the kind introduction; Ken Kelley, Ladies and Gentlemen. This is the eighth year that I have represented Massachusetts in the United States Congress and it is the eighth year that the Federa-

tion of Massachusetts has been kind enough to invite me to speak before you. I appreciate very much the opportunity to come here today. I appreciate also very much the support which the Federation has been generous enough to give to me and I wanted to come up here from Washington to thank you and also to suggest three or four things which I think all of us who are interested in the economic future of Massachusetts might well consider as a course of future action.

As a matter of fact, I stand here today as a fugitive from an open shop where the hours have been too long, the working conditions wearisome and the practice of a captive audience has been greatly abused.

The United States Senate is now meeting from 9 to 12 at night and I think we could very easily do with union organization.

There is a grave matter that is of concern to you and is of concern to me. It is the condition of the economy in Massachusetts and in New England. Here in New England I think that the optimism which we felt in May and June with an upturn, has melted away during July. Unemployment, as you know better than I, continues to be heavy in Lawrence, Lowell, Fall River, New Bedford, North Adams, Milford, Southbridge and Webster. And it is also a cause for concern in Brockton, Boston, Springfield, Holyoke and right here in Worcester.

During the past year more than 167,000 manufacturing jobs have been lost in New England, 80,000 of these in Massachusetts alone. To those who still entertain the myth that this loss has been due to our suffering in textiles and other non-durable goods, I would like to point out that the heaviest loss during the last twelve months was suffered in New England's hard goods industries where employment declined in June for the twelfth consecutive month.

We are not only losing the services of those who make our woolen and cotton goods, our apparel, shoes and similar products, we have also suffered a tremendous loss in employment opportunities for those working in the machinery, shipbuilding and construction industries.

The decline in employment here in Massachusetts in such industries as textiles, communication equipment, transportation equipment, machinery and fabricated metals and materials has in one year taken away more than one out of every ten manufacturing jobs, and those of you who remain on the job know that the work week has been cut to less than 40 hours and, therefore, the take-home pay is substantially lessened.

What we need to do to correct this trend is neither to talk particularly about it nor to use glowing words about the future. What we need, of course, is action and it includes action by many groups, action by labor organizations such as the \$250,000 loan by the United Hatters to the Kartiganer Corporation to keep them operating in West Upton and Milford.

It also includes action by employers' industrial development organizations and State and local government, but I am particularly concerned about the action that the Federal government should take. I think that all of the traditional New England argument to the contrary, we should have action by the Federal government which will give New England its fair share in these development programs, action which will prevent other regions from taking our industry by unfair competitive methods, and action which will permit us to utilize all of our natural and human resources.

Particularly important, I believe, is action by the Federal Government in the field of labor and social legislation.

Unless collective bargaining can make greater progress in the South and other unorganized areas through amendments to the Taft-Hartley law; unless sub-standard wage competition can be eliminated by improving minimum wages in the Walsh-Healey Act and unless steps are taken to provide employment opportunities, New England will year after year be faced with the same economic problems.

Unfortunately the single biggest obstacle to adequate Federal action is the negative and vacuous labor program of the Federal Government today.

And that is in three areas. First, the Administration's Labor Relations Program. After a full year of vacillation and contradiction, the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, of which I am a member, began to consider amendments to the Taft-Hartley Act. The Administration bill before us recognized some of the bill's minor defects. These only served to camouflage those recommendations which would harm sound industrial relations. One amendment which was adopted over the protest of the Democrats would give States the power to meet emergencies, would give States the power to declare what emergencies were and in those cases would provide for compulsory arbitration, denying rights guaranteed by the Federal law and enacting other anti-labor laws as an inducement to migrant industries.

This was in contrast to a bill introduced by Senator Douglas and myself to wipe out Section 14-B, the so-called "State's rights" section which has served as a great attraction to those employers desiring to escape from the burden of unionism and from paying adequate wages.

Another amendment that the administration supported encouraged abuse of the "captive audience technique." Fortunately, these amendments and others, including the Goldwater Amendments, were recommitted by the Senate. But instead today we see action by the National Labor Relations Board to put into effect by administrative decision what the administration was unable to accomplish by legislative action in the Congress and in the House and Senate.

One Albert C. Beeson, whose conflicting statements and prejudgment of the issues before our Labor Committee caused every Democratic member of the Senate to oppose his nomination, joined the National Labor Relations Board. A series of National Labor Relations Board decisions have given a much wider latitude to employers refusing to bargain and coercing employees under the guise of free speech. Within the past four weeks the NLRB announced new jurisdictional rules to overturn the refusal of Congress to give wider powers to the States.

In those States where labor organization is most difficult, the States which the New England industries are in direct competition with, the protection of Federal Rights will no longer be given to those workers employed by industries falling below a certain dollar maximum—most radio, television, public utilities and transit companies and restaurants and retail stores, regardless of the fact that the Supreme Court on many occasions and past Boards have found such employers are in interstate commerce and, therefore, come under the protection of the National Labor Relations Act.

I resent this legislation by administrative fear overturning the decision of the Congress. And secondly, still further encouragement was given to runaway shops by the refusal to push up minimum wages from 75 cents to \$1.00. The

President in his economic report renewed all the old cries about harming small business, about price increases and unemployment, in his attempt to block action on the minimum wage. It seems to me that the economic conditions of the country, particularly the drop in purchasing power by workers in the lower paid industries, warrant an increase in minimum wages rather than serve as a warrant for maintaining minimum wage at the same conditions that it was in 1949.

Similarly, as I have said, the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act has become an idle and useless instrument. Due to the Fulbright Amendment which was passed in 1952, southern manufacturers now have the right to appeal the decision of the Secretary of Labor to the Court. The findings of Secretary Tobin and Secretary Mitchell in cotton and wool and textiles have been delayed for more than a year or a year and a half by the Fulbright Amendment and have been taken through the various courts.

The Justice Department has not acted with all the vigor that it should act. The Department of Labor has not acted, and, therefore, in my opinion the Walsh-Healey Act, which was a great protection to us here in the North and to manufacturers paying adequate wages, has been pushed aside.

Finally, effective labor standards have been nearly strangled by parsimony. The Department of Labor budget last year was cut 14 per cent, seven times as much as the Postoffice, Justice Department and Agriculture.

The Wage and Hour Division was cut 27 per cent. Field offices in eight regions of the South were abolished entirely. The chances of your own employer being checked are one in ten in textiles and one in twenty in construction, and in low wage Puerto Rico a review of wage levels under the appropriations now in effect is only once in seven years for each industry. I think we ought to repeal our minimum wage laws instead of strangling them by inadequate appropriations.

Finally, a good deal of publicity was given last fall by the Administration with the announcement of Defense Manpower Policy No. 4, which was supposed to steer Federal contracts to distressed labor areas.

Unfortunately, in the announcement they left out the bid-matching which was the only part of Defense Manpower Policy No. 4, which permitted those of us in the North, manufacturers, to bid and compete with the lowest bid of manufacturers in other areas. As that has been thrown out, New England today is getting fewer defense contracts than ever before and practically no contracts are going into labor surplus areas. And, it has been true also for the Quincy and Boston Naval Shipyards. And in the new tax amortization program for labor surplus areas, it has likewise had no effective result in the warding of contracts in those areas.

And finally, and lastly, the Congress passed a law two weeks ago over the opposition of Representative Foran of Rhode Island and over the opposition of some of us in the Senate, a bill to weaken our unemployment compensation structure.

I am tired of seeing the State of Texas pay .8 per cent, the manufacturers in Texas, into a fund which has 25 years reserve while the manufacturers in Massachusetts, at least up to recently, have to pay 2.7 per cent. Our fund has about two years of reserve; Rhode Island has about nine months to a year and our manufacturers are hard-pressed while we pay adequate benefits, and the State of Arizona, for example, pays unemployment compensation benefits lasting twelve weeks and substantially

less, and the benefits go as low as \$18 or \$19 a week.

Now, President Eisenhower recommended last February that no man on unemployment compensation get less than 26 weeks' benefits and that the amount of the benefits be not less than two-thirds of his pay or one-half of the average pay, whichever is the lesser.

As I say, Representative Foran offered this amendment to the Unemployment Compensation Bill in the House and I offered it in the Senate and every Republican but one voted against writing these minimum provisions, which the President himself has recommended in February, into the Unemployment Compensation Act. And so the bill passed and, unfortunately, nothing was done about what I would consider one of the most important steps for building consumer purchasing power and for giving adequate standards to those who were thrown out of work.

So, therefore, to conclude and to sum up, I think that eight things could be done that would be of benefit. The reason they haven't been done, of course, is that the Senate is in balance—47 Democrats, 48 Republicans and one Independent. In the House the Republicans rule by three. Therefore, the coalition against action is always strongest and, therefore, nothing is done.

But I hope in the next Congress we can do eight things.

First, amend the Taft-Hartley law, particularly taking out its provisions which block the organization of the South, which I consider the most important step to prevent industrial migration from this area.

Secondly, I think the National minimum wage should be lifted from 75 cents to \$1.00, at least to 90 cents, and its coverage extended.

Thirdly, I think the Walsh-Healey Act must be strengthened by repealing the Fulbright Amendment.

Fourth, our unemployment compensation program must be revitalized; definite Federal standards written into law, which the President recommended, and I think that that would be of tremendous importance to us here in New England, particularly where we do pay adequate benefits in competing with those areas of the country which do not.

Fifth, that the Defense Manpower Policy Program for channeling defense contracts include bid-matching.

Sixth, tax loopholes which permit the use of Federally tax-exempt municipal bonds to build tax-free factories as an inducement to migrant industry must be closed. This is unfair to those of us in the North; it is unfair even to the Southern areas because these employers go South, reap these rich benefits and then move on to another community which offers them additional attractions.

Seventh, the transportation problems of New England must be investigated, and I believe, corrected.

Eighth, and finally, the high power costs of New England must be reduced.

I think the prospects in that field are most promising, with the passage of an effective atomic energy plan permitting the development in high cost areas like New England, which do not have adequate waterpower resources. They point to the next five or ten years where it will be possible for the development of electricity by atomic energy, which would at least put us on a competitive level with Tennessee Valley and with the Northwest United States, which is a tremendous step forward.

So a pushing of that program, permitting the Federal Government to develop some of these facilities to serve as a yardstick, I believe would be an important step forward.

All these things I think are things which you are interested in and which you have fought for, and I know you are going to continue to fight for them, and I hope that it will be possible next year to report more progress than we have been able to in the past.

I want to thank you very much for permitting me to come up here and I appreciate very much your kindness on this occasion as in the past. Thank you.

President Brides: On behalf of the delegates assembled at this 68th Annual Convention we want to thank you very kindly, Senator Kennedy, for coming here today to address this Convention. We know that you have come here under trying circumstances resulting from an old war injury, but your address to the Convention has been well taken and well given by you. We want to thank you very kindly.

At this time the Chair recognizes Thomas Healey, Newspaper Drivers of Boston, in behalf of John Buckley.

Delegate Healey: Mr. Chairman, Delegate Thomas C. Healey, Newspaper Drivers Local 259 affiliated with the Teamsters International Union. As Secretary of Teamsters Joint Council No. 10, I rise to second the nomination of that great champion John Buckley, a man who has been delegated to this Convention for the past eighteen years.

Most of you know Buckley. He is a two-fisted fellow who speaks his own piece. John Buckley represents the largest Teamsters Union in the New England States. Anybody who ever sought his support in a strike or any other matters always received it.

On behalf of the 43,000 Teamsters in the New England Area, I second the nomination of John J. Buckley.

President Brides: The Chair recognizes Luke Kramer.

Delegate Kramer: Mr. Chairman, Guests, Members and Delegates to the State Federation of Labor. I stand before this microphone with deep humility, with humble spirit and with the full realization of what the next years may bring to the labor movement. I am aware of the need of the type of men who can ably represent the sentiment of the delegates and those they represent and with the realization that in the days to come we need more than beauty of face, we need more than subtlety of spirit, we need men of fighting hearts and guts.

I think we need more than politicians, I think we need more than men of ambition and I think we need men who can achieve help for labor as a whole. John Buckley, Business Agent of Local 25 for twenty years, is one who helped organize that local from 250 workers to the 8,000 it now represents. He is more than fit to be not only the candidate of the Teamsters but the elected representative of every delegate assembled.

I second with full heart, with full belief in your understanding of what the future needs, the name of John Buckley, the ordinary person's choice.

President Brides: The Chair recognizes Edward Wall, Federal Labor Union, Local 20291, Westfield, in behalf of Joseph Stefani, Cooks and Pastry Cooks, Boston.

Delegate Wall: Mr. Chairman and Delegates, I am Business Agent of the Bartenders Union in Westfield and Secretary-Treasurer and also Recording Secretary of the Westfield Central Labor Union, and Business Agent of the Bicycle Workers Union.

I have attended these Conventions for the past 14 years. I never have nominated any delegate for any office as long as I have attended these Conventions.

But now I am going to place in nomination a man whom I believe is the hardest working labor representative in the State of Massachusetts. I know we have all heard him speaking at these Conventions.

We know what he has done. I am not going to make a lengthy nomination speech—no one likes to listen to lengthy nomination speeches. We all know Joe Stefani. He is President of the State Council, Hotel Restaurant Employees International Union in the State.

He has done a tremendous job. He is doing a tremendous job for the Cooks and Pastry Workers of Boston. He has organized that Union from scratch, from nothing to 2,000 members.

In my opinion, and I think it is the opinion of the majority here, Joseph Stefani has done one of the most outstanding jobs in the State of Massachusetts as Business Agent of any organization.

It gives me great pleasure and it is a privilege to place in nomination the name of a man who is most sincere, most honest and capable, Joseph Stefani. Thank you, Delegates.

President Brides: The Chair recognizes Albert W. Wythe, Building Service Employees Local 373, Boston.

Delegate Wythe: I would like to second the nomination of Joe Stefani. Joe is a person who doesn't need any eulogizing, we all know him.

He has been around here a long time and we know that Joe is a very human man, he is the type of man who would be a good Vice-President. He is always there when you want him. He gives his life to the labor movement and most of his money.

Therefore, I have no more to say. I hope you vote for him.

President Brides: The Chair recognizes Mary A. Sciacca, Cooks and Pastry Cooks Local 186, Boston.

Delegate Sciacca: I also have great pleasure at this time to second the nomination of Joseph Stefani who is the Business Agent of the Cooks and Pastry Cooks Association, Local 186. I think that all the delegates here know Joe Stefani. If anybody ever went to him for help he has always been ready to lend a helping hand and to do all he can to help you.

I hope at this time when you will have your chance you will help in electing him as one of the Vice President here in the First District. Thank you very much.

President Brides: Are there any other nominations? If not, the nominations in District 1 have been closed.

The Chair recognizes Michael Reardon, Local 47 Firemen and Oilers, Brockton. This is in behalf of Oscar R. Pratt.

Delegate Reardon: Mr. Chairman and Fellow Delegates, it gives me great pleasure at this time to place in nomination the name of Brother Oscar Pratt of Brockton. Brother Pratt has been a Vice-President of this organization for a number of years. He has served in other capacities very well for the organization. He has been very faithful to our District and has done a good job in our District.

So I hope you vote for Brother Oscar Pratt for Vice President. Thank you.

President Brides: The Chair recognizes Arthur Libby, Bus Drivers 235 of Brockton.

Delegate Libby: Mr. Chairman, Arthur Libby, Business Agent and President of Bus Drivers Local 235 of Brockton. I deem it a great honor and a pleasure today to be able to stand here and second the nomination of a labor leader in our community, in our Central

Labor Union, who in my mind has done an outstanding job. To talk about his deeds and accomplishments would be absurd. However, I would like to say this, that Oscar Pratt in my estimation is just a servant of labor who serves.

President Brides: The Chair recognizes Louis Poirier, Laborers 721 of Brockton.

Delegate Poirier: I wish to second the nomination of Brother Oscar Pratt as Vice President of the Second District.

President Brides: The Chair recognizes Walter E. Lockhart, Quincy Central Labor Union in behalf of Vice President Joseph A. Sullivan.

Delegate Lockhart: Mr. Chairman. Delegate Lockhart, Quincy Central Labor Union. Each year at this time I have the opportunity of publicly showing my appreciation and the appreciation of my fellow trade unionists from District 2, for the outstanding leadership we enjoy under our present Vice President. He has added great prestige to the labor movement in this District over the years. I need not go into a lengthy speech about his characteristics because wherever his name is mentioned it is immediately met by complimentary remarks.

I have the honor to place in nomination the name of Joseph A. Sullivan, Business Agent of the Meatcutters Local 294 and the present Vice President from District 2. Thank you.

President Brides: The Chair recognizes William McNeil, Street Carmen Local 253, Quincy.

Delegate McNeil: The Street Carmen of Quincy are proud to second the nomination of Joseph Sullivan for Vice President in the Second District. We take this opportunity to thank him publicly for the great aid and comfort he gave us during our long 18 weeks' strike just past and to say Joe that when for the first time in 52 years our organization was seriously threatened and we faced a fight for survival, he was the rock and he was the beacon that steered us through. We consider it a great honor and a privilege to be here at this Convention or at any Convention and support him for any office he seeks.

President Brides: Any other nominations? If not, the nominations for District 2 shall be closed.

District 3. Franklin J. Murphy, Central Labor Union, Lawrence, in behalf of Vice President John A. Callahan.

Delegate Murphy: Mr. President. Delegate Franklin J. Murphy, Lawrence Central Labor Union. Mr. Chairman and Delegates, it is again my privilege to place in nomination one of the incumbent Vice Presidents from the Third District, Brother John A. Callahan. His record as a Vice President of our Federation is one of outstanding achievement. His record as a local labor leader, President of our Lawrence Central Labor Union for nine years, is replete with accomplishments.

He has served us with great distinction. We feel that he should be returned to the Executive Council to carry on in the fine manner in which he has served us all in the past. I am pleased to again place in nomination the name of Brother John A. Callahan, President of the Lawrence Central Labor Union and Delegate from that organization.

Chairman Pratt: The Chair recognizes John H. Leonard, Street Carmen Local 261, Lawrence.

Delegate Leonard: Mr. Chairman and Fellow Delegates, it is a privilege and an honor to be here today to second the nomination of John Callahan, not just because he is a regular guy, but he is a man who when we needed help in the territory when we had difficulty with the

Eastern Massachusetts he came to our assistance. He went along and helped us make the best of a touchy situation.

It gives me great pleasure, ladies and gentlemen to this Convention, to second the nomination of John A. Callahan for Vice-President.

Chairman Pratt: The Chair recognizes Chester Twiss, Lynn Typographical Union.

Delegate Twiss: Mr. Chairman and Fellow Delegates, it is again my privilege to rise at this Convention to nominate one with whom you are all familiar for reelection to Vice President to the Third District, Joe Grace. As these nominations get along, the speeches get a little shorter and perhaps not so good, but the feeling that I have, and I am sure those that will follow me are just as sincere, that Joe is a fellow who is well-equipped to fill the job from any point that you may wish to discuss.

I have worked along with him on several of the different phases of work that falls on us fellows and found him capable and well-versed in each and every one of them. He is always willing and ready to rise to the occasion when it becomes necessary to help any of the various Unions that may need his help and assistance. He is a very fine representative of our organization in the field by reason of the fact that he is a personable fellow who leaves a good impression with people who don't know too much about the labor movement, and I think that is a very important thing.

I think it is important that those whom we elect are able to leave with the people of the District that they represent a good taste for labor.

Joe has also worked with considerable success in the field of political action, a field which as each day goes by, becomes increasingly important to all of us. It will need all that any of us have to offer in the next few months in order to gain what we so very seriously need at this time.

I don't want to go on too long, I can think of a lot of other adjectives because I have worked in the printing trade a long time and have printed about all of them, but I am just going to say one thing further and that is that nowhere in my recollection do I find any Vice President from our District who has been a better man nor do I foresee any in the future.

Again I wish to say that I hope you will vote for Joe Grace for Vice President from the Third District.

Chairman Pratt: The Chair recognizes John Williams from the Lynn Central Labor Union.

Delegate Williams: Mr. Chairman. John Williams, President of the Lynn Central Labor Union. I rise at this time, Mr. Chairman, to second the nomination of a candidate from our District who in the last six years has done a splendid job. If you will look into your officers' reports, you will also find that he is doing the same kind of work as a member of our Executive Council. Therefore, it is a pleasure for me to second the nomination of Joe Grace for Vice-President from the Third District.

Chairman Pratt: The Chair recognizes Manuel Martin from the Gloucester Central Labor Union.

Delegate Martin: Manuel Martin, Gloucester Central Labor Union and delegate. I second the nomination of Joseph Grace for Vice President from the Third District.

Chairman Pratt: The Chair recognizes William J. Kelley, Meat Cutters Local 592 of Boston.

Delegate Kelley: Mr. Chairman, I rise at this time to place the name of Manuel Pimental in nomination as Vice President of the State

Federation from the Third District. I first met this young man serving on the Constitution Committee of the State Federation of Labor and I was very much impressed by his action on that Committee.

I have been more fortunate in the past year to know him even better inasmuch as his local Union has affiliated with the Meatcutters Union, the Gloucester Seafood Workers. This man has served on many Committees of the State Federation of Labor, on the Committee of Education, the Committee on Constitution, which I feel should be mentioned, the Committee on Social Security of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, and as of this past week you have seen him being awarded the scholarship to Harvard College. Certainly if the State Federation seeks to send a young man like this to Harvard, we need look no further to pick up young aspirants for our Vice Presidency.

And I might add that in the North Shore section of District 3 we can use some life and some blood. We have it in Manuel Pimentel. Might I urge all the Delegates of the State Federation to vote for Manuel Pimentel for Vice-President of the Third District. Thank you.

Chairman Pratt: The Chair recognizes Tony P. Kokczynski, Federal Labor Union 20291 of Westfield.

Delegate Kokczynski: Mr. Chairman and Delegates, I have been given the privilege of seconding the nomination of Manuel Pimentel, Jr. He has done a grand job for his Local and I am sure he will do a grand job as Vice President in the Third District. Thank you.

Chairman Pratt: The Chair recognizes John McNamara, Firemen and Oilers Local 3, of Boston.

Delegate McNamara: Mr. Chairman, Delegates and Ladies and Gentlemen, at this time I rise to second the nomination of Manuel Pimentel, a young man with whom I have done business in the City of Gloucester. I urge that you give him consideration. Thank you.

Chairman Pratt: The Chair recognizes Mort Landry, Seafood Workers Local 15 of Gloucester.

Delegate Landry: Mr. Chairman, Delegates and Ladies and Gentlemen, I have known Manuel Pimentel all my life, practically born and raised with him. He is the Past President of the Gloucester Central Labor Union. He is now the President of the Gloucester Seafood Workers Union Local 15 and has been for a period of eight years.

Our Local has endorsed him 100 per cent and will back him to the limit. It gives me great pleasure and is an honor at this time to second the nomination of Manuel Pimentel for Vice President from the Third District.

Chairman Pratt: Are there any other nominations for Vice President from the Third District? If not, the Chair will declare nominations closed in the Third District.

Nominations in District No. 4.

The Chair recognizes Sidney E. LeBow, Central Labor Union of Lowell.

Delegate LeBow: I rise to place in nomination the name of a man that we in Lowell have seen rise in the labor movement. We have seen him come up from President in his own Local, President of the Central Labor Union, Vice President of the State Federation, Business Agent of his own organization which is now the Ladies Garment Workers' District of Lowell, and we know him to be a good fighter for the Labor Movement. He is a man that has the courage of his convictions, a man that is not afraid of the Executive Council and will demand

a roll call when the occasion demands it and he isn't afraid to vote in the negative.

I ask that you return Thomas P. Ahearn to the office of Vice President from the Fourth District.

Chairman Pratt: The Chair recognizes Joseph McCarthy of the Building Service Trades, Local 254 of Boston.

Delegate McCarthy: Mr. Chairman. Delegate Joseph McCarthy, Local 244, Building Service in Boston. It is indeed a pleasure for me, Mr. Chairman, to second the nomination of Thomas Ahearn for Vice President from the fourth District. We in the lower half of the District are real proud of him. We have seen him in action. We know that he can really fight when the occasion arises.

We urge all of the delegates present here to re-elect him to the position of Vice President from the Fourth District so that he can carry on the work he started a good many years ago. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman Pratt: The Chair recognizes Michael J. Gormley, Street Carmen Local 589 of Boston.

Delegate Gormley: Mr. Chairman and Delegates, my name is Michael J. Gormley, President of the Boston Carmens Union, Local 589. I rise at this time to bring to the attention of this body the name of a member who is now serving on the executive Council of this body. He is young, energetic, capable and is more than worthy of the consideration of this floor.

It is a distinct pleasure and privilege to place in nomination for reelection to the Fourth District, Joseph D. McLaughlin. Thank you.

Chairman Pratt: The Chair recognizes Walter Lockhart, Central Labor Union, Quincy.

Delegate Lockhart: Mr. Chairman, it is a distinct pleasure to second the nomination of Joseph D. McLaughlin for Vice President from the Fourth District. I would like to dwell on just one point of his career and that is his activities as the Liaison Officer of this organization to the Red Feather Community Fund of Boston. I think that he has approached his work for this organization with intelligence, dignity and integrity. He has added greatly to the public relations of the State Federation of Labor.

I think he has done a wonderful job in the short period of time that he has been in that office. Again I state that it is a distinct privilege to second the nomination of Joseph McLaughlin as Vice-President. Thank you.

Chairman Pratt: The Chair recognizes S. P. Boudreau, Local 448 of Springfield.

Delegate Boudreau: Mr. Chairman, S. P. Boudreau, Division 448, Springfield, Massachusetts, Bus Drivers Union. It gives me great pleasure at this time and it is an honor to second the nomination of Joe McLaughlin. I don't think he needs any speech or anything of that kind because I think his record will speak for itself. I thank you.

Chairman Pratt: The Chair recognizes William J. Kelley, Meat Cutters Local 592 of Boston.

Delegate Kelley: Mr. Chairman, it gives me as a Delegate and my organization, the Meat Cutters Union, extreme pleasure in seconding the nomination of Joe McLaughlin.

Chairman Pratt: The Chair recognizes William Ward, State, County and Municipal Employees Local 648 of Boston.

Delegate Ward: Mr. Chairman, as a representative of 92 Local Unions in this Commonwealth, I come before you to submit the name of a representative selected unanimously by

the caucus of our International, a young man who despite his youth has served the labor movement well. He has served as a member of the Legislative Committee of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor for the past two years.

He is active in both the Cambridge and the Boston Central Labor Unions, and he is an organizer for the International Union to which we belong.

I submit to you as the unanimous choice of the caucus the name of James A. Broyer in District No. 4 for Vice President.

Chairman Pratt: The Chair recognizes Thomas G. Kirwin, State, County and Municipal Employees Local 823 of Boston.

Delegate Kirwin: Thomas G. Kirwin, Local 823 of the State, County and Municipal Workers, representing the Boston Council of the City Employees comprised of 28 Locals.

At this time, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen and members of labor, I want to say that as an International organizer he has been active on the job to the extent that we have seen him bring many new Locals into our Union. We are in a position to ask you to support him as we are doing it unanimously. We know and we are pleased to know that so many of the delegates remain to hear the other candidates who want to present their cases. Now, why is it that the State, County and Municipal Employees want to place the name of Jimmy Broyer as a Vice President in one of the Districts?

You are all looking for what is known as security. We must be members of the State Branch of the American Federation of Labor. We must, by dictation of the Constitution of our International, be members of the Central Labor Unions, our own State body and the Boston Council of City Employees. So we must show our loyalty to all of these organizations, and we are asking for a little loyalty in return because the only way that we can get security is through the support we receive from you as delegates.

We have not the power to strike as many of you unions can. As State, County and Municipal workers we are barred from going on strike, so the only support that we can get is through legislative action. And while we have received many times the support of your Legislative Agent and our own Legislative Agent, if you have ever been in the State House as I have, you will know that you only can attend one hearing at a time and it needs the support of many. So as Broyer has been there as an assistant to the Legislative Agent, we would like to have him there not only with the title of Legislative Agent but also with the title of Vice President of the AFL.

We know that you people have used reason in the past and that you won't be taken in by false stories. But, you look at the reasons that I am giving you to support us, so that we can become stronger and give better service to you.

I know this because I am not new in the labor movement, although my hair is not as old and as gray as some of the members you witnessed here. I have sat on the Central Labor Union with John Carroll, with your Commissioner of Labor Ernest Albert Johnson, and I have served as President of the Central Labor Union of Somerville, the Building Trades Council of Framingham, the Central Labor Union of Quincy, and, as I said before, I know that the other Brother Members and Sisters will realize that what I say is true and any help that you can give in support of this candidate will be appreciated.

Chairman Pratt: The Chair recognizes Andrew Jassie, Local 103, of Boston.

(No response)

The Chair recognizes John Casey, Electrical Workers 1505 of Waltham.

Delegate Casey: Mr. Chairman. Delegate John Casey, Vice President of Local 1505 IBEW, Waltham. I take great pleasure and consider it a privilege to place in nomination David J. Coady, President of the 10,000 members of Local 1505, for the office of Vice President of the Fourth District. The wisdom he has shown in leading our Local will, I am sure, be a great asset to the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. Thank you.

Chairman Pratt: The Chair recognizes Al Lindsey of the Bakers and Confectionery Workers Local 20 of Boston.

(No response)

The Chair recognizes Cletus Meyer, Local 560 of Waltham.

Delegate Mayer: I rise at this time to second the nomination of David Coady, a man whom I know has given me plenty of co-operation in the labor movement, including being President of 1505 of Waltham.

In the City of Waltham in the last six weeks we have lost one of the biggest manufacturing plants to the CIO because of lack of co-operation between the organizational powers of this organization, the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. I believe that David J. Coady, as one of the Vice Presidents elected, will do more for this organization and I thank you very much.

Chairman Pratt: Are there any further nominations for Vice President, District 4?

Hearing none, the Chair orders nominations for Vice President in District 4 closed.

Nominations are now in order for Vice President from District 5-A.

The Chair at this time recognizes Joseph Carbone, Laborers 39 of Fitchburg.

Delegate Carbone: Mr. Chairman, it gives me great pleasure at this time to place in nomination the name of William Moran. He has been a member of Local 86 of the Moving Picture and Stage Hands Operators for the last thirty years. He has been a delegate of the Central Labor Union for 25 years. He has been President of Local 86 for twelve years and also Business Agent for the last eight years. He also has been a past President of the Fitchburg Central Labor Union.

It gives me great pleasure at this time to place in nomination the name of William Moran of Fitchburg.

Chairman Pratt: The Chair recognizes William Hurley, Papermakers 372 of Fitchburg.

Delegate Hurley: Mr. Chairman and Delegates. Delegate William Hurley, Wachusetts Local 372, International Brotherhood of Papermakers.

I rise at this time to second the nomination of William H. Moran from the Fifth District, a man who has held office in his own Local Union for 14 years and is now President and Delegate from the Fitchburg Central Labor Union.

Chairman Pratt: The Chair recognizes Alfred Lafrennie, Carpenters Local 794 of Leominster.

Delegate LaFrennie: Albert LaFrennie. I rise at this time to second the nomination of Brother Moran. He is a hard worker and he has been the President of the Central Labor Union for a short time. But for the short time that he has been President he has done a tremendous amount of work since the time

of his election in the Central Labor Union. I hope you will all give him a vote.

Chairman Pratt: The Chair recognizes Thomas Phalen, Carpenters 778 of Fitchburg.

Delegate Phalen: Mr. Chairman, it is indeed a pleasure for me to second the nomination of William Moran as Vice President from District 5a of Fitchburg. Thank you.

Chairman Pratt: Are there any further nominations in District 5a? If not, the Chair will declare nominations closed.

Nominations are now open in District 5b, for Vice President. The Chair recognizes Alfred A. Saltus, Worcester Central Labor Union.

Delegate Saltus: Mr. Chairman and Delegates to the Convention. I would like to digress for just one moment, and at the risk of being a bore, plead with the delegates once more to get their tickets for tomorrow night's convention banquet from the Secretary of the Committee, Phil Coyle, in the rear of the hall.

And now, Mr. Chairman, it gives me great pleasure for the fourth time, the fourth year in succession to nominate the incumbent Vice President from District 5b, James B. McNamara, for another term. Mr. McNamara is Vice President of the Worcester Central Labor Union, Business Agent of Bus Drivers Division 22, and is young, aggressive and active. The time he has spent in office has been for the benefit of all affiliated Local Unions in the Worcester area.

We ask his re-election. Thank you.

Chairman Pratt: The Chair recognizes Paul J. Greenfield, Street Carmen Division 22 of Worcester.

Delegate Greenfield: Mr. Chairman and Brother Delegates to this 68th Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. It gives me a great deal of pleasure at this time to second the nomination of your Vice President from District 5b, James B. McNamara. As I look back upon the record of James McNamara in the labor movement, it goes back to 1937 when he first became active within the ranks of organized labor here in the city of Worcester.

He came into Division 22, from which I am a delegate here and also the President of Division 22, Street Carmen, with a record that could not be better.

He came into the organization and he has been active since 1940.

He has held office in Division 22 for the past eight years. As a Vice President in this District, I have seen this young fellow myself go out on picket line after picket line trying to keep the gain already obtained here in this city, the heart of the Commonwealth.

Through his efforts to a great extent we have not only kept what we had but we have gone forward. I could go on and tell you many things here, Brother Delegates, of things that he has done, but if I were to do that, I would certainly be telling you some secrets he would not want mentioned here on the floor and be spread upon the minutes of this Convention.

So it gives me a great deal of pleasure, Mr. Chairman, to again second the nomination of James B. McNamara for Vice President of District 5b. Thank you, Brother Chairman and Brother Delegates.

Chairman Pratt: Are there any further nominations for Vice President in District 5b? If not, the Chair will declare nominations closed.

Nominations are now open for Vice President in District 6.

The Chair recognizes Frederick J. Rochford, Central Labor Union of Westfield.

(No response)

The Chair will recognize Timothy Grady, Electrical Workers 707 of Holyoke.

Delegate Grady: Mr. Chairman, I rise at this time to place the name of Benjamin Hull in nomination for Vice President for the 6th District.

Chairman Pratt: The Chair recognizes Kenneth C. Wright, Local 98 of Springfield.

Delegate Wright: Mr. Chairman and Fellow Delegates to the 68th Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor. It is a great pleasure for me to second the nomination of Benjamin G. Hull for Vice President of the 6th District. Being one of the younger Delegates to this Convention, it would be impossible for me to try to bring to you the activities and outstanding work that has been done by this fine President. But we all in the District know him for what he is and feel that he should continue.

Chairman Pratt: The Chair recognizes John Brown, Federal Labor Union 18518 of Chicopee.

Delegate Brown: Mr. Chairman and Delegates, it is a pleasure to have the privilege of seconding the nomination of Benjamin G. Hull.

Chairman Pratt: The Chair recognizes Roy Suprenant, Painters of Springfield.

Delegate Suprenant: Mr. Chairman, I don't think it takes any elaboration on my part - the man has been a Vice President of the 6th District for a period of years. It is a pleasure for me to second the nomination of Ben Hull for Vice President.

Chairman Pratt: The Chair recognizes Edward J. Wall of the Bicycle Workers of Westfield.

Delegate Wall: Mr. Chairman and Delegates, it is an honor and a privilege to second the nomination of Benjamin Hull for Vice President of District 6.

Chairman Pratt: The Chair recognizes Roy Suprenant, Painters Local 257 of Springfield.

Delegate Suprenant: Mr. Chairman, a little correction. Roy Suprenant, President of the Springfield Central Labor Union, representing that body. It is an honor for me to present to the Delegates to this Convention the name of a young energetic, hard worker. It was my privilege a year ago at the Convention in Springfield to place the name of Dan Lawler in nomination. Since that time he has served on the Executive Board, attending your meetings 100 per cent.

He has also participated and attended practically all of the hearings on Beacon Hill. He has also helped to prepare and attended all the regional conferences in the western part of the State. He is a member of the Personnel Commission in the City of Springfield, which deals with the wages and hours of the city employees.

We believe he is doing an outstanding job on this Commission. I, therefore, present the name of Daniel Lawler, Fire Fighters Union 648 of the City of Springfield, for Vice President of District 6.

Chairman Pratt: The Chair recognizes T. D. Donovan, Local 67 of Springfield.

Delegate Donovan: Mr. Chairman, it is a pleasure at this time to second the nomination of Daniel Lawler for Vice President in District 6.

Chairman Pratt: The Chair recognizes J. C. Kabachus, Fire Fighters Local 718 of Boston.

Delegate Kabachus: John C. Kabachus, representing the organized Fire Fighters of Massachusetts, very briefly, wishes to second the nomination of a brother fire fighter for Vice President of the 6th District, Daniel J. Lawler.

Chairman Pratt: The Chair recognizes Chick Chaiken, International Ladies Garment Workers Union of Springfield.

Delegate Chaiken: Mr. Chairman. Delegate Chaiken, International Ladies Garment Workers Union 226 of Springfield, Massachusetts. It is a privilege to join with our fellow delegates from western Massachusetts in urging upon the Convention the name of Daniel Lawler as Vice President of the 6th District. Dan Lawler is a delegate from a reasonably small Local. He has done yeoman work, not alone for the Fire Fighters but for all organized labor in our part of the State.

He deserves your votes and commendation. Thank you very much.

Chairman Pratt: Are there any further nominations for Vice President in District 6? If not, the Chair will declare nominations closed in District 6.

Nominations are now open for Vice President in District 7a.

The Chair recognizes Daniel Downey, United Textile Workers from Lawrence.

Delegate Downey: Mr. Chairman. Daniel Downey, Local 54 United Textile Workers, Lawrence. At this time, Mr. Chairman, I wish to place in nomination for the Vice-Presidency in District 7a the name of a young and aggressive United Textile Worker from the City of New Bedford. He has had wide and varied experience in labor activities in the matter of organizing textile plants, not only in the North but in the South. He has been an International Representative; first on the International Executive Board and is currently an International Organizer. He is a member of the New Bedford Industrial Development Commission. He is a member of the New Bedford Central Labor Union and of many civic and fraternal organizations. I feel that a seat for him on the Council will be a decided asset for the New Bedford delegates, the New Bedford District Unions and the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, and that is why, Mr. Chairman, as a fellow textile worker I am happy to nominate for Vice President in District 7a, John Vertente.

Chairman Pratt: The Chair recognizes John Marques, United Textile Workers Local 25 of New Bedford.

Delegate Marques: Mr. Chairman, John Marques, Local 25 New Bedford, Secretary-Treasurer and Business Agent of the Weavers' Union. I have known Mr. John Vertente for a good many years.

He is a hard working man; he is a good union man. I have known him when he organized practically every plant there is in New Bedford. He is a man we will be proud to have on the Executive Board of the Federation. He will be an honor to us. He is a man that will do his duty and attend the meetings. He is a man who will do everything possible to help. First and all, he is a good union man who will fight from the bell to the end, and therefore, I second the nomination of John Vertente, Jr.

Chairman Pratt: The Chair recognizes James Murphy, Electrical Workers 526 of Fall River.

Delegate Murphy: Mr. Chairman, the Chair is in error. It is Local 224, New Bedford, I.B.E.W.

Mr. Chairman and Delegates and Guests, my name is Murphy. I am from Local 224 IBEW in New Bedford. I am Vice President of the Central Labor Union in New Bedford, and it is a privilege and an honor for me to rise at this time to second the nomination of this man for Vice President of the 7th District. He is a man of character and integrity. He has education. He is well-educated and is well qualified to represent us in the 7th District.

Textiles have not as yet been represented in any of our Districts. The two previous speakers before me spoke of them, but up to the 7th District no one has spoken of them. As a Building Tradesman I know he is fair and will do a good job for the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

All our delegates from the 7th District second the nomination of John Vertente for Vice President of the 7th District. Thank you.

Chairman Pratt: The Chair recognizes Larry Garrell, Teamsters 526 of Fall River.

Delegate Garrell: Mr. Chairman, I wish to second the nomination of John Vertente. I think he would make a good man for us.

Chairman Pratt: Are there any further nominations for Vice President in District 7a? If not, nominations are declared closed in District 7a.

Nominations are now open for Vice President in District 7b. The Chair recognizes James A. Reardon, Steamfitters 646 of Fall River.

Delegate Reardon: Mr. Chairman, Officers and Delegates to the 68th Annual Convention. It is indeed a pleasure for me, Mr. Chairman, to stand before the microphone and present the name of the candidate for Vice President of the 7th District. He is Business Agent of the Building Trades, Special Representative of the Laborers and he has been appointed by the Mayor of the city of Fall River as a member of the Fall River Housing Authority.

The name I am going to present to the delegates is Billy Medeiros, who received the endorsement of both the Building Trades and the Central Labor Unions of Fall River unanimously.

Chairman Pratt: The Chair recognizes Benny Costa of the Teamsters, Local 526 of Fall River.

Delegate Costa: Mr. Chairman. Benny Costa, Business Agent of the Teamsters Local 526 in Fall River. It is very nice to come before the audience here to second the nomination of a great friend of mine whom I have worked with for many years. He has done a splendid job in the City of Fall River in organizing and helping other Locals with their needs.

I also want to say that he is Secretary of our Building Trades. He has also been appointed by the Mayor as a Housing Commissioner in the City of Fall River. He is well liked throughout the organizations we have here. It gives me great pleasure to second the nomination of a great pal, a wonderful worker, a man that has been in the labor movement for the past thirty years, William Medeiros. I thank you for your courtesy.

Chairman Pratt: The Chair recognizes Jimmy Maloney, Laborers Local 609 of Fall River.

Delegate Maloney: Mr. Chairman and Delegates. Laborers Local 609, Jim Maloney. I rise to second the nomination of William

Medeiros for Vice President of District 7b. I personally have worked with Billy Medeiros in organization in the New England States and Canada. I found him a true friend, sincere in the movement to both the leaders and the people.

He has never gone on the employer's side to my knowledge. You will find that Billy Medeiros will be sincere and loyal to the Federation as a Vice President. He has faced his problems squarely and courageously at all times and has brought to a successful conclusion and to the satisfaction of the majority of all, the problems that he has met without injuring at any time the personal individual dignity of anyone. I am sure that he will serve you well. I ask your support, and I am privileged to second the nomination of William Medeiros for Vice President of District 7b. Thank you.

Chairman Pratt: The Chair recognizes Charles A. McCluskey, Central Labor Union of Fall River.

Delegate McCluskey: Charles A. McCluskey, Vice President of the Central Labor Union of Fall River seconds the nomination of William Medeiros.

Chairman Pratt: Are there any further nominations for Vice President in District 7b? Hearing none, the Chair will declare nominations closed.

We now come to nominations for Vice President at Large. First will be from an organization affiliated on a statewide basis.

The Chair recognizes Louis Sarno from the Bricklayers of Boston.

Delegate Sarno: Mr. Chairman. Louis Sarno, Local No. 3, Bricklayers of Boston. I would like to place in nomination the name of one of the cornerstones of the American Federation of Labor, a worker, a man that has done a great deal for this Federation, Neil MacKenzie.

Chairman Pratt: The Chair recognizes James Meagher, Tile Helpers Local 18 of Boston.

Delegate Meagher: Mr. Chairman. James Meagher, Business Agent Local 18, Boston. I am very happy to second the nomination of my friend Neil MacKenzie.

Chairman Pratt: The Chair recognizes Daniel Moriarty, Bricklayers of Boston.

Delegate Moriarty: Mr. Chairman and Fellow Delegates, it is a privilege to second the nomination of Neil MacKenzie for election as Vice President at Large.

Chairman Pratt: The Chair recognizes Joseph T. Dyer, Bricklayers of Worcester.

Delegate Dyer: Joseph Dyer, Business Agent of the Bricklayers Local 6, Worcester. It is a privilege and a pleasure for me to second the nomination of a good friend of all the workers of Massachusetts, Neil MacKenzie.

Chairman Pratt: Are there any further nominations from organizations affiliated on a statewide basis for Delegate at Large? If not, I will declare nominations closed.

Nominations are now open for Woman Vice President at Large.

The Chair recognizes Charles Warren, Retail Clerks 711 of Boston.

Delegate Warren: Mr. Chairman and Fellow Delegates, I rise to place before you the name of a woman who, at this time, has been elected President of her own Union for the last eight years. The Union is made up primarily of females and I think that is what we want when we are electing a woman here as the delegate to our great Federation.

She has been a Vice President of your organization for the past two years. I think she has done an outstanding job. She is giving of all her time. She has been serving on many of the Committees, one of which is the great Red Cross and I think she has given great dignity to this organization.

I think we should continue in office, Helen Tafe O'Donnell, a woman who will give everybody all her time when they wish. Thank you.

Chairman Pratt: The Chair recognizes Joseph F. Grace, Gloucester Central Labor Union.

Delegate Grace: Mr. Chairman and Delegates and officers to this Convention. I am very proud to rise at this time to second the nomination of a woman who represents over 4,000 white collar workers in the State of Massachusetts. She has a thorough knowledge of labor relations. She has a thorough knowledge of negotiations and she has a thorough knowledge of public relations.

She has served this Federation faithfully and well for the past two years and I recommend to this Convention the re-election of Helen Tafe O'Donnell as Vice President at Large in the Women's Division.

Chairman Pratt: The Chair recognizes Edward S. Russell, Street Carmen 589 of Boston.

Delegate Russell: Mr. Chairman and Delegates to the 68th Annual Convention. I rise at this time to second the nomination of Helen T. O'Donnell for Vice President at Large.

Chairman Pratt: The Chair at this time recognizes Ralph A. Roberts, International Ladies Garment Workers Union 391 of Waltham.

Delegate Roberts: Mr. Chairman and Fellow Delegates, it is a pleasure and an honor to second the nomination of Helen T. O'Donnell. As you probably know, I represent the International Ladies Garment Workers Union. We have approximately 25,000 women members in this State and I am happy to say that we can fully and 100 per cent subscribe to the candidacy of Helen T. O'Donnell as Vice President at large.

Chairman Pratt: The Chair at this time recognizes A. Lindsey of Boston.

Delegate Lindsey: (Bakery and Confectionery Workers Local 20, Boston) Mr. Chairman and Fellow Delegates, it is my privilege to second the nomination of Eleanor T. Linehan, in my estimation one of the greatest—

A Delegate: Mr. Chairman, there is a mistake. This fellow was to second the nomination of Miss Linehan.

Chairman Pratt: The Chair will say that the first name that has been submitted on Miss Linehan's sheet has been crossed out and because of that, I called the second name which is A. Lindsey.

A Delegate: Mr. Chairman, I didn't hear you say that the seconds were closed for Miss O'Donnell. Mr. Stefanie, unfortunately, was called away by the sickness of his wife, and I ask the permission of the Chair to become the nominator. I am Gerald Toomey. I ask permission to be named as nominator.

Chairman Pratt: Is it the desire of Delegate Gerald Toomey of Local 384—

Delegate Toomey: It is, to nominate Eleanor T. Linehan. Delegate Stefanie was called away by the sickness of his wife. Now, may I have permission of the Chair to be the nominator?

Chairman Pratt: You wish to be recognized as the nominator for Woman Vice President at Large?

Delegate Toomey: I do.

Chairman Pratt: The Chair will then recognize Gerald Toomey, Building Service Employees 384 of Boston.

Delegate Toomey: Mr. Chairman and Delegates, I am Gerald Toomey, Building Service Local 384, comprised of State Employees all the way from Newburyport to Worcester, Boston and the "D" Street Garage. I wish to place in nomination the name of a woman whose labor record is unsurpassed by anyone. She has been found on picket lines in the heat of the summer and in the cold of winter. Any time a union on strike needed a picketer they called on Eleanor Linehan.

I, therefore, take great pleasure in placing in nomination the name of Eleanor T. Linehan of Boston.

Chairman Pratt: The Chair will now recognize A. Lindsey, Local 20 of Boston.

Delegate Lindsey: I again say that it is my pleasure to second the nomination of Eleanor Linehan, in my estimation one of the greatest women unionists in the State of Massachusetts. I thank you.

Chairman Pratt: The Chair recognizes William J. Kane, State, County and Municipal Employees Local 804 of Boston.

Delegate Kane: Mr. President and Delegates, as I stand before this microphone, I consider it a privilege. In my twelve years of attending these Conventions and being associated with the young lady in the Boston Central Labor Union, I have found that she has not been found wanting. Therefore, I am proud to second the nomination of Eleanor Linehan.

Chairman Pratt: Are there any further nominations for Woman Vice President at Large? If not, the Chair will declare the nominations closed.

Next is nominations for Delegate to American Federation of Labor Convention.

The Chair will recognize John Kabachus, Meat Cutters Local 294, of Quincy.

Delegate Sullivan: Mr. Chairman, I submit the name of Kenneth J. Kelley of the Quincy Central Labor Union as a Delegate to the American Federation of Labor Convention.

Chairman Pratt: The Chair recognizes Vincent DiNunno of Laborers 22 of Boston.

(No response)

The Chair will recognize John Kabachus, Fire Fighters 718 of Boston.

Delegate Kabachus: John K. Kabachus, Boston Fire Fighters, deems it a privilege to second the nomination of Secretary-Treasurer Kenneth J. Kelley.

Chairman Pratt: The Chair recognizes Al Percoco, Federal Labor Union 22694.

(No response)

Are there any further nominations for Delegate to the American Federation of Labor Convention?

A Delegate: Mr. Chairman.

Chairman Pratt: Delegate Percoco.

Delegate Percoco: Al Percoco, Federal Labor Union 21914, Watertown. It gives me great pleasure to second the nomination of Kenneth J. Kelley.

Chairman Pratt: Are there any further nominations for Delegate to the American Federation of Labor Convention? If not, I shall declare them closed.

Nominations are now open for Alternate Delegate to A. F. L. Convention. The Chair recognizes Joseph Picone, Federal Labor Union 22694.

Delegate Picone: Mr. Chairman, I place in nomination the name of Henry J. Brides as Alternate Delegate to the Convention.

Chairman Pratt: The Chair recognizes Daniel J. Lawler of the Fire Fighters of Springfield.

Delegate Lawler: Mr. Chairman. Daniel J. Lawler, Local 648 of Springfield. It gives me a great deal of pleasure to second the nomination for Alternate Delegate, of Henry Brides.

Chairman Pratt: Are there any further nominations for Alternate Delegate?

A Delegate: Mr. Chairman.

Chairman Pratt: The Delegate's name and Local please.

Same Delegate: Delegate Thomas C. Healey, Teamsters Local 259.

Chairman Pratt: Delegate Healey.

Delegate Healey: I offer the name of Al Jason, Secretary-Treasurer of Local 59 in New Bedford as Alternate Delegate to the American Federation of Labor Convention.

Chairman Pratt: Delegate Jason's name has been offered in nomination.

A Delegate: Mr. Chairman.

Chairman Pratt: The Delegate's name and local please.

Same Delegate: John Vertente, Local 25, Textile Workers in New Bedford. I second the nomination of Mr. Jason as Alternate Delegate to the American Federation of Labor Convention.

Chairman Pratt: Delegate Jason has been nominated.

A Delegate: Mr. Chairman.

Chairman Pratt: The Delegate's name and local number, please.

Same Delegate: Martin J. Moran, Local 68, Teamsters, Boston.

Chairman Pratt: Delegate Moran.

Delegate Moran: I second the nomination of S. P. Jason as Alternate Delegate.

Chairman Pratt: Are there any further nominations for Alternate Delegate to the American Federation of Labor Convention? Hearing none, the Chair will declare nominations closed.

Delegate Healey: Mr. Chairman.

Chairman Pratt: For what purpose does the delegate rise?

Delegate Healey: Mr. Chairman. Delegate Thomas C. Healey, Local 259, rises for the purpose of introducing a resolution.

Chairman Pratt: Will you bring it to the platform?

(Pause)

Secretary Kelley will read the resolution.

(Secretary Kelley read Resolution No. 70, Invitation to Daniel J. Tobin.)

For acceptance of this Resolution, in accordance with the Constitution, it will require a two-thirds vote for its admittance. Do I hear a motion for admittance?

Delegate Moran: Martin J. Moran, Teamsters, Local 68 of Boston. I move the adoption of the resolution.

Chairman Pratt: It has been regularly moved and seconded that the resolution be admitted and be referred to the Resolutions

Committee. The question now comes on admittance of the Resolution. As many as are in favor will signify by saying "Aye". Those opposed "no". The "aye" have it. It is a vote and so ordered. The Resolution is admitted.

There will be a meeting of the Executive

Council tomorrow morning at 8 a.m. in Parlor C at the Hotel Sheraton.

The business of the Convention being concluded for the day, we stand adjourned until 9:30 tomorrow morning.

[The Convention then adjourned at 4:50 o'clock p.m. to resume at 9:30 a.m. on Thursday, August 5, 1954.]

THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 1954

MORNING SESSION

[The Convention convened at 10 o'clock a.m., President Brides presiding.]

President Brides: The Convention will kindly come to order. Chairman Grady of the Credentials Committee is ready to report.

[Chairman Grady made a partial Credentials Report.]

Delegate Grady: Mr. Chairman, I move the delegates be seated with voice and vote.

President Brides: It has been regularly moved and seconded that the delegates be seated with voice and vote. Is there anything to be said on the question? If not, all those in favor, please signify by saying "aye". Those opposed "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

At this time the Chairman of the Resolutions Committee would like to make an announcement.

Delegate Donnelley: Mr. Chairman, I would like to have the following Delegates meet immediately with the Resolutions Committee in the Green Room:

[Delegate Donnelly then read the names of members of the Resolutions Committee.]

Kindly meet with the Resolutions Committee immediately in the Green Room.

President Brides: At this time Chairman Carroll of the Constitution Committee will report.

Delegate Carroll: I wish the Delegates to follow with their copy of the Constitution the Report of the Committee.

[Delegate Carroll then read Resolution No. 69.]

RESOLUTION NO. 69

Legislative Advisory Committee

(Constitutional Amendment)

ARTICLE XII

Standing Committees

Section 1 is hereby Amended by the addition of a New Section 'I'—"Legislative Advisory Committee"

1. That a legislative advisory committee be established, consisting of the President and Vice President of the Mass. Federation of Labor; members of the Committee on Legislation; Chairmen of the following standing committees, Social Security, Workmen's Compensation, Taxation and Housing; members of Committee on Education, including the Director; Legislative Agent who would act as Chairman.

2. Pursuant to Article X, Section 18, of the Constitution the State would be divided up into legislative districts, which districts would coincide with the Vice Presidential districts contained in Article VI of the Constitution. (Vice Presidents at Large would function in District 1 along with the two Vice Presidents from District 1.)

3. Vice Presidents would, as provided in Article X, Section 18, organize a Legislative Department in each Central Labor Union in his district.

4. Central Labor Union Legislative Department would meet in conjunction with the regular date of Central Labor Union meetings under the direction of its Vice President and would conduct annually a Regional (Legislative Conference).

(Submitted by Executive Council, Mass. Federation of Labor.)

Your Constitution Committee recommends the adoption of this Resolution, and I so move that the recommendation be approved.

President Brides: Question comes on concurrence and adoption of this Resolution. Is there anything to be said on the question? If not, all those in favor will please signify by saying "aye". Those opposed "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

[Delegate Carroll read Resolution No. 45.]

RESOLUTION NO. 45

Amendment to the Constitution, Article V, Officers Section II.

Add to Sentence 1

Whereas: The Democratic set-up in our National and State government is representation by district, and

Whereas: The National Representatives and Senators are elected by the people in the district whom they represent, and

Whereas: The State Representatives and Senators are elected by the people in the district whom they represent, and

Whereas: The delegates from the various locals in one area cannot vote intelligently upon the candidates nominated from the different areas, and

Whereas: The amount of time devoted to elections and counting of ballots at the conventions may be reduced to one-ninth of its present time, therefore, be it

Resolved: That the Vice Presidents of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor shall be elected by the delegates of the district whom

they represent with the exception of the two Vice-Presidents-at-Large, who shall be elected by the entire Convention.

(Submitted by Delegates John E. Williams, Lynn Central Labor Union; George Lewis, Lynn Central Labor Union and Frank Prioli, Moving Picture Operators, Local 245, Lynn, and others.)

Delegate Carroll: The Committee recommends non-concurrence, and I move you, Mr. President, that the recommendation of the Committee be approved.

President Brides: Question comes on the recommendation of the Committee which is non-concurrence on this resolution. Anything to be said on the question? If not, all those in favor, please signify by saying "aye". Those opposed "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Delegate Carroll. Resolution No. 32. Per Capita Tax Increase.

RESOLUTION NO. 32

1¢ Increase in Per Capita Tax Constitutional Amendment

Article XIII—Revenue (page 26)

Section 1 is hereby amended by striking out on line five the word "four" and inserting in place thereof the word "five" and striking out on the last line of Section 1 the words "January 1, 1949" and inserting in place thereof the words "January 1, 1955".

The minimum amount to be paid by local unions remains the same—\$3.00 per month, likewise the per capita tax for Central Labor Unions remains the same—\$25.00 per year.

Article XII—Standing Committees

Section 1a, (page 25) Committee on Political and Other Education is hereby amended by striking out on lines 10 and 11 the words "1½¢" and inserting in place thereof the words "2¢".

(Submitted by the Executive Council of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.)

The Committee recommends that:

Article XIII, Section 1, be amended to read 4½ cents per capita tax to the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, effective as of January 1, 1955.

Article XII, Section 1a (page 25) of the Constitution—

The committee recommends that this section of the resolution be non-concurred in.

The committee further recommends that a sum of Ten Thousand (\$10,000) Dollars be transferred *immediately* to the Committee on Political and other Education, for use in the present political campaign to elect our friends and defeat the enemies of labor.

I recommend, Mr. President, the adoption of this Report and Recommendation.

President Brides: Question comes on concurrence and adoption of the Committee's Report. Anything to be said on the question?

Delegate Nickerson: (Musicians Union Local No. 9, Boston.) Would I be in order to recommend that this very important resolution be postponed until we have a larger delegation? It seems to me that this thing is very, very important to the organization and I certainly would like to see a larger delegation here to

talk on it. I will make a motion that this be postponed for probably an hour or so until we have more delegates here.

A Delegate: I will second that motion.

Delegate Sears: (Fire Fighters Local 718, Boston.) I second the motion.

President Brides: Just a moment, just a moment please. It has regularly been moved and seconded that this Resolution be tabled for one hour. Anything to be said on the motion? If not, all those in favor please signify by saying "aye". Those opposed "no". The "ayes" have it. It has been tabled for one hour.

RESOLUTION NO. 1

Constitutional Amendment Massachusetts A. F. of L. Union Label Council

Article XII is hereby amended as follows:

ARTICLE XII—STANDING COMMITTEES AND COUNCILS

Section 1—Standing Committees, same as present together with sub-sections a, b, c, e, f, g, and h, are retained.
Sub-section 'd' is deleted.

Section 2—Councils

A—Massachusetts A. F. of L. Union Label Council.

1—There shall be established a Massachusetts A. F. of L. Union Label Council comprised of union label councils of central bodies, local unions and other organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. The Union Label Council shall prepare by-laws and rules of procedure, subject to the approval of the executive council of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor and the Union Label and Service Trades Department of the A. F. of L.

2—The Standing Committee on Union Labels shall continue to function until such time as the Union Label Council is formally operating and has elected officers. The Union Label Council shall annually hold a convention or conference at a suitable time and place. It shall determine the basis for representation in the Union Label Council at its conventions and conferences. For the first year of its existence, the executive council of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor shall allocate from the Federation's general funds, a sum not to exceed \$2,500.00 for the expenses and operation of the Union Label Council.

3—The Union Label Council shall carry on a program for the promotion of A. F. of L. union label goods and services, including union-made products. Among the other activities of the Union Label Council shall be the preparation of a state-wide directory listing the names of the A. F. of L. Union Label and Union-made goods and services, listing the stores and places in various communities where same can be purchased.

In addition, it shall coordinate the activities of various union label councils, local unions and other affiliated organizations throughout the state in order that they may inform their delegates and members of the sources where certain specified A. F. of L. Union Label and Union-made goods and services may be procured.

It shall arrange annually for the proclamation by the Commonwealth of Union Label Week and promote the public observance of same by encouraging similar proclamations to be issued by the mayors in all cities and town officials in other communities, in connection

with which, it shall encourage stores and business establishments to set up displays of A. F. of L. Union Label and Union-made merchandise, etc.

(Article VIII, Section 4—is amended by inserting a new sub-section 'i'—i—Committee on Union Labels.)

(Submitted by Executive Council, Massachusetts Federation of Labor.)

Delegate Carroll: Resolution No. 1 as contained in the Resolutions Booklet. On recommendation of the Executive Council, creating a Union Label Council, on page 1 of the printed Resolutions, which calls for the appropriation of \$2,500 out of the treasury of the Federation for the purpose of financing, a temporary financing of this Council—the Committee recommends concurrence in this Resolution and I move the adoption of the Committee's Report.

President Brides: It has been regularly moved and seconded that the concurrence and adoption of the Committee's Report of this Resolution be adopted. Anything to be said on the question?

A Delegate: Mr. Chairman. A point of information. What is the number of that resolution, please?

Delegate Carroll: Resolution No. 1.

President Brides: Resolution No. 1. Chairman Carroll will explain the purpose of the resolution.

Delegate Carroll: The Executive Council recommends the creation of a Union Label Council for the purpose of promoting Union Labels, Shop Cards and Buttons, which is to be organized from the present Union Label Department.

And it is also intended that this Union Label Council will be a subsidiary of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor.

The Executive Council in this Resolution recommends that an appropriation of \$2,500 be taken from the treasury of the Federation and given to this newly created organization for the purpose of giving them an initial start in business. That in substance is the purpose of the resolution.

President Brides: Are you ready for the question?

Delegate Pratt: Mr. Chairman.

President Brides: For what purpose does the Delegate rise?

Delegate Pratt: To speak on the Resolution.

President Brides: Proceed.

Delegate Pratt: (Carpenters Local 624, Brockton.) Mr. Chairman, in regard to Resolution No. 1, which was submitted by your Executive Council, and which I understand the recommendation of the Committee is non-concurrence, I would like just to call to the attention of the Delegates that in this Resolution it is not mandatory that there be set aside \$2,500 for the establishment or use of this Council.

In the Resolution which establishes this Council, I believe it establishes a ceiling not to exceed \$2,500. So that it does not necessarily mean an added expense of \$2,500. In my opinion there is a good chance of it being a lesser amount.

President Brides: The maximum of the resolution, as I understand it, is \$2,500, as the previous speaker has said.

Are you ready for the question? All those in favor, please signify by saying "aye".

Those opposed "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

In addition to the regular members of the Reception Committee, will the following Delegates go to the side of the hall with Chairman Burns and escort to the platform the Secretary of Labor: Joseph Bonfiglio, Laborers Union, William Donahue, Government Employees Union and Richard Buck, Laborers Union.

Will you kindly retire to the side of the hall?

At this time C. Stanley Whyte, the Chairman of the Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent's Report Committee would like to call his Committee together. He is going to read the names off now.

Delegate Whyte: There will be a meeting of this Committee, the Committee on Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent's Report, in the Musicians' Room at the left of the platform at 11 o'clock this morning.

[Delegate Whyte then read the names of members of his Committee.]

Again, there will be a meeting of this Committee at 11 o'clock this morning in the Musicians Room to the left of the platform. Thank you.

President Brides: At this time I am going to ask one of our guests on the platform this morning to stand and take a bow. He is one of the oldest members of the American Federation of Labor in the hall this morning, and one who has visited our Convention on many, many occasions and spoken to the Delegates.

It gives me great pleasure to introduce to you John Gerring of Westfield, President Emeritus of the Westfield Central Labor Union. John Gerring.

Will the Committee appointed escort the Secretary of Labor to the platform please?

Delegates in the rear of the hall will kindly take chairs, please.

This morning your Executive Council and your officers of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor enjoyed a breakfast with our honored guest, the United States Secretary of Labor. During our breakfast an enjoyable half hour was had by all in that room. Immediately after breakfast I presented the Secretary of Labor to the Executive Council to say a few words to the Council, but he said that he would rather have the Council Members ask him any questions pertaining to the economic life of the nation.

Many of the Executive Members asked the Secretary pertinent questions in behalf of the labor movement in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and pertaining to the South also. Your Secretary of Labor made a great impression upon the officers and members of the Executive Council by answering all questions in a down to earth manner.

We were very happy that we had the breakfast this morning and we now have a clearer picture of some of the problems that confront us in Massachusetts because of our questions and Secretary of Labor Mitchell's answers.

At this time I have the pleasure and high honor of introducing to you a member of the Cabinet of the President of the United States.

Since the Labor seat was established in the Cabinet in 1913, we have had eight Secretaries of Labor. Our speaker this morning is the first of the eight to come from the ranks of Management.

He has come from Management, however, with a reputation for fair dealings with Labor Unions. Trade unionists who have sat across a bargaining table from him have found him to be a square shooter, a man who believes in collective bargaining, a man they could like and trust.

As a matter of fact, it was frequently said among labor people when our speaker was appointed: "If we had to have a Republican and we had to have someone from Management, it would be impossible to do better than James P. Mitchell."

We have often wished some of the other labor officials appointed by the President could have his understanding of labor unions and his capacity to get along with him. Perhaps he has wished that, too.

Our speaker this morning has been a truck driver, a checker, a salesman and a personnel director. He has sat at the bargaining table for Western Electric, for R. H. Macy and for Bloomingdale's. Before moving into the Cabinet, he served as Assistant Secretary of the Army.

This is Secretary Mitchell's first major address in New England. We are proud and honored to have him with us this morning. I want to welcome him and express the hope that his stay with us will be a pleasant one.

Delegates, I am happy to introduce to you this morning the Secretary of Labor of the United States, James P. Mitchell.

JAMES P. MITCHELL

Secretary of the U. S. Department of Labor

President Brides, Secretary-Treasurer Kelley, Ladies and Gentlemen. I can't help but be pleased and gratified by the introduction of your President. As he talked, however, it occurred to me that to stand on this platform after that introduction requires a little explanation of my feeling.

You may recall that President Brides said that I was the eighth Secretary of Labor, and if you will recall, the Labor Department has not been too long established, so I am confronted with the hazard of quick turnover which has occurred in the people who have occupied my job specification in the past. I do not consider that a strike against me.

However, in standing before this group and sensing, of course, Mr. Brides' comments, the fact that I am a Republican and the fact that I am not from Labor, I may have two strikes against me. However, I will go into this speech with the feeling that perhaps this is the first strike and maybe we can get home with it.

It seems to me that I have two or three jobs to do here, one, to talk about what this Administration has done and is doing and what the Labor Department has done and is doing in the performance of its job for Labor.

It is indeed thrilling for me to come here to the heart of New England to speak to you who are a vital part of one of the greatest confederations of labor in the world. I can't help but dwell, every time I come to a Labor Convention, on the importance of the American Federation of Labor to the world today. The day before yesterday I sat down with our Assistant Secretary Wilkins and George Delaney of the AFL and reviewed the goings on in the International Labor Organization in Geneva, which met in June and which they both attended, Mr. Wilkins as the head of the United States Government Delegation and Mr. Delaney as the head of the AFL Workers Delegation.

If you had the privilege of listening, as I did, to the report about the current work of the AFL in Germany, in France and in Italy especially in combating Communism, you would have been as thrilled as I am, because it is my belief that the AFL, the American AFL has

done more than any other segment of our population to combat Communism abroad.

But even more important than the International work of the American Federation of Labor is its work here at home. For here you have the job of organizing the nation's workers and to me this is terribly important.

I would like to tell you why I feel it is important. Looking at the problems of our country today as we seek to lead the free world, things look pretty tough and often they seem almost insurmountable and yet we have the confidence, the supreme confidence that we will win and we must win out in the end so that there will be peace and there will be freedom as well.

What is the basis for this confidence? When you come right down to it, it is not our guns, it is not our airplanes, it is not even our atomic bombs. It is something else which cannot be bought with dollars; which cannot be affected by diplomatic parleys. It is something which is, indeed, the very country itself. It is the working men and women of the United States—or, in other words, it is labor.

From the day our country began with the landing of the Pilgrims not so far from here, it has been its labor—its working men and women—who have made it great.

Coming here from all nations of the world with enthusiasm to freely develop their talents, America's workers today form a force with which our enemies cannot reckon. They may guess at our military strength and they may know the size of our work force, but I am confident that they underestimate the real might of America.

Briefly, our strength, the strength of America, lies in the hearts and minds of each of us, and you and me, and these are places where only God can see and knows what we think and what we can do.

The President of the United States, President Eisenhower, realizes this. He is deeply convinced that the working people, the wage-earners of America, are the backbone of our national defense and indeed of the country itself.

And he has written this conviction into a legislative program which is now on its way through Congress. The House has already passed the President's recommendations to add 10 million more persons to the social security program, to make them eligible for old age and survivor's insurance, and thus to offer them protection against illness and destitution.

The Congress has passed legislation which earmarks all Federal unemployment tax collections exclusively for unemployment compensation activities. Formerly this tax money legally has been spent for other purposes. This bill also set up \$200 million dollars reserve in the Treasury to help States whose unemployment compensation funds run low.

The House has approved President Eisenhower's recommendation to expand unemployment compensation coverage to include four million more American workers, and Senate approval is expected soon. And, at the President's suggestion, I have written to the Governors of every State in this Union, asking them to increase the duration of benefits and the amounts of the benefits under the unemployment compensation program.

I recited those few legislative landmarks to indicate to you briefly on how I feel about some of the statements that this Administration is not sympathetic to labor. To say this, in my opinion, is to completely ignore the facts. The President's entire program is geared to meet the needs of the American people. It proves his deep concern for the welfare of the wage earners of this country.

The President's two billion dollar road program has passed Congress, and so has his plan for extensive hospital construction and his housing program.

Congress also recently passed the President's recommendation to expand, strengthen and improve the nation's vocational rehabilitation services. The Administration's program provides that during 1955, 70 thousand more injured persons will be rehabilitated, 100 thousand more in 1956. The number will be progressively increased until 1959, when some 200 thousand disabled persons will be rehabilitated and return to useful work.

And, in connection with industrial safety, I have worked closely with your Senator Saltonstall who has done a great deal of work in this field.

And here, at this point, I can't fail to mention the pioneering efforts of the late Massachusetts Commissioner of Labor, James T. Moriarty in industrial safety.

Both Senator Saltonstall and Speaker of the House of Representatives Martin have helped to push the President's program through Congress.

Senator Saltonstall has given me his whole-hearted support in my finding of a \$1 minimum wage in the cotton and woolen textile industry under the Walsh-Healey Act. It is our contention, my contention, that this \$1 minimum wage should exist throughout the United States and that there should not be a different minimum wage for the North and the South.

While we are speaking about my job and what is done in the Department of Labor, it might interest you to have me recount briefly some of the things we are doing in the Department, because I consider it to be your Department and I consider this to be in the nature of a report to you as to what we as your servants are doing.

Generally, I would say that we in the Department of Labor are proud, that we feel we help the wage-earners of this country directly more than any other Governmental Agency.

For example, Congress has given the Department the responsibility for administering the Federal Wage and Hour Law. In this connection, we go all over the country recovering money for workers who have not been paid according to the prevailing wage.

As an example of these actions, just the other day in New Orleans we got a truck driver more than \$1,200 in back wages which were due him because his employer had failed to live up to the law.

We have a similar case pending in Oregon where a wood-chopper has not been paid properly. We have these types of cases in Massachusetts also.

In the first six months of this year, twenty contracting firms were blacklisted by the Department of Labor and denied the privilege of doing business with the Government because they had violated the prevailing minimum wage laws on Government Contracts, and may I say that is more contractors who have been black-listed than were black-listed in the twenty years preceding.

Just the other day, the Canning Industry which comes under the Walsh-Healey Act, when it bids on government contracts, asked for an exemption from the minimum wage of 75 cents because it was bidding on Army procurement. This Canning Industry traditionally since the end of the war, has received the exemption from every preceding Administration. I refused to exempt the industry, contending that if the law said they were covered, they should remain covered because I firmly believe that one of the principal and most important jobs that our Department has is

the rigid, strict enforcement of the Wage and Hour Law.

Of course, we also, as you know, supervise the unemployment compensation program and aid to unemployed veterans. We run the Federal side of the employment service. The States have run the 1,700 local public employment offices throughout the country, and in the month of May these offices found jobs for over one million American workers. This is only to mention a few of all the things we do, but it gives you some idea as to what we are trying to do to help the men and women of America.

Now, while I am talking here in Massachusetts, I would be less than frank if I didn't talk about unemployment. This is a problem which is not new to you or to us. The beloved former Secretary of Labor Maurice Tobin, had this problem, and I know from talking to him that it troubled him as it troubles me.

Insured unemployment in Massachusetts averaged 8 per cent in the first six months of 1949. The first six months of this year 5.1 per cent of insured workers were unemployed in your State. The exhaustion of benefits for the two periods was approximately the same.

There is some indication from these figures that there has been an improvement in the employment situation in Massachusetts. I note that in 1949 when I talked about this problem with my predecessors, that five of the State's major areas, Lawrence, Fall River, Lowell, New Bedford and Worcester, had unemployment of over 12 per cent. That was in 1949.

In our most recent classification of the labor market in Massachusetts for the corresponding month only Lawrence among the major areas had more than 12 per cent of the work force unemployed.

But that doesn't indicate that we are satisfied. So long as there is one person involuntarily unemployed we must be concerned and so must you. We seek maximum employment opportunities for all of our people.

Now, I know that of primary interest to you is what is the Eisenhower Administration going to do about it? How is the President's program going to help you people in Massachusetts?

First of all, I expect that by fall Massachusetts textile mills will be rolling out close to a million yards of cloth for the Army's new green uniform. This should come to somewhere around five million dollars in contracts.

The Bethlehem shipyards in Quincy are currently building three twenty million dollar destroyers for the Navy. I understand that two more will be contracted for very soon. This will make a total of \$100 million coming into the Massachusetts economy.

At the same time, the Boston Naval Shipyard at Charlestown is building a new prototype LST. It will be larger and faster than any LST ever built. Boston will become the lead yard for construction of this type of ship. These ships will cost over five million dollars apiece, and six others are going to be awarded by competition bidding soon. Besides this, eight minesweepers, costing a total of about 16 million dollars, are being built at Quincy-Adams Yacht Yard.

In order to help the jewelry, leather, and cosmetics industries, the Eisenhower Administration has lowered the excise tax on all of these items. I think this is of particular importance to your State, with its great shoe and leather manufacturing plants.

The Eisenhower Housing Bill will bring new life to the Building Trades in Massachusetts. It provides, as you know, for 35,000 new public housing units. It greatly liberalizes the loan provisions of the present law and extends

the maximum mortgage period from twenty to thirty years.

Now, I ask you, I ask you—is this program of the President's, with expanded Social Security, and Unemployment Compensation, expanded housing, road-building and hospital construction, and expanded defense outlay, not sympathetic to labor? It sounds as though it will be costing the taxpayers, you and me, more money. But, as a matter of fact, this Administration has cut the cost of the Federal Government so that the people are getting more for less money. The President has reduced over-all Federal expenditures. The President has reduced Federal taxes, but—and it is a big "but"—he has increased total production of the Federal Government.

I would like to tell you one more thing which I feel very deeply about. I would like to talk for just a few minutes about the accomplishments of the Eisenhower Administration in which you, and indeed all Americans, are interested.

In the sixteen months this Administration has been in office, the Attorney General, working with the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Immigration and Naturalization Services, have attacked this Communist problem in the following manner: Legally, quietly, but effectively.

In these sixteen months here is what has happened: There have been arrested seven Connecticut leaders of the Communist Party in Connecticut and New York. There have been convicted 41 Communist Party leaders, 13 in New York City, seven in Honolulu, five in Pittsburgh, five in Seattle, six in Detroit and five in St. Louis.

There have been indicted 20 additional Communist leaders, including nine now on trial in Philadelphia and 11 soon to be tried in Cleveland. There has been ordered the addition of 62 new organizations to the Department of Justice's list of subversive groups, making a total of 255.

There has been secured the conviction of one person for treason and two for espionage. Eight others have been convicted for making false statements to the government and three have been convicted for perjury.

There has been deported 84 alien subversives. Orders have been issued for the deportation of 268 persons with records of subversive activity or affiliation. Denaturalization proceedings have been started against 24 Naturalized citizens charged with being subversive. Entry has been barred into this country of 127 subversive aliens who had arrived at Port of Entry.

Now, this constant surveillance of Communists in this country is a 24-hour, seven day a week, 52 weeks a year job. It is carried out by the appropriate Federal Agencies in conformance with the due process of law. It is being done quietly, relentlessly, and those who best know its effectiveness are the Communist themselves.

It has been a pleasure speaking to you here today. I hope that I have helped you to understand a little better how the Administration of President Eisenhower is trying to help the workers of this country. I can pledge to you here today that we have only begun to fight for the workers of this country. With your help and co-operation, which we need badly, we will continue to improve the lot of the American wage earner, and I don't ask you to take what I say on faith—just watch, just watch and see for yourselves. Thank you.

President Brides: Thank you very kindly, Secretary Mitchell, for your address to the 68th Annual Convention of the Massachusetts

Federation of Labor. On behalf of the delegates I want to thank you very kindly.

At this time I would like to appoint the following members, with the regular Committee, to escort United States Senator Leverett Saltonstall to the platform:

John Leonard, Bus Drivers, J. R. McDonald, Hoisting Engineers, William Walsh, State Employees, Martin Pierce, Fire Fighters, and John Brown, Federal Labor Union. Go to the rear of the hall with Charles Burns.

Will the Delegates on the side of the hall kindly take chairs.

Our next speaker this morning is no stranger to the members of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. He has appeared before our Conventions on many occasions. Furthermore, he has devoted a lifetime to government on the State and Federal levels. He has served our State as a Legislator, as Speaker of the House, as Governor, and now as the Senator of Massachusetts. He has many friends in Massachusetts, both in and out of the labor movement.

We are delighted to have him here with us this morning. I want to welcome him to this Convention. He addressed us before and we look forward to hearing him this morning. Delegates, I am happy to present to you the Senior Senator from Massachusetts, Leverett Saltonstall.

LEVERETT SALTONSTALL

U. S. Senator from Massachusetts

President Brides, Secretary Kelley, Ladies and Gentlemen of the State Convention of the American Federation of Labor, I am happy to be here with you today. As Governor of the Commonwealth, I came to five or six of your Conventions and I am extremely glad that you wanted me to come again. I am happy to be here also because I know you represent thousands of working men and women to whom Massachusetts means a good place in which to live, a good place in which to work, and a good place to bring up children. You want to do your part as I do, to make Massachusetts an even better place.

Another reason I am glad to be with you today, although perhaps I shouldn't admit it, is that you have given me the chance to escape for a few minutes from the heat and the pressure and the pulling and hauling of these closing days of the 83rd Congress. Not, I hasten to make clear, that this pressure and pulling and hauling is a bad thing. On the contrary, it is the means by which our democratic system forges constructive action out of conflict and disagreement.

In the case of the 83rd Congress, the pulling and hauling has, I believe, worked more than usually well. We have not accomplished everything which I and others working to improve conditions of life and work here in Massachusetts and elsewhere in this great country would like to have accomplished. However, we have put on the statute books more good, solid, worthwhile legislation than many people give us credit for. In fact, I believe that our record when summed up will prove to be one of the broadest and most far-reaching and constructive that Congress has put together in a good many years.

I was not here to hear all that Mr. Mitchell said but I hope I will not repeat some of the things that he has said when I tell you that from my point of view as a U. S. Senator I come with the problems that we faced in Congress this year.

I shall not attempt now as I just did, to review that entire record, but I would like to report on some of the things which we have done in Washington of most direct interest to you and to me here at this Convention today.

Among measures of broad general significance, I would rank these four as uppermost: Extension and improvement of social security, strengthening the unemployment compensation system, liberalization of our housing laws, and health legislation.

I put social security first on the list because the 83rd Congress will, before it closes, have written into the social security laws their most comprehensive extension and improvement since their original enactment in 1935. While the social security bill has not yet been finally acted upon by the Senate, and the coverage of certain farm and professional workers remains in doubt, we can count as certain to be approved provisions which substantially increase benefits and which extend coverage to at least 7 million additional wage-earners. This, in my opinion, is an achievement of which the 83rd Congress can well be proud.

Almost equally significant are bills strengthening the unemployment compensation system. From the individual worker's point of view, unemployment compensation benefits can be a godsend in the interval between losing one job and finding another. They serve at the same time as a vital means of checking economic recessions through the prevention of sharp drops in purchasing power.

These considerations underline the urgent necessity of maintaining a strong unemployment compensation system. To reinforce the security of unemployment compensation reserves, a bill enacted last month establishes a Federal fund of \$250 million upon which States whose reserves are depleted can draw until employment conditions improve.

In this connection, I take satisfaction in having been helpful in bringing about the liberalization of the terms upon which an individual State is required to reimburse the Federal Fund, because we in New England know from experience of the textile industry that prolonged unemployment can put a severe strain on a State's reserve.

In addition to sponsoring the establishment of this fund, President Eisenhower also recommended to each State that it bring its unemployment compensation standards up to a level of at least 26 weeks in duration and at least 50 per cent of average individual earnings. I wholeheartedly support these standards, although as a former Governor I agree with the President that their attainment should remain a responsibility of the individual States and not be forced upon them by Federal decree.

There remains for final action by the Senate the extension of unemployment compensation coverage to additional millions of wage earners. A bill to accomplish this has been passed by the House, reported out by the Senate Committee on Finance, and awaits action on the Senate floor. I am confident that it will be enacted.

One change which I personally would like to see made is the further extension of coverage. Present Federal law covers employers of eight or more. President Eisenhower originally recommended an extension to all employers of one or more. The House compromised at four or more. Here in Massachusetts employers of one or more, where the employee works at least 13 weeks a year, are covered.

I believe that coverage equivalent to what we already have in Massachusetts should be made a part of the Federal law. To my mind, an employee should not be deprived of this protection merely because he is not one of four or six or eight or any particular number who

work for a given employer. From our point of view here in Massachusetts, too, it would be helpful to eliminate the competitive advantage now enjoyed by States where coverage is more restricted than ours.

Another accomplishment of the 83rd Congress which is of particular interest to those of you who work in the building trades is the liberalization of home loan guarantees. By reducing down payment requirements and increasing the period over which the loan must be repaid, we have taken action which should help greatly to sustain the present boom in home construction. To this extent the housing bill is a good bill. But an effective long-range public housing program coordinated with the important goals of slum clearance and urban redevelopment also means a lot to us here in Massachusetts, and the housing bill as modified in conference seriously cuts down the public housing program overwhelmingly endorsed by the Senate.

As a member of the sub-committee of the Appropriations Committee, I have worked on that problem for a number of years and I was very disappointed in this section of the conference report, and for that reason, the elimination of public housing, I voted against the conference report. Yet the housing bill in its final form at least assures the continuation of the public housing program for one year, and I hope that the next Congress will put public housing on a broader and more permanent foundation.

In the field of health, Congress deserves credit for several significant accomplishments. The new Department of Health, Education and Welfare was given Cabinet status for the first time, and Mrs. Hobby was made the first Secretary. We have made increasing grants for research on cancer, heart diseases, mental health, and arthritis, in fact, the biggest grant for those problems of research that has ever been given by Congress.

We have extended to 1957 the Hill-Burton Act, under which Congress provides assistance to new and expanded hospital facilities for the aged, the chronically ill, and the physically disabled. Vocational rehabilitation was greatly expanded, including training of specialists, community workshops, and speech and hearing clinics.

One additional health measure of which I was a co-sponsor in the Senate and on behalf of which I testified before the Subcommittee on Health of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, is the establishment of a Health Reinsurance Fund.

Despite the great number of private health insurance organizations, millions of our people do not have any health insurance protection or do not have enough. These are strong objections, on the other hand, to socializing medical care. I testified on behalf of the reinsurance bill because I believed that it offers a means of encouraging the extension of private health insurance coverage without risk of socializing medicine. The House has sent this bill back to its Committee, thus presumably killing it for this session. I hope, however, that its consideration this year will stimulate further thought and discussion so that the next Congress can act upon it with such revisions and improvements as may thus emerge.

In the realm of things of special interest to us here in Massachusetts, I take personal satisfaction in a number of helpful developments which I have worked hard to help bring about. The most important of these from a national as well as a Massachusetts point of view is the initiation of a long-range shipbuilding program which offers real promise of pulling the shipbuilding industry out of its present serious

slump. This is a program which I and others from Massachusetts have urged for many, many years.

Among the steps already taken is the enactment of a bill which I introduced as Chairman of the Armed Services Committee, for the construction of twenty large, high-speed tankers for the Military Sea Transportation Service. Fifteen will be financed by private capital and five by the Government. This year also funds are being appropriated to subsidize the construction of four new passenger ships to replace obsolete vessels still in service. This was a step which I urged last year from a national defense as well as a shipbuilding standpoint, because our troop carrying capacity is at a dangerously low level. I am glad that we are doing something about it this year.

Still other bills which I hope will bring business to our shipyards are those which initiate a program for repairing and modernizing merchant ships in our reserve fleet and provide more liberal terms for financing the construction of new ships. Final proof that our Merchant Marine is no longer being neglected is the announcement by the Secretary of Commerce the other day of a long-rang shipbuilding program calling for an ultimate appropriation of some \$350 million in Federal funds.

Another development of particular importance to us here in Massachusetts is enactment of a bill jointly sponsored by Senator Kennedy and myself to provide research and market development funds for the fishing industry. This is a measure which we have fought for together since the beginning of the 82nd Congress. In our opinion, research is desperately needed in deep sea fishing. Many millions have been spent by the Government for research on other fields, but mighty little has been done in an industry which means so much to us on the seacoast. Our bill we hope will help to correct that situation.

It also gives me satisfaction to report the defeat of efforts by other sections of the country to prevent the Government from attempting to alleviate unemployment through the award of defense contracts. It was over a year ago, near the end of the First Session of the 83rd Congress, when the drive to prohibit the recognition of economic distress in the award of contracts was first launched. Since then, Kennedy and I have waged a running battle in committees, in conference, and on the Floor to maintain the authority of the Federal Government to do this. Our most recent victory was the elimination from this year's Defense appropriations bill of a rider which would have prevented the use of set-asides for distressed areas. One important outcome of this victory was the announcement last Friday by the Army that it would set aside for negotiation with worsted textile mills working not more than two 40-hour shifts 40 per cent of the Army's 35 million dollar procurement of the new green uniform cloth. I hope we will get a substantial portion of that business here in Massachusetts.

I cannot refrain from mentioning the relief I felt when the President announced his approval of the Tariff Commission's recommendations for an increase in the tariff on imports of jewelled watch movements. I have worked ever since I first came to Washington, through testimony before the Tariff Commission, speeches on the Floor, and discussions with defense officials, to put across the realization that watchmaking skills are essential to our national security. To make sure that the defense aspects of the question were thoroughly explored, as Chairman of the Armed Services Committee, I appointed a subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Armed Services to look into them and make a report. That subcom-

mittee unanimously concluded that the watch-making industry is essential to our national security. That Committee was composed of Duff from Pennsylvania, Cooper of Kentucky and Stennis of Mississippi. And I was pleased to be able to transmit the subcommittee's report to this effect to the President a few days before the announcement of his decision approving the Tariff Commission's recommendations.

Before closing, Mr. President, I should like to dwell briefly on one subject of keen interest to you on which, I am sorry to say, the 83rd Congress did not see fit to act; that is, the correction of inequities in the Taft-Hartley law. I know from listening to the President at numerous White House legislative conferences that he sincerely wanted to have this law made fairer both to those who manage and those who work in industry.

Unfortunately, however, amendments were offered which went far beyond the correction of inequities. One group of amendments was aimed at the drastic reduction of Federal authority in the labor-management field. Other amendments were aimed at incorporating FEPC into the Taft-Hartley Amendment. Incidentally, legislation about FEPC which I sponsored, but not as an amendment to the Taft-Hartley Law. A coalition of the opponents of both groups of amendments brought about the recommitment of the Administration's amendments as well.

Personally, I opposed the amendments reducing Federal authority in the labor relations field because they would have made possible in all matters affecting interstate commerce within this field the simultaneous application of one set of laws enacted by Congress and of another set of laws enacted by each of the several States. Moreover, those States in which unionization is least advanced and least secure would have been enabled to enact laws designated to perpetuate their present situation.

We in Massachusetts and in other mature industrial states know the benefits to all our citizens which have been brought about by strong and healthy unions. We believe that their growth has contributed to our outstandingly harmonious and fruitful industrial relations. By checking unionization in States where collective bargaining is now least secure, the amendments aimed at weakening present Federal authority, would have provided incentives for retarding progress. In so doing, they would have penalized us here in Massachusetts.

But there were amendments proposed which would have made real improvements in the Taft-Hartley Law. I personally introduced one which would have permitted economic strikers to vote in representative elections even though their positions had been filled by strike-breakers. This amendment would have been particularly helpful to us in New England because it would have assisted efforts to organize the South.

I do not know what new proposals for amending the Taft-Hartley Law another year may bring. But whatever they may be, I shall approach them as I believe that all legislation in the labor-management field should be approached. That is, by asking whether it helps to strengthen the framework of free collective bargaining.

Your great founder, President Brides, Samuel Gompers, proclaimed as the goal of all his efforts, and I quote him: "to preserve voluntary institutions and opportunity for individual and group initiative." I wholeheartedly subscribe to that aim. Let us go forward together, then, not only to preserve, but to extend, voluntary institutions and opportunity for individual and group initiative. Working together in that spirit, we shall build a stronger, more secure, and more prosperous America.

President Brides, may I say again I thank you for the opportunity to come to your Convention here today. I have come here a good many time and I appreciate your asking me at this time, and it does give me the chance also to smell fresh Massachusetts air at a time of the year when I like to do it.

President Brides: At this time on behalf of the Delegates assembled to the 68th Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, I want to thank you, Senator Saltonstall, for taking time out from your work in Washington to address our Convention. I know the words that you have spoken to our delegates this morning will be taken well by all the delegates. Thank you once again.

Now, in order that we may be able to expedite this morning's session, will all those delegates kindly consider the rest of the delegates who are sitting in the hall. Please cooperate with the boys in the back who are trying to do a good job. The Sergeants-at-Arms are trying to do the best job they possibly can and I am going to ask you as delegates to this Convention to please cooperate with them and the Chair.

Approximately an hour ago a motion was made to table a certain resolution. With your indulgence this morning, I would ask you to continue to table that Resolution until after the next speaker because he has to get back to Washington as soon as possible. Do I hear that made the consensus of the Convention that we may table this until after the next speaker?

(There were cries of "Yes.")

It has been regularly moved and seconded that we table this until after the next speaker. All those in favor, please signify by saying "aye." Those opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

The next speaker to address our Convention is one of us, one who has served as the President of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor for many, many years and is now serving as the Director of Labor's League for Political Education on the National scene. We heard his Assistant Director, Hugh Mullin, address this Convention the other day, and this morning we are very happy and pleased to have on the platform in my opinion one of the finest gentlemen in the labor movement, one of the finest fighters on behalf of the cause of the laboring man and woman in this great nation of ours. He is doing an outstanding job in so far as his office is concerned in bringing to the State Federations of Labor and the Central bodies as much information as he possibly can so that we may be able to give to our members and those delegates to the various Conventions and Central Labor Unions as much information as possible.

We all know him, we all know the work that he is doing. We all know the fighting heart that he has, and it gives me great pleasure to introduce to you this morning James R. McDevitt, Director of Labor's League for Political Education. Jim McDevitt.

JAMES R. McDEVITT

Director, Labor's League for Political Education

Mr. Chairman, Distinguished Guests, Officers and Members of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. I deem it an extremely proud moment for me to again have the opportunity to talk with our great movement in the State of Massachusetts, and I am inclined to comment this morning on the kind of material that has been delivered before this Convention for the last three days because it seems to me that it requires an answer from the Movement itself.

We have had some illustrative statesmen address us here, telling us of the wonderful things achieved by the Eisenhower Administration, telling us in substance how well off we are and what their plans for the future are.

I think we can recall hearing some promises over past years with respect to what they were going to do for industry in Massachusetts, what they were going to do to relieve unemployment here. But, unfortunately, the score card doesn't indicate that these things were achieved. Neither does that score card indicate that a lot of other things were achieved that they speak so glibly about. I propose this morning to report to you on what was proposed and what was actually delivered by the Eisenhower Administration up to this hour, particularly with reference to measures that affect the welfare of our people, issues that have been so vital to us. I regret the necessity of having to disagree with a distinguished statesman such as Secretary Mitchell—personally, he is a very likeable gentleman, one that I have a great deal of admiration for—but he finds himself in identically the same position that our distinguished Marty Durkin found himself in when he found it necessary to quit because he could not bring to us changes we had every reason to believe our people were entitled to.

Under the circumstances, Secretary Mitchell is doing the best he possibly can, but in order that we may not be misled and that we have a full understanding of what has taken place, I would like with your patience to review a few of them.

President Brides: I am quite surprised that the delegates are not giving their attention to the speaker who is doing an outstanding job to bring to you the information that we all need. If the Sergeants-at-Arms need more help I will give them more help because we are going to have quiet while this next speaker is giving his talk. I am going to request the delegates to all take seats now before I continue with the Convention.

Will the delegates over there please take your seats, please? Will the delegates in the rear of the hall down there please take your seats? Thank you very kindly.

Director McDevitt: I trust you will be patient and bear with me a few moments this morning because the message I have to deliver to you comes from your movement, not from the political organizations. This is our answer to those distinguished speakers who talked about achievement. We would like to report to you this morning on what actually took place and then let you be the judge of just who is right in these controversial matters.

First, let's talk about the subject of minimum wages. Only last winter Secretary Mitchell requested that the minimum wage be raised from its present very low level of 75 cents an hour, but on January 28, the President of the United States himself not only opposed the immediate raise but attacked the very principle of any minimum wage being established. That is a matter of record in his own words. And next came this subject of unemployment compensation that we speak so thoughtfully about now, the need for increasing the number of compensable weeks and in the amount of weekly benefits.

The President supported Secretary Mitchell's recommendations that the unemployment insurance be raised and that benefits be extended to 26 weeks, but when your own Senator Kennedy introduced an amendment to carry out the President's specific proposals the Senate voted his amendment down. Mind you, his amendment provided the President's own proposal.

On the Republican side the vote was 42 to 3 against Senator Kennedy's amendment, and to clinch the matter so there would be left no doubt in the minds of anybody, Chairman Alexander Smith, that great liberal from New Jersey, had to say "I have just checked with the White House and the President is opposed to the Kennedy amendment."

That is a quotation from the Senator's remarks on the floor.

Even though Eisenhower sometimes gives lip service to labor's needs he has failed on every occasion to really fight for them. But we know that Eisenhower can fight like a caged tiger for the things that he wants. Unfortunately, the record shows that he wants to fight that hard only for the reactionary programs which benefit the special interest lobbies that supported him in 1952. You will remember quite well how viciously he fought to preserve the oil companies' interest in Texas and those other little areas. He didn't forget their support in 1952, and in my own words he paid them off in full.

And look at the bitter battle he has waged to force through special tax loopholes for wealthy stockholders. Look at the Administration's stubborn Senate fight to force the Atomic Energy Commission, against its own desires to give away the TVA power rights to a private utility combine at an extra cost to the taxpayers of somewhat near \$92 millions of dollars. And look at the kind of pressure the Administration used to force through the lower farm price support, thus reducing farm income.

Why didn't he have his Convention lieutenants fight as hard to take what he calls union busting provisions out of Taft-Hartley? Why did he back down on the 19 amendments he promised former Secretary of Labor Martin Durkin last year? Why did he officially recommend this year that Congress permit the State to outlaw the right to strike and picket, and let us not forget that for one moment. And we listen to them so glibly here from this platform speak in such warm terms of desires and intentions of the Administration, and we like to believe they have good intentions. But up to this very hour there hasn't been much of it indicated. Why didn't the President put up the same kind of a fight for his housing bill? Last year when Congress was ready to act to cut back units that had already been contracted for the President himself called it, and I quote his words: "Perfectly acceptable compromise."

And this year Congress voted to allow only a mere 35,000 homes for the entire United States, a miserable 35,000 homes to try to meet that urgent need in the slum areas of our States. And in addition he accepted that further so-called compromise of one year, and I predict for you now that at the end of the year with the completion of those miserable 35,000 in number, public housing will die in the United States because once again the President has listened attentively to the demands and the pressures of the real estate lobby in Washington and the other big interests who think it very, very unwise and economically unsound to subsidize public housing. It is all right to subsidize shipping, airlines and everything else in the United States; it is perfectly all right to subsidize development of new patents, new machinery, subsidize for everything but those that are in need. And I am just afraid that at the end of the year public housing that means so much to America and so much to us in the labor movement, because of the tremendous number of members that are compelled to live in these slum areas, because they are not able to purchase a home for themselves and are not able to go into the good areas where few rental

units are available because of high prices—and they toy with public housing.

They tell you there ought to be more public housing. Haven't we arrived at the hour where we have to sit down seriously and weigh these comments made by these speakers, to try to ascertain the degree of sincerity in their heart? They appear before our Conventions and generally their hearts are bleeding for the things that we need and we want and always before an election, always before the election they are so attentive to our needs, and when it is over they assemble in Washington and give us the same treatment year-in and year-out.

After seven long years we still live under Taft-Hartley in its original form, as vicious as it is, and the President himself has repeatedly stated that it was unfair and should be amended. He didn't want any Union busting machinery in the United States laws. He collaborated to see that it was changed. He was able to change the drive on oil. He was able to change anything else he wanted, but he didn't even attempt to change the Taft-Hartley situation, and when President Meaney pleaded with the Senate this year to please not report out the so-called Amendments to the Taft-Hartley law because they were far worse than what we have now, and when he made an appeal to the administration to carry out their word, he got his answer. They tried their best to get that bill out of Committee and the only thing that stopped it was President Meaney's appeal to our State Federation, yours in particular, urging them to get ahold of our Representatives, to plead with them to have that bill killed in Committee.

And in that way and in that way only were we successful in preventing another slaughter contest, as it were.

Yet the President sat idly by. And then they talk about what they would like to do, and how cognizant they are of the needs of doing these things, and yet nothing happens.

Take on the important subject of Social Security. You will recall last year that the President himself and some very distinguished leaders of the United States Senate sponsored a move to amend the Social Security Act so that we would return to the States their share of the contributions that had been made and remaining in the United States Treasury, and with full power to handle Social Security on the State level, giving the respective States the right to enact such changes as they might see fit. You will remember that. He accepted the Chamber of Commerce's proposal and then after that storm of protest from just about three-quarters of the citizens of this nation, they withdrew the attack and now they come out with open arms, again with that grand benevolent feeling for those of us who toil.

Now you find them ready to expand social security. I am very happy to hear about including thousands and thousands of more workers under the Social Security program. But let us remember just exactly what took place.

Then we ought to bear in mind the kind of appointments President Eisenhower has made to the important Commissions. You will remember we campaigned as hard as we could to prevent the approval of a man by the name of Beeson to the National Labor Relations Board because of his background and previous reputation. Every word we said has been borne out. Only yesterday he joined with the other two new members of that Board, the three appointed by our distinguished President, and they voted to override a rule that has been standing in the National Labor Relations Board from its inception wherein they prohibited employers from calling in their employees and interrogating them there on their affiliations and taking the

liberty of threatening them if they did join a union.

It is in the press this morning—a 3 to 5 decision.

Now, the employers of the United States may call in all their employees and have them questioned, giving them a coffee hearing, if you please, and you and I know what the effect of that will be, particularly in the new younger Unions. But it is adopted, it is changed, and it is interesting to note that it was unchanged by the three new Members of the Board—the two older members stood by the principle that had been accepted over the years and approved, by the way, by the Court.

But now we have another change, and with all of the other admissions he made on the Boards and Commissions that affect the welfare of our people. Who are they? Men suggested by the National Association of Manufacturers. Look at their background and you will find that they were opposed at every turn of the road to anything in the interest of advancing the welfare of the common man and that is the kind of material he has selected to represent the interests of the American people on these Commissions. So you see there is more than one way of inflicting injury upon us.

When they don't deem it advisable or possible to do it legislatively, they take the next step and do it administratively. That is exactly what they are doing now.

Now, I have just touched on a few of the highlights of the developments with the Eisenhower Administration. You will recall from the inception of the President's term the American Federation of Labor took the position "We are not going to be critical, we as Americans owe it to the citizens of this nation and to our President to cooperate with him fully, to do our best to see that he succeeds in achieving these things so necessary to the welfare of our people." And when things started to go in the wrong direction we refrained from criticizing. You will recall time after time we commented on it, said it was "unfortunate, but let's give the President time. These things can't be done overnight. He is new in that position and we must approach these problems with reason."

That we did. But we have reached the point now where we can no longer follow that line of thinking and the reason for the change should in my mind be very obvious to you. One thing after another has been dealt with in the fashion that I indicated to you. We no longer have a voice in our government.

With Secretary Mitchell being the kind of a man he is, and I do want to say to you again that I consider him a very fine gentleman, I know he is sincere and I know he wanted to achieve those things, but they wouldn't let him. He will be permitted to do what Secretary Weeks approves of and no more.

Of all the Cabinet Members poor Jim is the most lonesome man to be found anywhere. To sit in that Cabinet and attempt to fill the position of Secretary of Labor deserves our full sympathy.

Now they have said to him, "Get out on the highways and by-ways. Get into those Labor Conventions and tell them what we are going to do, tell them we are going to get a couple more ships in Massachusetts, tell them we are going to buy some more green cloth." You have listened to that so long, and so have I, that we will wait again. That is all we can do and hope that something might happen.

But again, measure it and weigh up these promises against delivery, and when you weigh up the record of this Administration you will find that they have not yet delivered. What does it mean to us in the final analysis? Let's boil it down to what we see is necessary to continue

our battle against the reactionary elements of this nation. Because of their action back in 1947 in adopting that vicious Taft-Hartley measure your Federation was left with no choice but to establish its own organization to be identified as its League for the purpose of carrying the message to our people about the issues that were confronting them and how our representatives voted on them.

So that is what your League has been doing year-in and year-out, submitting to you a full and complete report on all the measures that we feel are vital to the welfare of our people. Your two Senators are recorded on how they voted on these measures. All your Representatives in Congress are accounted for. Therefore, you and I are in a pretty good position to evaluate records and determine whom we ought to support and whom we ought to seek to defeat.

But that in itself is not enough. There are too many of our people who will be fooled with these glossy speeches that will be delivered from now until election day and there is grave danger that they may be confused. I am speaking now of the rank and file. They may not be able to understand that some of these things that are being told to them are not factual and are the usual line of political approach. So I want to plead with you this morning to ask you not only to see to it that they are provided with these records but that you take time out in every individual union in the great State of Massachusetts, devote time to talking about political education to try to get our people aware of the importance of that ballot and not to attempt to cast the ballot without having first looked at the record. When that is done you and I have no doubt about how they are going to vote.

And so to me it is the single lone answer to the oft-repeated question of our people and our leaders as well when they say "What are we going to do with these things? How are we going to get relief?" You and I can talk about it for 99 years, but unless we take affirmative action the Taft-Hartley Act will remain on the statute books with the possibility that there will be further vicious amendments.

And while we talk about that, let me remind you that that in itself was what the National Association of Manufacturers thought was necessary and sufficient, if you please, to completely curb the activities of the Trade Union Movement when it was adopted. But they later found that it wasn't quite enough and in order to get full and complete control and to reform us to the 17th Century they saw the wisdom of introducing the so-called "Right to work laws" in the respective States, so that they could not only get interstate commerce activities, but they would then have interstate and thus have full and complete control.

And, unfortunately for us, we have just two weeks ago witnessed the 17th State adopt that so-called "Right to work law." It just about nullifies all the rights we have under our Constitution.

Yet that is the kind of treatment we are being accorded throughout the nation. And while I sat here so patiently and listened to these distinguished representatives of our government, I didn't hear one word uttered with respect to those wrongs or with respect to what they proposed to do to bring about some remedy. Oh, no, you will notice from coast to coast, and I will be coming across them quite a bit, you will not see one of their speakers from the National Committee or from the Cabinet deal any more than thirty seconds with Taft-Hartley, as one of them did today, to say it was unfortunate that it just didn't pass because some things had been suggested that weren't good. I didn't hear

the distinguished Senator take the floor and condemn it. That is the kind of representatives I like to hear, that when they speak to us, they speak from their heart and they speak as representatives of all the people. We ask no special favors, all we seek is fair treatment, things that we feel we are entitled to. And what are they? Things that are enjoyed and have been enjoyed over the years by those countries outside the Iron Country in Europe, and it may surprise you to hear me say it, but it can't be contradicted. I can say to you this morning that of all the nations of Europe, except those under Communist control, all of them enjoy more freedom in the field of collective bargaining than we here in these great Democratic United States. That is a sad commentary to have to make, but it is so truthful that you will never hear anybody contradict it. I have studied them all. I don't feel proud about it, but I say to you if we are to get that relief so necessary to the continuation of our activities in the labor movement, it has to be done with that ballot. And don't let anybody tell you it can't be done.

If the leadership of the movement, each and every one of us, will tell our people what the story is and how to cure it, you won't need to worry about Taft-Hartley in 1955. It is not the rank and file. I have found in every case where we have had an opportunity to talk to the rank and file and where the leadership has talked to them, there has been no problem. But where we have leadership that has up to this hour failed to stand up, and tell their people the whole story, there we have failed, because it has been proven over and over that where they had enough confidence in us to elect us as bargaining representatives to bargain for their salaries at a table, surely you are not going to tell me that they don't have the same degree of confidence in us to be guided by our recommendations in the field of political education. You know they do.

But the one fundamental weakness in our campaigns over the years has been the failure on the part of so many of our leadership to accept their full responsibility as trade union leaders and to stand up and tell their membership what the records of these men and women are and what we ought to do about it, and to make it clear to them that we are not the tail to any political kite of any Party. We have supported and are supporting right now Republicans as well as Democrats, but the sole determining factor is the voting record. If they qualify there, that is all they need. And so they cannot say with any degree of honesty that we favor one Party as against another.

And when we talk and criticize one Party for its policies it is only because we are compelled to do so. And that we won't hesitate to do whenever the occasion warrants it.

Let me close with you in making a final appeal to please give us that little help we need to reach every single member of your Unions. And last but not least by any means, we have distributed those membership cards in your Leagues all over the nation, to all of the International Unions co-operating with the American Federation of Labor Leagues. Will you please see that they are distributed and we get those little dollars back in time to make them available to these poor Congressmen and others that have stood up for you and me and have fought that battle, because you and I are the only people they can look to now for help.

Industry is out to bring about their defeat, and as far as money is concerned, they will provide that. We can't hope to match that kind of financing. We don't ask it. All we ask is a just and sufficient amount to provide them with the necessities for campaigning and bringing

about their election. So please give us a little effort, too, on that dollar drive.

I want to add to that at this moment to remember that that dollar is used exclusively for political purposes, not for salaries, except during the late hours in the campaign when we might be talking about individual candidates—there again under Taft-Hartley—we are required to take that out of political money. Otherwise, all other expenses of your League are met by your General Fund.

So that dollar really goes to support the candidates who have proven themselves worthy of the trade union movement.

May I conclude in expressing my appreciation to President Brides, Secretary Kelley, Fellow Officers, and to all of you assembled here this morning for your invitation, and more particularly for your patience in listening to me. Thank you.

President Brides: Thank you, Jim, for your fine talk here this morning. There is no question in my mind but that the delegates will make their contribution to Labor's League for Political Education of which Director Lavigne has charge. Thank you once again for coming here.

The time has arrived for the motion on the floor to be taken from the table and be acted upon. Are you ready for the question? The question comes on the motion that was tabled, on the Resolution submitted by the Chairman for the Constitution Committee. Are you ready for the question? All those in favor, please signify by saying "aye." Those opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. Chairman Carroll will proceed.

Now, will the person who is passing out material in the middle of the hall please go to the outer hall. Those who are distributing anything please go to the outer hall. This is a Convention.

A Delegate: I move we adjourn for lunch.

President Brides: Do I hear the motion seconded?

A Delegate: I second the motion.

Another Delegate: I second the motion.

President Brides: Chairman Carroll will proceed.

Delegate Carroll: This is the final Resolution and Recommendation of your Constitution Committee. I hope that the Delegates have the Constitution of the Federation on the table so they can follow the Report of the Committee. This calls for Article 13, Section 1.

A Delegate: Mr. Chairman.

President Brides: For what purpose does the delegate rise?

Delegate Lafrennie: For a point of information.

Lafrennie, (Carpenters 794.) Is a motion to adjourn in order at any time?

President Brides: The motion to my mind on the platform was not seconded.

Delegate Lafrennie: It was seconded.

President Brides: If it was seconded, then the Chair did not hear it.

Delegate Lafrennie: Well, I move we adjourn for lunch.

A Delegate: I second the motion.

Another Delegate: I second the motion.

President Brides: It has been regularly moved and seconded that we adjourn for lunch and reconvene at 2 P.M. Is there anything to be said on the motion? All those in favor, please signify by saying "aye." Those opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

(Noon recess.)

THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 1954

AFTERNOON SESSION

(The Convention convened at 2.25 p.m., President Brides presiding.)

President Brides: The Delegates will kindly take chairs. At this time Chairman of the Constitution Committee, Chairman Carroll, will report.

Delegate Carroll: Your Constitution Committee is about to make a final report.

Article XIII, Section 1, be amended to read "four and one-half cents per capita tax to the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, effective as of January 1, 1955."

Article XII, Section 1 a. Page 25 of the Constitution. The Committee recommends that this section of the Resolution be not concurred in.

The Committee further recommends that a sum of \$10,000 be transferred immediately to the Committee on Political Education and Other Education for the use in the present political campaign to elect our friends and defeat our enemies.

The Committee recommends this report and moves that the report of the Committee be adopted.

President Brides: Question comes on concurrence and adoption of the Committee's Report. Anything to be said on the question?

A Delegate: Mr. Chairman.

President Brides: Give your name and Local Number, please.

Delegate Nickerson (Musicians Local No. 9, Boston): As a member of the Constitution Committee, I want to be registered against this recommendation of the Committee. I have already filed a minority report on it and I will tell you why. We had a meeting the other night which lasted pretty nearly four hours. Before that meeting President Brides, Ken Kelley, Mr. Lavigne appeared. We were working on the adoption of this resolution. I am quite surprised that the Federation of Labor in Massachusetts has only \$25,000 in the bank. I thought we were pretty well heeled, but we are not.

I felt that if there was any raise in per capita tax, we should certainly take care of ourselves first before we started spending it on a political campaign. Nevertheless, it seems to me that the opinion of the Committee, and I say it seems to me, that the opinion of the Committee was that we were not in any dire need of funds at this moment, although the Federation is still operating pretty close to the line.

I made a motion that this resolution be not concurred in. I have to name one of the Committee—Mr. John Kearney—had tabulations of figures showing how much money was going to accrue by this resolution, and he himself said that none of the three had convinced the Committee that there was any dire need of funds at the present moment, and I figured he was going along. Lo and behold, out of a clear sky he makes a motion that \$10,000 be taken away from the \$25,000 to be spent on this campaign coming up. He called it an amendment to my motion. I objected to that because I didn't see any amendment there. It was a substitute motion entirely.

Now, I am going to recommend to this body that you turn down the recommendation of this Committee and go along with my motion which

is non-concurrence in this resolution. Thank you, Gentlemen.

Delegate Higgins (Plumbers Local 53, New Bedford): A point of personal privilege, please.

President Brides: Just a moment, Delegate Higgins.

Delegate Higgins: I would like to ask the Chairman, you, sir, and the Delegates here assembled to listen to a problem that I have down in New Bedford.

President Brides: Delegate Higgins at the middle mike—at this time there is a motion before the house. The matter you would like to talk upon under personal privilege will be entertained when we conclude the action on this Resolution.

Delegate Higgins: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Delegate Reardon (Firemen and Oilers, Local 47, Brockton): I rise in support of this motion and I am in agreement that it should be concurred in by this body. We have spent a lot of time discussing this issue at two or three different meetings. I am amazed that anybody would get up here and infer that you should run this business on a shoestring. This body went in the red for \$1,100 last year in funds, in operating funds.

Now, I am not a wizard at figures, but I want to tell you right now that if you have \$25,000 in bonds that are due in two or three more years, you shouldn't draw them out now because you will lose all the interest on those bonds, but if in the meantime you have to have money to operate, half a cent per member isn't going to break anybody for the work that is being done by this organization.

Then up at the State House, I also want to say while I am on my feet, that it is very important that our Director of Education get the \$10,000 that is requested at this time. Now, we have a very important campaign coming up in the very near future and it is very important that we have the money to spend to elect our friends and defeat our enemies. I come from a small Local and I want to say this to you ladies and gentlemen: I have been here today listening to McDevitt talking on this Labor's Aid to Political Education and I want to say that I am amazed at the laxity of the Brothers and the Sisters of the American Federation of Labor for not getting up and giving this dollar for each member of their organization.

We need this money and our small organization has subscribed to this fund already 100 per cent this year. And there is no trouble if you go out and ask your members to subscribe. Now we need all this money this year. We are not going to operate this organization on a shoestring. This organization has to have money to operate and we are willing to support it.

Delegate Picone (Federal Labor Union, Local 22694, Rockland): As a member of the Constitution Committee I personally went along with the original Resolution, but after discussing the matter for several hours the other night we did come to a compromise and I thought it was a very fair one. It was based upon a motion made by Brother Kearney. It is all well and good to say that the Members or the Secretary, the President and the Director of Education did not give any good reason

for needing an increase at this time. I contend that they did give good reason, as far as I was concerned, because we have a political campaign coming up. It is going to require money and if there is anyone here who thinks you can do much with a \$10,000 bill, then he is definitely mistaken.

I contend that the other side will spend many \$10,000 bills and our little \$10,000 contribution with other contributions in my opinion is very small. But I do want to say this, that it was my opinion that the Department of Education, the Director and his workers were doing a tremendous job in so far as bringing about the education of individuals throughout the public schools and private schools relative to the labor movement.

I think the work done by Francis Lavigne is tremendous and although much of that money has not been spent in political campaigns it is being spent in schools where industry is spending not a few thousand dollars as we are, but industry has spent over \$100,000,000 to put material into the schools so that the youngsters will see their point of view, and we have lost sight of this over the years.

I say that Lavigne is doing one of the finest jobs that I have seen done or that is being done in the nation insofar as Directors are concerned, and when we say that we are getting along with the money that we have and we show that we have a balance of a few thousand dollars in the Department of Education, and when we show that last year your State Federation without its Year Book would have been in a deficit of \$1,100, and with the Year Book I think we showed a profit of some \$3,000, well, I say that that is not good business. I say that the time has come when we in the labor movement must realize that all contributions by us are definitely needed.

I will say this, and I do not say it boastfully, but our organization, our Local for two and a half years has been paying to the Director of Education five cents per member and we do it on a voluntary basis. I think if more Locals did this we probably wouldn't have to be here this afternoon asking for a half a cent per capita increase.

But I do think that the compromise on the half cent is in the interest of all and I do hope that we go along with the recommendation of the Committee and allow not only the motion by Kearney giving the Department of Education the \$10,000. As the years go on, this half-cent will go to the State Federation itself. Thanks a lot.

Delegate Kearney (Bartenders and Hotel Employees Local 34, Boston): Now, Mr. President and Delegates, I want particularly the younger delegates to listen to me. I don't speak very often, but I do try in my talks to give to the young folks a little more knowledge of our labor movement and some inspiration to continue coming to these Conventions. I want you to come with me back about fifty years ago when—please—these old-timers don't like to be reminded of fifty years ago—when our labor movement first commenced to roll. Into our movement came the workers who were timid and afraid and courageous men joined the Union, always fearful that some stool pigeon would tell the Foreman or the boss that they met last night to join a union, and they would lose their jobs. I am one of those victims, and from these men who lost jobs because they dared to have the courage to join a union began our great movement.

Think of those folks now. And, as we grew we had no interest in politics. We weren't thinking of politics. The only opposition we fought was from the courts, the Federal Court

and the State Courts who were levying injunctions upon us, depriving us of the inalienable right to join a union.

It wasn't until later when politics came to us. We never went into politics. Three great men in the Congress of the United States, Senator Norris, Congressman LaGuardia and Senator LaFollette, that great liberal from Wisconsin, whom the renegade McCarthy defeated for the Senate, brought us into politics by filing a bill called "The Norris-LaGuardia Act." The Norris-LaGuardia Act wiped out the yellow dog contract and gave to the Court a notice that we must be heard before the issuance of injunctions.

But during all this time, Fellow Delegates, there was recorded nowhere in this country a designated definite understanding of your rights. Labor was not defended by anybody. Until when? Until Franklin D. Roosevelt became President of the United States and until a great leader named Senator Wagner filed a bill which you know is called the Wagner Labor Relations Act.

Before that, Franklin Roosevelt by the power of Congress as President established a license for labor, he thought, and he wrote and offered a National Relations Labor Act. You remember the Blue Eagle? And Franklin D. Roosevelt gave that out as President. And in it there was a Section A, which for the first time gave definite recognition to labor and the right to join a union. But the Supreme Court came in and said, "It is unconstitutional", and once again the labor movement had no definite understanding as to what its rights were.

And then Senator Wagner introduced the Wagner Labor Relations Act, you remember, and there, Delegates, for the first time in our history we were definitely defined to have a right, and not only did we get the right, but the right was agreed to by a Commission which preserved that right.

Now, Mr. President, these rights were apparently all right with Roosevelt and the Democratic Congress until with Truman and Dever we went to sleep somehow or other, and we were like the cat that ate the canary, we were fat and lazy and we lost the Congress of the United States. And when the Congress took control they commenced to chip down the advantages we made. The Taft-Hartley Act is only one of the many. And they told us that "You can't contribute a solitary dollar from the Treasury of your Union to re-elect these great friends in the Senate and in the Congress."

Norris, LaFollette, Lehmann, David I. Walsh, Congressman Healey and McCormack of Massachusetts, Furcolo and others, they deprived you of the right to give from your unions a solitary dollar to re-elect them. You can endorse them all right, but you can't send a cent. What they said, "Now, labor, just a moment. Now we are going to prove good friends of labor, and we are going to deprive the corporations also of giving money", and labor says, "Here, here, here, great victory."

Oh, my dear friends, Delegates, the corporations can't spend any money to elect our friends. You go down to Washington and go into the Clerk of the Senate and ask them to let you see the contributions to the Republican Party.

"Henry E. Hunnewell, \$10,000.

Mrs. Henry E. Hunnewell, \$10,000.

Little Michael Hunnewell, \$10,000."

Who is Hunnewell? Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Excelsior Lighting Company.

Then you read another, "Henry Patterson, \$10,000. Mrs. Henry Patterson, \$10,000."

Who is Patterson? President of the Illinois Traction Company.

And then go over to the little contributions like the Labor League and there you will find "John J. Kearney, one filthy, lousy, stinking dollar."

Now, the one stinking little dollar that I give is not to be repudiated because if we accumulate those little stinking dollars we can make some impression.

Now you give a dollar. I know a couple of my members who pay a dollar for a raffle every week hoping some day to hit the jackpot of \$1,000. Of course, the percentage is against them, and bartenders particularly are always deluged with raffle tickets.

And it reminds me of a little story. There was a very kindly old lady who became a little short and she decided she would have a raffle for an old stove and a morris chair. And she sold the raffle tickets among her neighbors. A couple of days after the drawing she was walking down the street and she met a neighbor, Tim Shea.

"Oh", she says, "Mr. Shea, do you know we had the drawing?"

"No", he said, "I didn't know."

"Well, now, a funny thing. You know my brother Dinny, he has only been over three months. He won the parlor stove. Wasn't he lucky? Indeed he was. And do you know, my sister Kate, who lives in Springfield, she was down visiting us on the day of the drawing and she won the morris chair. Wasn't she lucky?"

He said, "Indeed she was". By the way, Mr. Shea, you didn't pay me for the ticket."

He said, "Wasn't I lucky?"

President Brides: Are you ready for the question?"

(There were cries of "Question".)

You are now voting for the Committee's Report.

Delegate Downey (Textile Workers Local 1113, Lawrence): Mr. Chairman, in rising in support of the Committee's recommendation for an increase of one-half of one per cent or half a cent, I do so with the full knowledge of the implications of this recommendation. The proposal to make most active day-in and day-out the office and the officer of this great Federation is one which is fraught with peril at a time when we are faced with difficult political decisions. It is rather strange that at a time when wages by our bargaining powers in many industries have been increased to a point where they are now at the highest in the history of the labor movement in many industries and unions, that the State Federation should be faced with a rather odd position which cripples the effectiveness of the most potent political weapon we have in the labor movement in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, the Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent's office. Whatever political advantage we have today and hope to hang on to, I must say from my experience is gained from the active, aggressive, enlightened and strengthened activities of the Legislative Agent on Beacon Hill.

There is one office in this great Federation which must at all costs be improved and not weakened or emasculated.

When we are busy counting the dollars that we get in wage increases and our workers are busy drawing the benefits of legislation forwarded by this Federation and sponsored and fought for by the Legislative Agent, he is day-in and day-out the spearhead for the proposals we make, we fail to carry out our best performances in supporting him on proposals before the Committees in the Legislature. The very least we can do is to support him to the fullest extent by maintaining the financial solidity of his Department so he

can do the work with pen and with voice when we are not there to support him in person.

Whatever we may do in the coming election is as a result of the seeds sown by those daily jousts with the Republican Legislature in the Commonwealth. And to do anything that would cripple the effectiveness of this office indeed is a tragedy at this time.

You will hear some delegates here say that it is going to be a tough job to beat the Republicans. I wonder how many of us thought in the recent election the Governor pointing at the most prominent person in this Federation, as a co-sponsor of liberal legislation, with the intent of passing on all those who listened to this particular phrase "a blanket of obscurity to hide his real position." I refer to that part of the Governor's propaganda in 1952 when he cited the records to prove, as he thought, that Bob Watt was working hand in hand with him for unemployment compensation.

But the 1934 record of this Federation shows that the Executive Council and Robert J. Watt at that time condemned the Herter proposals. Now you are faced with the same thing in 1954 and I say to you in all sincerity that the best way to help us to unseat the reactionaries is to pour the lifeblood money into the State Federation Legislative Agent's office. I urge you as one who has watched him since he was elected, year after year before these Committees in the Legislature, that it is a must that we adopt the recommendations of the Committee, and I hope the recommendations are adopted. Thank you.

President Brides: Chairman Carroll just informed me that he wants to clear up some recommendations he has in mind to the Delegates.

Delegate Carroll: There seems to be a misunderstanding as to the action of the Committee in their recommendations wherein they recommended that the Executive Council of the State Federation of Labor give to the Political Education Committee a sum of \$10,000 to be used by the Political Education Committee in the coming political campaign. The sponsor of the idea and I wish to clear the atmosphere with respect to what is intended to be done under the recommendation.

The Executive Council and the Political Committee may use any part or all of the \$10,000 as administratively they decide is necessary to do. So it becomes an administrative proposition with respect to the expenditure of the \$10,000. That is the interpretation and I hope that it will clear up the thinking in the minds of the people who are concerned about just what we had in mind in that report of our Committee.

President Brides: Secretary Kelley says he would like to clear up the interpretation.

Secretary Kelley: Mr. Chairman and Delegates, I think for the information of the delegates, since they are voting on an issue involving an increase in per capita tax, that you should clearly understand, as I now understand, the recommendation of the Committee on Constitution. A half a cent per capita tax, if adopted by this Convention, would become effective January 1, 1955 and would run until the next Convention.

And on the basis of our present number of affiliates, a half cent increase in per capita tax for six months will bring in between \$4,000 and \$5,000. That is, between now and the next Convention a half a cent will bring in to the General Fund of the Federation of Labor between \$4,000 and \$5,000. The Committee on Constitution has, both through this Report and a previous Report, recommended the expenditure from the General Funds of the

Federation of \$10,000, qualified as it has been just now by Chairman Carroll, who said it will be expended under the Administration of the Executive Council and the Committee on Education.

Earlier today this Convention adopted a recommendation of the Committee on Constitution for a Constitutional Amendment setting up a Committee on Union Labels, something that represents a distinct need in our Union Label activity and something that I know is a good investment.

That new Council may receive up to \$2,500. So I simply want you to keep those figures in your mind. If you vote for the Committee's recommendation which is one-half cent to become effective on January 1, 1955, you are in effect saying the Federation's General Fund will receive between now and the next Convention, between \$4,000 and \$5,000. Let us just take the \$5,000 figure—that is the outside. And you are also saying that the Federation's General Funds will turn over, under the direction of the Executive Council and the Committee on Education, up to \$10,000 to the Committee on Political Education, for the coming campaign plus \$2,500 for the Union Label Committee.

You see, it is a bit complicated financially. I thought I should give you just the facts, complicated and all as they are. Thank you.

President Brides: Anything else to be said on the question

Delegate Stefani: Mr. Chairman, Joseph Stefani of the Cooks and Pastry Cooks. I am not at the mike at this moment to speak against this Resolution on increase in per capita tax. However, I want the delegates to understand that we have to be pretty cautious in increasing per capita tax because when we increase per capita tax, we have to increase our dues and if our dues go too high, then the rank and file don't want to pay them.

But there is a remedy in this. The Massachusetts Federation of Labor is allowing what many Unions would not let their members get away with. That is, what they are doing to the Massachusetts Federation of Labor per capita tax. I have been in the movement quite a few years and I have always paid my full per capita tax when our International put the tax on me for one reason or another. I have always paid my full per capita tax. If the Business Agents and Financial Secretaries were as honest as they want their members to be honest, they would pay their full per capita tax and it would not necessitate, Mr. Chairman, an increase in per capita tax to the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

I think many of us are going out. Our Local alone, if a man has to pay \$33.50 for reinstatement, we get up \$33.50 or he doesn't go to work. But there is rarely a time that these Internationals and also the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, to the best of its ability, see to it that the right per capita tax is paid.

I think it is unfair for many of us affiliated with the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, paying full per capita tax to place further taxation on those who are paying while they are not paying their full per capita tax.

So I say, Mr. Chairman, in fairness to fairness and in honesty to our labor movement I plead to those Financial Secretaries of these different Unions to come forward and play the game straight nad pay their full per capita tax because we need the money to fight the enemies who are trying to destroy us, and when we do not pay our full per capita tax, Mr. Chairman, we are as guilty as they, because we are out to destroy ourselves. Thanks for listening.

Delegate Kearney: Mr. President, I hope my concluding talk. I am going to somewhat disagree with our very alert and energetic and conscientious Secretary-Treasurer. Were he a candidate I would be glad to second his nomination.

Mr. President, are we in politics? Some delegate only recently said, "Labor should keep out of politics." Why, Delegates, all of our local structure is now in politics. Congress regulates wages and hours, minimum wages, restrictions upon union activities and, I forgot to mention, when Congress voted to deprive us of the right to contribute from our Treasuries to help our friends, that same Congress deprived the employees of the Federal Government from even buying one of those little one dollar cards.

Are we in politics in Massachusetts? Doesn't the Legislature regulate our unemployment compensation? Our workmen's compensation? Don't they write minimum wage laws? Doesn't the Congress and the Legislature regulate all of our life and economic activities? Are we in politics?

Any damn fool that says that labor should keep out of politics doesn't understand what is going on. Now this one-half of one cent we are giving to Brother Kelley becomes effective on January 1, 1955.

They want half a cent to give to Lavigne for his labor political committee and that will begin on January 1. Don't you realize that we are in an election year? Don't you realize that there are fine friends of ours in the House and Senate of Massachusetts who supported us that need help? Don't they look to labor for some form of gratitude for their championing our cause?

You are a lot of cheap old ingrates. Let's give them \$10,000 from Kelley's \$25,000 and let this Committee help them to go back and help us to put the House and Senate in the hands of liberal candidates.

Why wait until after the election? It won't be worth a damn. Why, my fellow delegates, Lavigne can put his heels on his desk and loaf for two years before we have another election. What good is the money to him when there is no interest in political affairs? Let us give him the money now and let the Executive Council use it throughout Massachusetts to send those friends of ours in the House and Senate back again and chase some of the reactionaries out.

Is that a terrible thing to do? It is our duty to do it. And if Kelley runs short, rest assured we will take care of him. The Constitution gives the Council authority to bring us together, if necessary, and we won't have to pass the hat.

Mr. President, I will confess here that I am the author of this Amendment. I saw the attitude of many of our delegates who were opposed to an increase. I saw the need for us to get some kind of fund together to extend the hand of gratitude to friendly Senators and Representatives in Massachusetts.

We had nothing to give them. Now we can borrow from Kelley \$10,000. He already has \$25,000 there, and, I know the philosophy of the Secretary-Treasurers, they do like to have a good surplus in their treasury. But the old Secretary-Treasurers sometimes get kind of measly and miserly, too.

Now, I used to say one time about the Scotchman—Do you know the drinking capacity of a Scotchman? Any given amount. And so it is with some of our Secretary-Treasurers, they hate like hell to spend the money.

Now, Mr. President, it isn't much to ask for. It is a very good substitute for delegates who were opposed to any enormous extraordinary increase in tax. It is a little mild

gesture and it isn't really alarming in my opinion. But I think the most important thing is that, in this political year, that labor should spend some money in appreciation of its friends. And I think, Brother Kelley, you very mildly opposed this. I know how fearful you are. But I think deep in your conscience and heart you hope the Convention will approve this recommendation of the Committee.

Delegate Agnew (Electrical Workers, Local 1505, Waltham): I have been listening quite attentively here to what has been going on and being said and I do have some definite impressions in the nature of constructive criticism. I have been in the labor movement only a few years, relatively a newcomer. But I am definitely under the impression we do not reach the rank and file Union members.

We have many channels of communication. Our Union Members do not go to meetings. We miss a lot there. Periodicals, we do not use them extensively enough to sell labor and its rights.

I approve of this half-cent per capita increase in principle, but I believe there should be a correlated effort, not on the part of all of us here at our Union offices and representatives and delegates, but right back in the grass roots, in the shop, in the Locals, back in the people's homes—reach those members.

There are many union members today who are union members in name only. I think it is a basic fundamental weakness that in unionism today there are entirely too many union members in name only. Thank you.

President Brides: Are you ready for the question?

(There were cries of "Question".)

All those in favor please say "aye". All those opposed, "no". The "noes" have it and the resolution is not concurred in.

Delegate Kearney: Mr. President, I doubt the vote and I ask for a rising vote.

President Brides: The vote has been doubted.

Delegate Kearney: You still haven't been employed as an engineer for the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad. I doubt the vote.

President Brides: All those in favor of the resolution will please stand. Now, if you will keep standing, I will ask Vice President Ben Hull to take the first row, Vice President McNamara the second row, Vice President Ahearn to take the first row over here, Vice President Pratt this one here, Louis Govoni that one there and the young lady right here,—take this row here. The first delegate who sits there, count them. Come on, hurry up.

(A standing vote was taken.)

Kindly come to the platform and give your votes to Mrs. Hennessy.

All those opposed to the resolution will kindly stand. The same tellers will count again the same aisles, please. The same tellers will again count the same aisles, please.

(Pause.)

The motion has been carried and the Committee's Report has been adopted. The vote was 239 Yes, 104 No, making a total vote of 343; two-thirds of 343 making a total of 228, of which the original motion Yes was 239.

The next order of business—Delegate Higgins of New Bedford asked for a personal privilege of the floor and your Chair recognized him, and with your permission at this time the Chair would grant him the privilege of the floor. Do I hear the personal privilege of the floor being granted?

A Delegate: I so move, Mr. Chairman.

President Brides: All those in favor, please signify by saying "aye". Those opposed, "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Delegate Higgins: Mr. Chairman and Delegates, if I could have told this story before, I don't think there would have been any question regarding a buck for the LLPE for a half-cent raise in per capita. In New Bedford, Massachusetts, the Plumbers Local is confronted with a very serious problem and that is the use of prison labor working in competition with the union journeymen in the Building Construction Trades. I find it hard to stand up here and ask for the support of this good Federation of Labor to help me out in a problem in which I don't know which way to turn.

A contract for plumbing was given out last November in the House of Correction in the City of New Bedford to a total of \$94,000. I am the Business Representative of the Plumbers' Union. As you all know, it has always been a sacred rule of labor that where the Business Agent couldn't go, the men couldn't go, either. And this \$94,000 contract was for the installation of 150 water closets and 150 hand basins in the House of Correction.

Up until this time the most men employed on the job at any one time were three Union men. The work was done by prisoners. I tried to get into the jail. I was shut out by the High Sheriff or his Deputy Master, who I feel represents the High Sheriff. Finally, on the 6th of July. I tried to get in there again and after a lot of arguing, and somebody taking a gun out of a holster and swinging it around, loading and unloading it in front of me, I suppose for the psychological effect, I went out, I sat in the sun and waited until the men came out, took them off and I picketed the job personally myself the next morning. I had been to the County Commissioners, I had gone through every avenue that I could. I finally put in a complaint to the Department of Labor and Industries, in which I have absolute faith under the able leadership of Commissioner Johnson. I know the answer to my problem lies there in the Department of Labor and Industries, but I think I would like to have this Convention here assembled go on record as drawing up something so that this case could never happen again.

When they pay prisoners at the rate of 50 cents per day, \$2.50 a week when the prevailing rate for plumbers is \$2.85 an hour, it is setting this trade back a couple of hundred years.

With your permission I will read you an anonymous letter, and I think it is self-explanatory.

"Dear Mr. Higgins:

I have been following the story of the toilet installations at the New Bedford House of Correction and had quite a laugh for myself. The High Sheriff, Mr. Dupuis, said that there were no prisoners working on the plumbing job. Did he mean right then and there? Will the Sheriff come out and say that no prisoners ever worked on the contract for 150 toilets plus 150 lavatories plus 36 more units? If he does, he is certainly full of fertilizer.

I don't know where you are getting your information, but if you are still interested, here is your story."

I will, with your permission, delete the names of the contractors and just say general contractor or sub-contractor.

"The general contractors came into the House with all the equipment, jackhammers, sledges, drills, ropes, rigging and so forth. They were to break through all the floor

to the roof for the installation of the pipes. In doing this they had already made the openings for the additional 18 units, so even in the new contract the prisoners still did the work to fill this job. The contractor came in with one man—all the rest of the workers were prisoners who did all the jack-hammering, drilling and so forth, for the entire job with the one man that the general contractor brought in. They were paid one carton of cigarettes and a package of gum per week. The following men worked the entire job with the contractor."

I will read these names because they are just common names and nobody will get hurt.

"Till of Attleboro, Raymond of California, Baker of Providence, Thomas of Fall River, St. Armour of Fall River, Kell of Attleboro, and Ducharme of Brockton.

The plumbing contractor came in with one man who worked most of the time alone as far as plumbers were concerned. He had two prisoners assigned to him, Ramos of New Bedford and St. Armour of Fall River. They worked the entire time of their sentences. They started in the cellar with the plumber and the three of them installed all the heavy sewer pipes or drains and set up the meter system. It was during this work that the plumbing contractor sent in another one of his plumbers. But the original plumber and the prisoners worked for a long time alone. The prisoners were measuring pipes, cutting pipes, caulking joints, sweating joints, and all the work done by any journeyman plumber. Once in a while three plumbers were there but very, very seldom. The journeyman worked most of the time alone. And when the other journeyman was on vacation in Florida, his place was taken by two other prisoners by the name of Ramos and St. Armour. On Saturdays and Sundays while the help was off, he went right along and did all the work that the plumbers did when they were working. No doubt this is the man who was looking for work after he was released—he certainly learned plenty there. On Saturdays and Sundays he sweated joints, cut pipe, getting it ready for the plumber for Monday. He installed washbowls, toilets and so forth. Don't let anybody kid you that no prisoners were working. When St. Armour left the House of Correction the plumbing contractor left \$25 for him in the front office. I claim that he and Ramos did as much work as the other two journeyman plumbers. You should also —"

President Brides: Delegate Higgins.

Delegate Higgins: Yes, sir.

President Brides: With the indulgence of the Convention, and with your permission, I would suggest to you that you draw up a resolution to be submitted to this Convention this afternoon or tomorrow morning, and I am quite sure that all the delegates here will come to your aid.

Delegate Higgins: Mr. Chairman, I appreciate your advice very, very much. I am in the middle of this thing, and it is in the middle of a very hot political situation and I don't intend to get into it any further. The reason I asked for a point of personal privilege was to get this on the floor so that the delegates could know what was going on in the State of Massachusetts, the good and great Commonwealth. I am sure, as I said before, the Department of Labor and Industries will have the answer to my problem. I don't want to put in a resolution; I wish you wouldn't ask me to do it. All I am asking —

President Brides: Proceed. If it isn't too long, proceed.

Delegate Higgins: All I am asking this Convention to do, sir, is to condemn the use of prison labor in the State of Massachusetts in competition with good card-carrying, dues-paying members. Thank you.

President Brides: Does the Delegate want to make a motion?

Delegate Kerwin (A.F.S.C. & M.E., Local 823): Mr. Chairman. I make a motion at this time that no card-carrying man will be set aside for the work to be done in any institution or prison of Massachusetts with the aid of any prisoner, and that he shall be in a position to carry on the work with journeymen of the trade and have helpers and apprentices of the trade and of the trade only.

Delegate Murphy (I.B.E.W., Local 224, New Bedford): Mr. Chairman. I would like to second the motion of Brother Kerwin. I want to confirm and say that everything that Brother Higgins has said is truthful. I have watched the case. We had no electrical work in there but there are other trades involved. So I second the motion made by Brother Kerwin.

President Brides: I want to say on the motion that Delegate Higgins informed me of the situation in that State Institution. I have read many of the clippings of editorial writers and many of the clippings from many of the newspapers in that vicinity.

I want to say to Delegate Higgins and to the New Bedford Building Trades that this Convention not only will stand behind you 100 per cent, but if necessary, the State Federation of Labor will send someone down there to assist you in this very dangerous and bad situation.

Delegate Higgins: Thank you. Thank you very much.

President Brides: Are you ready for the question?

A Delegate: Question.

President Brides: All those in favor, please signify by saying "aye." All those opposed, "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

A Delegate: Mr. Chairman.

President Brides: For what purpose does the Delegate rise?

Same Delegate: To ask permission to have a statement placed on the record in regard to the New Bedford situation. I was in a conversation with the two gentlemen from New Bedford at the time that the vote was taken.

Another Delegate: Mr. Chairman, I rise for a point of personal privilege.

President Brides: State your business, what you want.

Delegate Harrington (Carpenters and Pile Drivers, Local 56, Boston): In justice to the Business Agent from New Bedford, I would like it spread on the Minutes that there are no union carpenters listed amongst those other trades referred to working on that particular job.

President Brides: If there are no union carpenters working on the job, I don't think it has to be spread upon the records.

Delegate Harrington: Well, Mr. Chairman, there was mention made of other jobs. There aren't many jobs you can do without carpenters when a big remodelling job takes place. And in justice to the New Bedford carpenters, I ask that be spread in the Minutes. There are no union carpenters involved in that situation.

President Brides: O.K.

Delegate Coady: (Electrical Workers, Local 1505, Waltham): As there was no dissenting vote on the motion, I move that the vote be recorded as unanimous.

President Brides: It has been regularly moved and seconded that the vote just passed be made unanimous by the Convention. Is there anything to be said on the question? If not, all those in favor signify by saying "aye". All those opposed, "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Delegate Sullivan (Central Labor Union, Salem): I rise for the purpose of reconsideration on Resolution 30 that was acted upon earlier in the week.

A Delegate: Mr. Chairman:

Delegate Sullivan: I am holding on to the mike. Mr. Chairman, did I make myself clear?

President Brides: Yes. You rose for the purpose of reconsidering Resolution No. 30.

Delegate Sullivan: Right. Is it necessary to have a caucus before I can get an answer?

President Brides: I am looking for a Resolutions Book to get the resolution.

Delegate Sullivan: I can inform you, Mr. Chairman. It pertains to that Senator McCarthy. What was the number again? No. 30.

President Brides: I will ask the delegate to be so kind as to let the next speaker speak and we will take your question up right after that.

Delegate Sullivan: Yes, I will.

President Brides: Thank you. At this time the Chair —

A Delegate: Are you giving the floor to me?

President Brides: I beg your pardon?

Same Delegate: Who is the next speaker?

President Brides: I will let you know.

Same Delegate: All right. Let us know good and loud so that if it is who I think it is, we might get up and give him a little hand. You know what I mean?

President Brides: I would like to appoint the following Delegates to escort the next speaker into the hall: Roy Suprenant, Harry Hogan, Chick Chaiken, James Leonard, Eugene Pacini and my good friend Bob Hurley.

While we are waiting for the speaker to come to the platform, Vice President Jim McNamara wants to make an announcement.

Delegate McNamara: On behalf of the Committee who has made the arrangements for the banquet, the deadline for purchasing tickets has been set at 4 o'clock. Anybody who is desirous of going to the banquet will have to purchase his ticket within the next 25 minutes. No tickets will be sold tonight at the banquet. We have a splendid program. We have five professional vaudeville acts. We are going to have dancing after. The tickets are up in the rear of the hall.

Delegate McLennon (Fire Fighters Local 718, Boston): I like to move you, sir, that I think it would help the sale of the tickets if we hired Brother John Kearney as part of the Entertainment Committee.

President Brides: Chairman of the Union Labels Committee, Martin Casey, wants to make a report.

Delegate Casey: Mr. Chairman and Delegates, you have all received white cards to check off the AFL Union Labels you carry. Kindly turn them in as quickly as you can. You have also received the blue ticket for the drawing of the Union Labels exhibit. That will be held before adjournment tomorrow noon. We want the tickets turned in before 10 o'clock tomorrow morning so that we can check them.

We have to check those tickets. I found one delegate had five tickets in there. I don't know how he got them. We only want one ticket from everybody. We want an opportunity to check it. Thank you.

President Brides: The Delegates will kindly take their chairs. All the Delegates at the rear of the hall please be seated.

The next speaker is a man who is well known to all labor people in Massachusetts. Foster Furcolo comes from Springfield where he was sent to the Congress of the United States as the Representative of the Second District. In the halls of Congress Representative Furcolo had an excellent record on behalf of the working people of this country. In fact, a 100 per cent labor record while he was in Congress. He was cited as one of the ten outstanding Congressmen of the country by Fortune Magazine, Newsweek, Drew Pearson, and many labor periodicals. In July of 1952 Congressman Furcolo returned to the Commonwealth to run for Treasurer of Massachusetts, and in November of that year he was elected Treasurer by an overwhelming majority, despite the Republican Victory of Eisenhower.

Treasurer Furcolo is a friend of yours and mine. He is a true friend of labor, and I give to you the Democratic nominee for United States Senator, Foster Furcolo.

FOSTER FURCOLO

State Treasurer

Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Henry, Privileged Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen, Delegates and Friends. Of course, I am very grateful for the privilege of being here with you for a few moments this afternoon. It is always a pleasure to come to a gathering such as this. I might say it was a double pleasure for me when at the back of the hall I was just escorted to the stage by so many good friends of mine from the western part of the State, who I might say, did more for me with the assistance of others in the labor movement than any groups I could mention, and I have always been very glad to publicly acknowledge my gratitude to them and my friendship for them, and I certainly appreciate it.

Now, you who are gathered here today, of course, have very many important tasks. I hope you will bear with me for a moment if I also express my gratitude to all of you and your leaders throughout the entire State who also did so much for me in campaigns that I have been in of a Statewide nature.

I am very grateful to you all and I appreciate it.

Today you have many, many things on your minds, you who are here not only as representatives of those who work in our different industries and in our other places of employment. But because of the age in which we live, labor and those who represent labor, of course, have a tremendous responsibility in this day and age because today you must be interested in all legislation as it pertains to the people of America and you must, of course, be interested in the impact that it has, not only upon your shops and our industries and our employment situation, but upon legislation and upon government acts or failure to act as those acts or failures reach directly into the homes.

And so it is that today as you are here your minds must go back to similar days two years ago. I mention that because you have had many political speakers here in the last few days, some who talked to you two years ago,

some who are representatives of an administration that was elected two years ago. As you sit here and contemplate the last two years, as you hear the words that are spoken to you today, your minds, of course, must go back to the same time two years ago when people came before you and the rest of the people of America and promised what would be done if your votes were cast and if the votes of the American people were cast in their behalf.

And their promises were attractive. Their promises offered all sorts of inducements, and without question many people cast their votes, relying upon the promises that were made. But whenever you make a promise there is a day of reckoning. Whenever you are elected to office you have an opportunity to perform, and those people who for twenty years had harped and criticized the Democratic Administration, who had said what they would do if they were elected, finally were given the reins of leadership and the reins of government.

And they have had the opportunity to perform. They have had the opportunity to make good upon their promises. You who are here know full well, because you have lived through those two years, what their record of performance has been. The words they uttered were fine, high-sounding words. What they tell you today sounds good, but when you examine the record of performance you will find that it takes more than lofty words and lofty sentiments to prepare an adequate defense for this nation. It takes more than lofty words and lofty sentiments, no matter how noble they may sound, to bring into a State industry and jobs.

It takes more than lofty words to drive through a legislative program to bring into the homes of the American people the things they need for a good, decent American standard of living.

You can't do these just by words. You have to have performance. And the past two years have shown that you didn't have that performance.

You haven't had jobs brought into this State. You haven't had industry kept in this State. You haven't had the social legislation enacted, not only for this State but for all the States of the nation that would enable us here in Massachusetts and in the North and in New England to compete on fair and equal terms.

We have found out that the working people of Massachusetts and the working people of the nation haven't been helped by words. They haven't had bread brought into their homes. They haven't had the shelter that they need for their families. They haven't seen the vast natural resources that all the people of America own conserved and used for the best interests of all the people.

On the contrary, the people of America have seen the greatest give-away program in the history of the nation with reference to the vast oil reserves, the tremendous electric power that could do so much for all the families of the nation. The people of America have been sold down the river by those who would give those vast resources away to a favored few.

What does it mean when we talk about the tidelands oil and the off-shore oil? What does it mean to the average family? What does it mean to a man who is seeking to provide for his children and his wife and himself? What it means is this: The Administration and many Members of Congress had the opportunity to vote one way or the other on whether or not they would take from all the people of America the vast fortunes in oil and other resources that the Supreme Court had ruled time after time were owned by all the people, not by a few, whether or not they would be taken away from all the people and given to a favored

few, whether or not they would be taken away from you and your families. And I regret to say that the majority of the members of the Congress and the President of the United States joined and were willing to give away those resources.

Then an attempt was made, and I am proud to say that the attempt was made by Members of the Democratic Party, my own Party, and an amendment was offered, and in effect its terms said, "Let us at least keep some part of the revenue and the income from those vast oil reserves and we will use it for education",—certainly a non-political purpose, certainly a purpose to which everyone gives lip service, "something for the benefit of the children of this nation. We will use part of this money for education. We will build schools with it. We will use it for the good of all."

That amendment was voted down by the powers that be in the present Administration. And then an attempt was made to say, "Well, let us use at least some of that money for the benefit of the Old Aged. Let us use it for Social Security. Let's help those who cannot get along on the pittance that they are given now. Let's use some part of it for that." And that suggestion was voted down.

And again a Democratic suggestion was made, "Let's use it for some purpose of health. Let's try and improve the health of the people of the nation. Let's do what we can with it in connection with programs intended to combat some of the dread diseases of mankind. Let's do what we can with it in connection with our hospital programs, our research programs, all those things."

Are they political programs? Is there anything of a Democratic or Republican nature? Of course, there isn't. Those programs were intended for the benefit of all the people of the nation, whether they be Democrats or Republicans or Independents. That proposal was a Democratic proposal and again it was voted down by the powers that be and by the Administration.

That is what the give-away program has meant. The same thing has been taking place in the last few weeks with reference to one of the most precious commodities that this nation has, and you all know as well as I do what public power means. The means of production, what it can be used for, how much good it can do, and again there has been a sell-out in that connection to the privileged, to the few at the expense of the many.

There are so many other things we could talk about, so many things that we know mean so much to you people, so many things that mean so much to the people of the world. They told you they were going to give you better defense for less money. There isn't any question about that. And they had these fancy slogans by which they sought to sell their program to the people of America: "The new look. A bigger bang for a buck. More defense for less money." And the people of America were intrigued by those promises, and who wouldn't be? The people of America believed that under this so-called "new look" we were going to have a new defense, a super-defense that would guarantee the security of the people of the nation and do it for less money so that taxes could be cut.

Oh, it is an attractive program. How was it to be done? And then you heard such things as massive retaliation. We were no longer going to sit by and let the Communists start anything and nibble away at the free world, take a little piece here and a little piece there. Oh, no, that was under the old law. But under the new look with the theory of instant massive retaliation we were going to immediately stop them in their tracks, and the Amer-

ican people sat back with the feeling of security.

We in Massachusetts, of course, sat back with a double feeling of security because we had one of our Senators as the Chairman of the Armed Services Committee and we thought that, of course, if there were anything wrong with this program we would know about it. We relied on him to tell us because it affected the lives not only of ourselves but also of our children and those to come.

And it wasn't a political matter, and we relied upon the Chairman of the Armed Services Committee to warn us and to alert us if this new look program were so much double-talk. But that didn't happen, and you all know what did happen. You know what happened in Indo-China when the new look was challenged; you know what is going to happen elsewhere.

Again, fine, mighty, high-sounding words, but they were playing politics with our defense and they were playing politics with the security of you and your families and your children and they were playing politics that they thought would get them votes.

But you can't fool with the security of a nation simply to get votes. You can't fool with the truth and betray the people of a nation simply to make the program sound pleasant and easy. And the fact of the matter is, and it is now agreed and admitted by the very men who try to sell you this program, by the very men including the Chairman of the Armed Services Committee who did not have the courage or the integrity to come forward and to tell the people of Massachusetts and the nation, "This program will not work. You simply cannot give more defense for less money and you simply cannot rely on a new look in the world in the condition in which it is."

And we found that out to our sorrow and we found that out to the great distress and to the great despair of the free world.

Performance, that is one thing; promises, that is another thing. They talk about what they are going to do for Massachusetts. They talk about what sort of jobs they are going to bring in here and what sort of jobs they are going to keep here. Why, of all the states in the nation, there isn't one single state that is more an orphan of the entire nation than Massachusetts. We are the orphan of the nation.

We have as Massachusetts men in Washington the Chairman of the Armed Services Committee, Leverett Saltonstall, the Secretary of Commerce, Sinclair Weeks; we have Henry Cabot Lodge, who is supposed to have the ear of the President; we have Joe Martin, the Speaker of the House. I have served in Washington and I know what those things mean, and I say to you that it doesn't take all those people to give Massachusetts what she should have. Massachusetts should get a fair and a square deal even if all she had was one or two Senators down there who weren't Chairmen of any Committee, who weren't on the Republican Policy Committee, who were not the whips of the Republican Party.

They will hold out to you the Chairman of the Armed Services Committee and they will say to you, "The man has seniority. The man is close to the Eisenhower Administration. The man is Chairman of the Armed Services Committee."

Why, the very qualities that they proclaim for him indict the man for his failure to bring to Massachusetts the things that should rightfully belong to Massachusetts.

We here in this State do not ask for special consideration and we don't ask our Representatives in government to do an inhuman job.

But we do say this, we do say that if any Senator in the United States should be able to produce for the people of this State it should be a Senator who has the President on his side, the Secretary of Commerce on his side, the Speaker of the House on his side, the Ambassador to the United Nations on his side, and some of the biggest people in Washington, and the fact remains and it cannot be denied no matter how many words anyone may use, that when the chips were down and when it was a question of whether or not Massachusetts would be given her fair share of the defense contracts, when it was a question of whether or not Massachusetts would get what her people were so rightfully entitled to, with all the help he had, Leverett Saltonstall failed miserably.

I want to say to you, too, we in New England are proud people. We don't say, "Give us any undue advantage. Give us something we are not entitled to. Tie the other fellow's hands behind his back and then let us take a crack at him." We don't say those things. We say merely this, "We ask the government and the Administration to give us a fair and an even and fighting chance. They talk about legislation intended to help all the people of the nation. Well, let them give that legislation. Let them legislate in such a way that the people in the South are going to have the same Social Security benefits that we have up here. Let them legislate in such a way that the people of the South and other sections of the nation are going to have to give as much for their old age assistance programs and for their unemployment compensation as we do here. That is good for the people of the nation and it is good for the people of the South.

I can tell you that once the southern part of the nation is compelled to do as much for their people as we in Massachusetts and the North do for our people, then you will find that 50 per cent of the incentive for the flight of industry southward will vanish. Then you will find that northern industry is able to compete on more even terms with southern industry.

Those are matters that the Federal Government and the Federal Administration can be very helpful about. Those are matters that they speak of piously, but pious words isn't performance, any more than words that were uttered back two years ago, saying that they were going to change the iniquitous Taft-Hartley law and once again give labor a chance to breathe and to fight and to live on equal terms.

They were going to do so much about the Taft-Hartley law—why, even a member of their own Cabinet has cast the lie in their teeth. They haven't done a thing about the Taft-Hartley law. They haven't done anything except to mention it in passing. And you know, many people have said there isn't too much wrong with the Taft-Hartley law. It is all right for this and that and the other. But I can tell you they can say those things when there is full employment. They can say those things when industry has to bargain to get them in, but once times get tough, once unemployment begins coming, then they no longer can say those things because that is when the Taft-Hartley law begins to pinch, and that is when you will find that Unions are being discredited, that is when you will find that it is impossible to bring men into unions and that is when you will find that it is impossible to raise the wage scale down in the South.

A minimum wage, they talk a lot about that but what do they do? There is so much they could do that would help the entire nation

and it would also help Massachusetts and the North, because it would tend to put on an even keel, it would tend to bring fair and even competition. I don't know whether or not anybody has talked to you here about unemployment statistics. Why, you know, they can take figures and they can twist them and turn them one way or the other.

Back about six months ago or a year ago the Commerce Department came out with figures, and they proved there wasn't too much unemployment, that really everything was wonderful and fine and they had the figures to show it, but it took the labor people, it took the labor people to give the lie to that claim and labor had to come forward and say, "Why, your figures are wrong. You haven't taken into account those people who are only working one or two days a week. You haven't taken into account those people who have had all the benefits of unemployment compensation that they can get. You haven't taken into account and given the American people the truth."

Well, the American people are entitled to the truth whether it be from this Administration or from any other Administration. But they weren't given the truth. And I can say to you that if you are out of a job and you have got a family and hungry children there, the Secretary of Commerce or the Secretary of Labor or anyone else, can stand here or any place and say, "Why, there isn't any unemployment in your home. You are working half a day a week or you have used up your unemployment compensation."

But you go home and tell that to those hungry kids when a man is out of a job. You can't change the figures and prove that he shouldn't be out of a job or he really isn't out of one. If he is out of work his children are hungry and his family isn't getting what they should get and they are not going to get it by pious words.

There are so many things, so many words that they said when they talked about hypocrisy and corruption, and isn't it nice to have a good, clean, decent government. Isn't it wonderful to have men in office who don't play politics? Why, back just six or seven or eight months, right here in the State of Massachusetts, right here in Worcester County and also in my area—we happen to have a theory in this country that the people are entitled to elect their representatives, that they are entitled to re-elect their Congressmen. And, of course, some people don't think the people have any sense, and the Republicans felt that they couldn't win certain Congressional seats by a fair election of the people voting, but they would steal those Congressional seats, and in Massachusetts they had a bill in the Legislature and they were trying to put a bill through that would have deprived the people of this area of the right to choose the Congressman that they wanted in the United States Congress and they were doing the same thing back in the Springfield District and in other sections, too. They were out to try to steal from the people of the United States and from the people of Massachusetts the right to select the Representatives that they wanted. That bill was in the Legislature. Many of us tried to bring to the attention of the people just what was being done. I for one, and I played a very small part in it, I for one engaged some radio and television time, and in order to pinpoint who was really responsible for this outrageous attempt to steal Congressional seats, I invited both Governor Herter and Senator Saltonstall to appear on the program, and if they had nothing to do with the responsibility for this deal to say so and to tell the people what it was.

On the other hand, if they felt it was a good, judicious act and should be done, to have the courage to go on the television time which I had paid for myself, so it wasn't costing them anything, and to tell the people why it was a fair and good thing to do. They didn't dare appear. They tried to ram through by devious underhanded means legislation intended to steal away the Congressional seats of those who had been elected by the people.

I am glad to say that when the facts were brought to the attention of the people of this State by several different Representatives and others who were interested, the people rose in ranks, and it was prevented.

I am glad to say that one of the beneficiaries of that prevention was one of the finest Congressmen we have in the Congress of the United States, your own Congressman from Worcester, the Honorable Harold Donahue, and I hope you are going to re-elect him again, too.

Well, what does it all come to? I don't often read the Wall Street Journal, but I have a copy of it right here, dated Thursday, August 5. And you know why I got it? On the way up someone said to me, "Some of the leading Republicans were there claiming that this is all a myth about there being anything wrong with the country."

Well, I could stand here and give you figures to prove the contrary, but I said "I will see if perhaps I can make them eat their own words through one of their own publications."

The Wall Street Journal certainly can't be accused of being a Democratic paper or a paper of those who don't have anything. The Wall Street Journal of today—I just took today because it happened to be there—has one of the headlines "Truck Detour. Highway Haulers Hit a Downgrade. Volume Drops 10 per cent from '53. Truckers blame slowdown on production cutbacks, inventory whittling."

And then a "We are going downhill with no brakes says a prominent steel trucker." And then another quote down below "Today 7 million people are directly affected by the motor transport industries says E. J. Lucas, Vice President of one such supplier."

So a down turn in trucking has broad implications. That is the statement not of a Democratic politician looking for some office, that is the statement not of someone coming here to make a prejudiced statement in any way, but that is the statement in the Wall Street Journal of today and they can't deny that no matter what they want to do.

I don't want to take too much time, I just want to say this: We in this nation have a great duty coming up in the next few months. Those of you who are so interested in labor and those who depend upon labor for their bread and butter also have a tremendous responsibility. Government has been taken away from the people. Government is now being used for the special few.

You can see it in the scuttling of the Housing Bill, a housing bill that was scuttled by those in the opposite Party. You can see it in the tax bill that just was passed, a tax bill that says to you, "If you make \$5,000 a year from wages for going in with your hands and toiling, if you make \$5,000 a year from that and next to you there is a man who sits at home and clips coupons, dividends from a corporation, we are going to charge you, the toiler, you the wage-earner, more than we are going to take for the same income from that man who sits home and cut coupons for his dividends."

That is the kind of tax legislation that you are getting. That is the kind of government that you are getting and you are not hearing

any outcry about it because they will come in here and say to you, "Everything is fine." Of course, it is fine for those who are getting the benefits of it. We in this country who want to have a decent living, we in this country who want to fight Communism right where it should be fought, know that in addition to legislation to fight it, in addition to regulations and restrictions to fight it, in addition to the Courts and Congressional Committees to fight it, that you have got to get right down to the roots of the matter and we know that when people are not hungry, when people are well fed, when they have proper clothing and housing and medical care, when their children are being taken care of, when things are going along well in a good, decent American way, that is how you fight Communism. You fight it in that way and you don't do it by not giving the people those things.

So I say to you that I urge in a matter of a couple of months when the time comes—I don't care whether it happens in the Republican Party or a Democratic Party—go in there and vote in such a way that you will once again return government to the people and vote in such a way that we will have the State and the nation that we want not only for ourselves but for our families and our children, and if you do that, we are going to have a victory for America and that is what we all want. Many thanks to you.

President Brides: We want to thank Foster Furcolo for that outstanding and tremendous talk he gave to our delegates this afternoon. I am quite sure by the response that you have given to him that he is not only delighted, but he knows where you stand also. Thank you, Foster Furcolo.

The Chair now recognizes Delegate Sullivan.

Delegate Sullivan. Mr. Chairman and Delegates, I listened to one of the previous speakers this afternoon elaborate on his 50 years of experience. I have the greatest regard and respect for John Kearney and I can say to John at this time, because of his many maneuvers he may be awful smart at these Conventions.

Mr. Chairman and Delegates, on last Tuesday this Convention acted upon a Resolution condemning the Senator from Wisconsin. I want it clearly and distinctly known that I am not here to defend the Senator from Wisconsin's labor record. However, some two or three years ago the American Federation of Labor awarded to the Meat Cutters Union the jurisdiction of the Fur and Leathers Workers within the industry. I don't think it is necessary for me to explain to you what has happened to the International Fur and Leather Workers Union. Of course, they were expelled from the CIO because of their Communistic background, among not only its officers, but its membership.

Delegate Kearney: Mr. President. Mr. President.

Delegate Sullivan: Mr. Chairman. I did not interfere or interrupt Delegate Kearney and I wish to say—

Delegate Kearney: I rise to a point of order.

Chairman Pratt: Will Delegate Kearney state his point of order?

Delegate Kearney: My point of order is that the delegate has not been granted the privilege of the floor to speak, and that in accordance with parliamentary procedure he must make a motion and then proceed to speak.

Chairman Pratt: Your point is well taken, Brother Kearney, and I will ask the delegate if he is going to make a motion.

Delegate Sullivan: That substantiates, Mr. Chairman, what I said at the very outset. I move, Mr. Chairman, that the delegates reconsider the action on Resolution No. 30.

A Delegate: Mr. Chairman.

Chairman Pratt: The Delegate's name and Local Number.

Same Delegate: Delegate Harrington, Local 25 of Boston Teamsters.

Delegate Kearney: Mr. President, Delegate Kearney.

Delegate Harrington: Mr. Chairman, I want to second that motion of Brother Sullivan.

Chairman Pratt: The Chair at this time in accordance with Robert's Rule of Parliamentary Procedure will have to rule that the motion is not in order for a motion to reconsider must be made at that meeting or at the next regular session. That time having passed, the motion is not in order.

Delegate Sullivan: Mr. Chairman. I realize and appreciate that, but I wish to make a statement, and it is this—

Chairman Pratt: Might I say to the delegates that we have the regular order of business to follow. I have no desire to shut the delegate off. If he requests the privilege of the floor and it is granted him by the Convention, it is his. Otherwise, I will have to go along with the regular order of business.

Delegate Sullivan: Mr. Chairman, I make that request.

Chairman Pratt: A request has been made by the delegate for the privilege of the floor. As many as are in favor of giving him the privilege of the floor will signify in the usual manner. Those opposed. The motion is lost. The delegate is denied the privilege.

Delegate Sullivan: I doubt the vote, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman Pratt: The vote having been doubted, I will ask the Vice Presidents to come forward to count the vote in front of the rostrum. Delegate Ahearn will take the first table. Delegate McLaughlin the second table. Delegate Kramer, will you take the third table? Delegate Rush, the fourth table. Delegate Carbone, the fifth table. I will ask the delegate who is sitting at table No. 5 if he will take the vote on that table. Take the entire row when I call for the vote. And will the delegate on Table No. 6 take the vote there. And Ben Hull will take the vote on the last table.

As many as are in favor of granting the privilege of the floor will now rise and stand until counted.

(There was a count taken.)

Will the Tellers who took the count report to Mrs. Hennessy.

(Pause.)

As many as are opposed to the granting of the privilege of the floor will rise and stand until counted. Will the same Tellers make the count?

(There was a count taken.)

(Pause.)

The result of the vote was: For granting of the privilege of the floor, 139. Those opposed to the granting of the privilege, 146. So the privilege of the floor is denied.

The Chair now recognizes Secretary Kelley for the reading of some resolutions.

Delegate Sullivan: Mr. Chairman. Mr. Chairman.

Chairman Pratt: For what purpose does the delegate rise?

Delegate Sullivan: I want to thank the 139 delegates present that at least wanted to give me an opportunity to express myself.

Chairman Pratt: Secretary Kelley.

Secretary Kelley: Mr. Chairman, some other additional Resolutions have been received that aren't in the second Resolutions pamphlet that was passed around on the table today. These additional Resolutions unfortunately, can't be printed. They will be read, their title and the final Resolves and three of the signatories. They will require a two-thirds vote for admittance as required under the Constitution.

You will note that the additional Resolutions Pamphlet goes up to Resolution No. 69. Resolution No. 70 was a resolution read in last night extending an invitation to Daniel J. Tobin to address the Convention if it is possible for him to be here.

Resolution No. 71, an organizing drive by the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees Union Local AFL in the City of Worcester, the final Resolve calls for the following:

(Secretary Kelley read the Resolve.)

A Delegate: Mr. Chairman.

Chairman Pratt: Action comes on the acceptance of this Resolution to be referred to the Resolutions Committee.

Same Delegate: Mr. Chairman.

Chairman Pratt: For what purpose does the Delegate rise?

Same Delegate: Delegate Doyle, State, County and Municipal Employees 1190. I wish to make a motion that Resolution No. 71 be admitted to this Convention.

Chairman Pratt: It has been regularly moved and seconded that Resolution No. 71 as read be admitted to this Convention. As many as are in favor will signify by saying "aye". Those opposed "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered and it will be referred to the Resolutions Committee.

Secretary Kelley: Next, Mr. Chairman, is Resolution No. 72. The title of it is Expanded Housing Program. (Secretary Kelley read the Resolve.)

Chairman Pratt: Is there objection to the admittance of this Resolution to the Convention? Hearing none, it will be admitted.

Secretary Kelley. Resolution No. 73.

(Secretary Kelley read the Resolve.)

That was submitted by the Resolutions Committee. I move, Mr. Chairman, that the Resolution be accepted and referred to its particular Committee.

Chairman Pratt: It has been regularly moved and seconded that this Resolution be admitted and be referred to the Committee. Any remarks? If not, as many as are in favor, will signify in the usual manner. Those opposed. It is a vote and the resolution is admitted and will be referred to the proper Committee.

Secretary Kelley: Resolution No. 74, Night Opening of Department Stores in the Worcester Area.

(Secretary Kelley read the Resolve.)

I move the Resolution be admitted and referred to the Resolutions Committee.

Chairman Pratt: Is there any objection to the admitting of this Resolution and referring it to Committee? Hearing none, it is so ordered.

Secretary Kelley: Resolution No. 75, Internal Reorganization of Boston Fire Fighting Force.

(Secretary Kelley read the Resolve.)

I move the Resolution be admitted and referred to the Resolutions Committee.

Chairman Pratt: Is there any objection to the introduction to the Convention of Resolution 75? Hearing none, it will be accepted and referred to the appropriate Committee.

Secretary Kelley: Resolution No. 76, Extension of Message of Sympathy and Condolence to Delegate Jason upon the passing of his mother.

(Secretary Kelley read the resolution.)

RESOLUTION NO. 76

Sympathy to Vice President Jason

Whereas: One of our faithful and beloved brothers has suffered a bereavement during the convention period in the death of his Mother and cannot be with us in the entire proceedings, therefore be it

Resolved: That the 68th Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor express its sympathy and condolence to Brother Jason by standing at the sound of the gavel for a moment of silence, and be it further

Resolved: That the family of Brother Jason be notified of this action.

(Submitted by Delegates Dorothy B. Stahre, Central Labor Union, New Bedford and Charles W. Wellington, Teamsters Local 59, New Bedford).

I move the Resolution be admitted and acted upon immediately.

President Brides: At this time I wish to second that Resolution also.

Chairman Pratt: It has been regularly moved and seconded that this Resolution be admitted and immediate action be taken thereon. As many as are in favor of the Resolution will please rise and stand for one minute of silence.

(The delegates arose and stood in silent tribute.)

The Chair at this time will recognize Director Lavigne for the purpose of making an announcement. Director Lavigne.

Director Lavigne: The Committee on Political Education, in order to fulfill its obligations to this Convention, will meet tomorrow morning at 8:30 in Parlor C at the Hotel Sheraton for the purpose of considering the Resolutions for endorsement for political candidates who have been placed before us. The following are members of the Committee.

(Director Lavigne then read the names of members of the Committee on Education.)

Tomorrow morning at 8:30 in Parlor C at the Hotel Sheraton.

Chairman Pratt: Members of the Committee on Education, please note.

The Chair recognizes Secretary Kelley for the purpose of reading a telegram.

Secretary Kelley: Mr. Chairman and Convention Delegates, you will note on the list of speakers in the tentative program that we had hoped to have Congressman Harold Donohue from Worcester here at the Convention some day this week. Unfortunately, as the telegram I am going to read shows, he will be unable to be with us.

"Kenneth J. Kelley, Secretary Massachusetts Federation of Labor Convention Worcester Memorial Auditorium Worcester, Mass.

Regret continuing legislative schedule here with possibility of surprise parliamentary moves by leadership prevent being with you.

Congratulations for great humanitarian accomplishments through the years spearheaded and achieved by your Federation in preserving

our National Security, sustaining our area industrial economy and promoting the welfare of our working people and their families. Sincere wishes for a most successful convention and ever increasing progress in your patriotic organizational objectives.

Congressman Harold D. Donohue."

I move that the contents of this telegram be spread upon the record of the Proceedings of this Convention.

Chairman Pratt: Without objection it will be so ordered. Hearing no objection, so ordered.

I have here an announcement that I have been asked to make by the Committee on Grievance, Chairman James R. J. McDonald, that the Committee on Grievance will meet at my right at the end of this afternoon's session. The members of the Committee are as follows:

(Chairman Pratt then read the names of members of the Committee on Grievance.)

That Committee will please meet with Chairman James R. J. MacDonald at the close of the Afternoon's Session at the right of the platform.

At this time the Chair recognizes the Secretary of the Resolutions Committee.

Delegate Healey: The Resolutions Committee will report out on Resolution No. 70, which you have not before you.

RESOLUTION NO. 70

Invitation to Daniel J. Tobin

Whereas: President Emeritus Daniel J. Tobin of the International Teamsters Union is now at his summer home in Marshfield, Mass., and

Whereas: Daniel J. Tobin, a native son of Massachusetts has been for many years a staunch, sincere champion of the aims and aspirations of our labor movement, therefore be it

Resolved: That this 68th Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor cordially invite President Daniel J. Tobin to be the guest of convention in honor of the many years of productive effort in behalf of the workers of our state and the nation.

Submitted by delegates M. J. O'Donnell, Teamsters Local 25, Boston, Edward F. Jenkins, Teamsters Local 25, Boston and Nicholas P. Morrissey, Local 25, Boston.)

The Resolutions Committee unanimously endorses this Resolution, and I move that the action of the Committee be the action of the Convention.

Chairman Pratt: Action comes on Resolution No. 70 in which the action of the Committee is one of concurrence. It has been regularly moved and seconded that the action of the Committee be the action of the Convention. Are there any remarks? If not, all those in favor signify by saying "aye". Those opposed "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Delegate Healey: Resolution No. 25 on the Resolution filed prior to the Convention that you received when you registered, on page 9.

RESOLUTION NO. 25

Marking Foreign Imports

Whereas: The Massachusetts Federation of Labor is vitally interested in increasing the purchases of AMERICAN MADE GOODS in order to keep our industries prosperous and our workers employed. In order that the American buying public may be able to distinguish

between foreign and American merchandise, all foreign articles should be clearly marked.

Whereas: Our industries are being forced out of business because of the ever-increasing amounts of foreign goods flooding our markets, and

Whereas: If we are to keep our people employed we must help to keep our industries prosperous, and

Whereas: Because many imports reaching our retail markets are not designated as foreign, it is impossible for the average purchaser to identify foreign from American goods; therefore be it

Resolved: That the Massachusetts Federation of Labor through its Executive Council contact the Massachusetts members of Congress and urge them to file legislation that will make it mandatory that all foreign imports be plainly and prominently marked with the name of the country of their origin when they are placed on our retail markets; and be it further

Resolved: That copies of this resolution be sent to President Meaney and members of the Executive Board of the American Federation of Labor requesting their active support.

(Submitted by Delegate S. P. Jason, New Bedford Central Labor Union.)

Your Committee on Resolutions unanimously endorse this Resolution, and I move that the action of the Committee be the action of the Convention.

Chairman Pratt: Action comes on the Report of your Committee on Resolution No. 25. The action is one of concurrence. Any remarks upon the motion?

Delegate Daley: Mr. Chairman. Mr. Chairman. Delegate Daley, New Bedford Central Labor Union.

Chairman Pratt: Delegate Daley.

Delegate Daley: I want to call the attention of the Delegates that Resolutions 25 and 26 go together. I will talk more about 26 later, but this 25 is merely to have all foreign made goods clearly marked when they come to the retail counter.

As it is now, many things that are coming into the country in cartons or large boxes, the outside of box is plainly marked where they come from, but when the articles are taken out and put on our counters there are no marks on them, so we have no way of knowing when we are buying foreign made or American made goods. This Resolution is to take care of that, to have all articles when they come to the retail counters clearly marked whether or not they are foreign made.

Chairman Pratt: Any further remarks on the motion? If not, as many as are in favor of concurrence signify by saying "aye." Those opposed "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

A Delegate:

Chairman Pratt: For what purpose does the Delegate rise?

Same Delegate: For the purpose of making an announcement, Mr. Chairman.

Delegate Scott from the Northampton Central Labor Union. I wish at this time to make an announcement that there will be meeting of all the graduates of the Harvard Trade Union Program in Room 345 at the Sheraton Hotel at 5:45. Thank you.

Delegate Kearney: Mr. President. Delegate Kearney.

Chairman Pratt: For what purpose does the delegate rise?

Delegate Kearney: My purpose is to make a statement in the form of a correction of

what happened here recently. Then I will make a motion if you will permit me.

Chairman Pratt: I would like to remind the delegates that the order of business that we are now under is the hearing of the report of the Resolutions Committee.

Delegate Kearney: Mr. President, I desire to rise then to a question of personal privilege.

I desire simply to make a brief statement, informing the Convention that Delegate Sullivan of the Salem Central Labor Union was misunderstood by this Convention and by me also and by you in your ruling. Delegate Sullivan did desire to address the Convention but took the wrong course which, of course, we didn't agree with. Delegate Sullivan wanted to tell this Convention of a situation existing in Salem and other parts of our State relative to the invasion of the Fur Workers Union in his jurisdiction and that he did not desire to change the opinion of this Convention on the McCarthy action that we took.

Now I want that explained particularly for the benefit of the newspapermen who will not misunderstand our intention. I understand that the President of our State Federation will give Delegate Sullivan an opportunity tomorrow morning to make his address to this Convention. Thank you.

Chairman Pratt: All right, Delegate Kearney. I would just like to say that the Chair recognizes that the point of personal privilege as asked for by Delegate Kearney evidently was in the interest of Delegate Sullivan.

The Chair at this time will recognize the Secretary of the Resolutions Committee.

A Delegate: Mr. Chairman.

Chairman Pratt: For what purpose does the delegate rise?

Delegate O'Donnell: (Teamsters, Local 25, Boston.) I desire at this time to say, Mr. Chairman, that as one delegate in this Convention I am very much interested in the story that is going to be told to the Convention by Delegate Sullivan in so far as the Fur Workers organization is concerned. I believe every delegate in this Convention will go home more enlightened after hearing of the activities of Sullivan in trying to bring this organization back where it belongs in the American Federation of Labor.

A Delegate: Mr. President.

Chairman Pratt: Secretary of the Resolutions Committee—

Same Delegate: Mr. President.

Chairman Pratt: The Chair at this time will recognize President Brides for the purpose of making an announcement.

President Brides: I want to say to the Chairman that John Sullivan of the Meatcutters Union and I have just had a conference in the rear of the hall and I am going to give the platform tomorrow morning to John Sullivan to bring you a message which is in the interest of every laboring man and woman in this great nation of ours.

Chairman Pratt: The Chair recognizes the Chairman of the Resolutions Committee.

Delegate McCarthy: Resolution No. 26 as it appears in your book has been amended and substituted. I will read to you the substitute resolution.

(Delegate McCarthy read Substitute Resolution No. 26, Opposition to Foreign Imports.)

RESOLUTION NO. 26

Opposition to Foreign Imports

Whereas: The Massachusetts Federation of Labor recognizes the necessity of foreign trade and stands firmly for fair import competition but it also realizes that with the present weak tariff laws, foreign goods made by cheap labor are flooding our markets, forcing our workers out of jobs and our industries out of business, and

Whereas: The welfare of the free world depends on a sound American economy, and as the Congress has refused year after year to strengthen the tariff act to insure protection to our industries, so they may sell their goods under fair competitive conditions, it is up to members of organized labor to band together to protect our jobs as well as the nation's economy by using the only effective weapon at our command, namely, to buy American goods. We must patronize the merchants throughout the Commonwealth who are not selling these cheap goods just as we buy from American industries whose conditions are fair to organized labor, and

Whereas: We have supplied the war torn countries with both financial aid and the latest in manufacturing machinery, and

Whereas: They are now turning out manufactured goods with cheap labor under inferior working conditions and flooding our domestic consumer market, and

Whereas: These foreign imports made by cheap labor are jeopardizing our jobs by forcing many of our industries to curtail or go out of business, and

Whereas: As our high standard of living and job security depends upon our industries being prosperous, we cannot expect industry to provide good jobs unless it is able to sell its products under fair competition, and

Whereas: Bicycles, motor cycles, textiles, handbags, pocketbooks, leather goods, foreign cut granite, building materials, fish products, screws, tires, safety pins, clothes pins, and novelties are a few of the manufactured goods flooding our markets from foreign countries made by cheap labor and forcing our industries into an unfair, prohibitive competitive position, and

Whereas: We cannot stand by with indifference and see the jobs of American workers being sacrificed by the free flow of cheap imports into this country, and

Whereas: Year after year we place non-union firms on the "We do not patronize list", firms whose wages and working conditions are far superior to those of foreign countries, yet we continue to buy foreign made goods which is helping to kill the "goose that laid the golden eggs"; therefore, be it

Resolved: That the Massachusetts Federation of Labor in convention assembled condemn the tariff policy that forces our industries into this unfair competition with foreign industries, and, be it further

Resolved: That we notify all members of the American Federation of Labor to BUY AMERICAN MADE GOODS rather than these foreign imports that are putting our industries in an unfair, prohibitive competition, and that the Massachusetts Federation of Labor and all Central Labor Unions take a firm stand in their respective communities and contact the merchants throughout their areas who are dealing in these foreign made goods and explain to them how our industries are being destroyed and the buying power of the workers reduced by these imports, and inform them that members of the American Federation of Labor intend to buy at establishments selling American goods in their stores, and be it further

Resolved: That the Massachusetts Federation of Labor and the Central Labor Unions throughout the Commonwealth conduct an educational program throughout their areas to inform their members and the public of the damaging effects these imports have on our jobs and our standards of living, and be it further

Resolved: That we continue this policy until this dangerous weak tariff policy is changed and protection is given our industries on a fair competitive basis, and be it further

Resolved: That copies of this action be sent to President George Meany, all vice-presidents of the American Federation of Labor, all Central Labor Unions and all local unions throughout the Commonwealth.

(Submitted by Delegate S. P. Jason, New Bedford Central Labor Union.)

Mr. Chairman, your Committee concurs in this resolution, and I move you, sir, that the action of the Committee be the action of this Convention.

Chairman Pratt: Action comes on the report of your Resolutions Committee on Resolution No. 26, which has been rewritten by the Committee. The action is one of concurrence. Are there any remarks on the motion?

Delegate Daley: (Central Labor Union) New Bedford. We must start an educational campaign throughout our Commonwealth to bring to the attention of every trade unionist the utter fallacy of buying foreign made goods. We must make them realize they are only cutting their own throats.

Everybody should know these facts: The New England Textile worker is paid \$1.32-1/2 per hour and when the textile manufacturers go into the New York market to sell the goods these workers have produced they must compete with the following countries: Switzerland where the textile workers get 43 cents per hour; Great Britain where they get 39.1 cents, France 38 cents, Italy 24 cents, Japan 10.6 cents and India 9 cents per hour.

How in heaven's name can we expect our employers to buck that type of competition alone?

Our retail counters today are loaded with increasing Japanese cotton flannel and gingham sport shirts. The Japanese manufacturer pays his help 10.6 cents per hour, and is able to weave the cloth and make the shirt, ship it over here and have it sell for 69 cents. This same type of shirt if woven and made here would have to sell for \$1.49.

Our handkerchief manufacturing business has become extinct because of foreign imports. The Journal of Commerce Import Bulletin for the week of July 28, 1954 reports that in that week alone 120 cases of handkerchiefs entered this country from abroad, bedspreads came in from India and Japan, blankets from Holland, Scotland, brocades from Lebanon, burlaps from Austria, Belgium, Germany, Japan and Scotland, cottons from Japan, Holland, Belgium, Egypt, England, France, Germany, Italy, Scotland, Sweden, Switzerland and Ireland. Is it any wonder that our New England textiles and related industries are flat and our workers walking the streets?

Our bicycle industry is in an even worse condition due to imported bicycles. The Department of Commerce reports that in the first seven months of 1953 more foreign made bicycles came into the United States than have been imported in the total preceding twenty years. The American Bicycle industry has lost one-fourth of its 200 million dollar market to competitive imports in the past four years. Over 600,000 bicycles were imported during the entire year of 1953. How can our bicycle industry continue to stay in business when they have to compete with countries paying a

wage four and a half times under that of our workers? This shut-down of the bicycle industry also affects the bicycle parts industry, the bicycle pedal industry and the bicycle tire industry because foreign imported bicycles come fully equipped. As there is no export market for the American bicycle due to its price the industry is wholly dependent upon American buyers for its products.

The sad condition of our fishing industry is well known to all of us. Fishing, one of our most valuable industries, has been sacrificed to foreign imports. During the week of July 28 over 75 tons of frozen fillet came into our ports from Germany, 50,000 pounds of frozen swordfish and 3,000 cartons of canned crabmeat from Japan, and 1142 boxes of codfish from Canada, Newfoundland and Norway, just to mention a few items.

Also during this one week there were 19,478 kegs of nails imported from Austria, England, Germany and Holland, and 6,833 cases of sewing machines from France, Germany, Italy, Japan and Sweden.

These are only a few of the many types of imports that are increasing each month, but they will give you an idea of what we are facing. We have supplied these countries with modern machinery and technical knowledge and by so doing we have built up a condition that may very well destroy our way of life if we do not do something to stop it.

Year after year we come together in Convention and regularly place firms on the "We do not Patronize List" because we feel they do not measure up to union standards, yet we as union members are purchasing goods that are produced under conditions far inferior to any of our non-union firms. It is not only consistent for us to boycott the firms who carry these foreign made goods but it is plain common sense because if we don't, our way of life as we have known it, will be a thing of the past.

I urge every delegate present to think this question over well and vote unanimously for the adoption of this Resolution.

Chairman Pratt: Are there any further remarks?

Delegate Hull: Mr. Chairman.

Chairman Pratt: The Delegate's name and Local number, please.

Delegate Hull: Benjamn Hull, Westfield Central Labor Union.

Chairman Pratt: Delegate Hull.

Delegate Hull: First of all, Mr. Chairman. I do want to thank the Resolutions Committee for bringing in the report of concurrence on Resolution No. 26. If you will recall, Mr. Chairman and Delegates that are assembled here, about fifteen years ago when I organized the Bicycle Workers I was amazed to find that bicycles were being shipped into this country on the Pacific Coast from Japan at \$6 apiece and \$7 apiece on the Atlantic Coast.

Immediately I brought a resolution before this Convention which was unanimously endorsed by the delegates and the same resolution was presented to the American Federation of Labor in Denver, Colorado and was unanimously passed, and as a result, the bicycle industry was able to thrive.

I want to say, Mr. Chairman, that we believe in reciprocal agreements but when it comes to hurting our pocketbooks and putting our own workers out of work I think it is pretty near time to call a halt.

I will say again, Mr. Chairman, that we have a sign right there on the platform "Spend union wages on AFL union labels and services."

Let's practice what we preach.

If we have got to compete with foreign labor, cheap labor, anywhere from 25 cents a day in Africa, 47 cents an hour in England, 59 hours a week without any fringe or vacations, if we have got to compete with conditions like that, we will not long have a union and union conditions. I might say that in 1949 there were 15,935 bicycles shipped to this country and in November, in 13 days in November there were 43,000 and they estimate over a million for 1955.

So we as delegates have got to take some action, and I would recommend that this resolution be sent before the Tariff Commission, which is going to meet on September 21, and that a copy of this Resolution be sent to every Congressman and Senator and every Central Labor Union concerned with this resolution.

Now, Delegates, it is all right if it doesn't affect you, your own industry, but when 400 workers were put out of work in Westfield, a town with a population of 20,000, that affected Westfield, and those 400 workers could not repair their homes, they couldn't buy things that others were making.

In order to support one another we have to co-operate with them and buy union made goods and think of America first, last and always. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman Pratt: Are there any further remarks in regard to Resolution No. 26? If not, as many as are in favor, signify by saying "aye". Those opposed "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

And now the Secretary of the Resolutions Committee.

RESOLUTION NO. 29

Remedial Legislation for Craft Unions

Whereas: Because of an opinion by the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, in the case of Louis W. Dilio et als. vs. Benjamin Daneault, given on January 2, 1953, a condition exists that will have an adverse effect in contractual relations between employers and many of our unions, and in many cases deprive many of our worthy employers of benefits and privileges which they now enjoy; therefore, be it

Resolved: That the Legislative Agent be instructed to prepare and present to the General Court, a Bill that will correct the condition that now exists because of the above mentioned opinion by the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts.

(Submitted by Delegate Wm. T. Fitzgerald, Barbers Local 30, Springfield.)

Delegate Healey: Your Committee votes to refer this Resolution No. 29 to the incoming Executive Board, and I move that the action of the Committee be the action of the Convention.

President Brides: Question comes on referring this to the incoming Executive Council. Anything to be said on the question? If not, all those in favor, please signify by saying "aye". All those opposed "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

RESOLUTION NO. 31

Public Employees Section in all Affiliated Central Labor Unions

Whereas: In most Central Labor Union Councils there are established such sections as the Metal Trades, Building Trades, etc., and

Whereas: City and government employees depend tremendously upon legislation for wage increases, hours, etc., which requires the whole support of all voting members of organized labor, and

Whereas: Greater integration should mean greater support and, therefore more achievements and more union members, and

Whereas: Public employees have been instrumental in establishing the first pension system, and are deserving of more recognition, therefore be it

Resolved: That the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, in convention, assembled in the City of Worcester, Massachusetts, from August 2nd thru August 6th, go on record as favoring a public employees section being established in every affiliated Central Labor Union Council of the American Federation of Labor, and that this resolution be submitted to the American Federation of Labor, Executive Body for consideration and ratification.

(Submitted by Delegates William H. McClennan, John C. Kabachus, and Martin E. Pierce, Firefighters Local 718, Boston.)

Delegate Healey: Resolution No. 31, Public Employees Section of all Affiliated Central Labor Unions. This Resolution has been withdrawn by the makers, and I move that this Resolution be withdrawn.

President Brides: Question comes on accepting the Committee's Report on withdrawing the Resolution. All those in favor, please signify by saying "aye". All those opposed "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

RESOLUTION NO. 38

Legislation regulating the issuing of contracts to do School Bus work under the laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Whereas: All the taxpayers of Massachusetts contribute to the public schools systems of the various cities and towns through the State Aid program, and

Whereas: The laws governing and regulating the issuing of contracts for the transportation of school children have been relaxed to permit a School Committee to grant a contract to the highest bidder by merely deciding to do so and giving the State Department of Education its reasons, and

Whereas: This has been in many instances to the detriment of those companies which employ Union Bus Drivers, and

Whereas: This problem has grown to such proportions as to cause serious unemployment amongst the organized bus drivers represented at this convention, and

Whereas: Many of the children of the trade union members at this convention are being forced to use non union busses by this device, and

Whereas: It has been most thoroughly established throughout this Commonwealth that the accepted practice in letting our contracts by all public bodies should be to the lowest bidder unless powerful reasons dictate otherwise, and

Whereas: The present law is inadequate in that low bidders are ignored even though they are in most cases large and completely adequate to perform the work, therefore, be it

Resolved: That this 68th Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor assembled at Worcester, Massachusetts, August 2 to 6, 1954, instruct the proper officials of

this convention to seek the passage of remedial legislation in this Commonwealth at the next Annual Session of the Legislature in order that contracts for School Bus work be given in all cases to the lowest bidder.

(Submitted by Delegates William McNeil, Street Carmen, Local 253, Quincy; John H. Leonard, Bus Drivers' Local 261, Lawrence; Donald J. Hurley, Bus Drivers' Local 240, Melrose).

Delegate McCarthy: Mr. Chairman, your Committee moves that this resolution be referred to the incoming Executive Board, and I move that the action of the Committee be the action of this Convention.

President Brides: Question comes on referral of this resolution to the incoming Executive Council. Anything to be said on the question? If not, all those in favor, please signify by saying "aye." All those opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

RESOLUTION NO. 39

Improper Use of Licenses by the D.P.U.

Whereas: One of the requirements of employment for work as a bus driver in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts is a certificate or license from the D.P.U., and

Whereas: On leaving employment with an established bus company an individual may retain this license by paying the required fee, and

Whereas: In the long 18 week strike on the Eastern Mass St. Railway the union found that strike breakers were selling their services to the company because they had retained these licenses, and

Whereas: Small fly by night operators all over Massachusetts are using these former bus drivers at far less than a union scale, therefore, be it

Resolved: That this 68th Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor assembled at Worcester, Massachusetts, August 2 to 6, 1954, instruct the proper officials of this Convention to seek Remedial Legislation in this Commonwealth at the next annual session of the Legislature in order that this threat to the stability and safety of long established unions affiliated with this body be removed.

(Submitted by Delegates Arthur E. Ladner, Bus Drivers' Local 238, Lynn; George W. Jianetti, Bus Drivers' Local 373, Norwood and Joseph J. Nabozny, Bus Drivers' Local 246, Salem, and others).

Delegate Healey: The Committee voted to refer this Resolution No. 39 to the Incoming Executive Council, and I move that the action of the Committee be the action of the Convention.

President Brides: Question comes on referral of this resolution to the incoming Executive Council. Anything to be said on the motion? If not, all those in favor signify by saying "aye." All those opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

RESOLUTION NO. 40

Investigation of Blue Cross and Blue Shield

Whereas: The Blue Cross and Blue Shield are chartered under the laws of Massachusetts, and

Whereas: The rates have continually risen without proper accounting to the members, and

Whereas: This Company has lately developed the practice of charging different groups different rates, and

Whereas: They have further developed the practice of combining groups against their will and without their prior knowledge, therefore, be it

Resolved: That this 68th Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, assembled at Worcester, Massachusetts, August 2 to 6, 1954, urge the proper officials of this State to immediately investigate this company to see if they are properly acting under the laws of Massachusetts.

(Submitted by Delegates William McNeil, Street Carmen, Local 253, Quincy; John H. Leonard, Bus Drivers' Local 261, Lawrence, and Arthur E. Ladner, Bus Drivers' Local 238, Lynn; Donald J. Hurley, Bus Drivers' Local 240, Melrose, and Joseph J. Nabozny, Bus Drivers' Local 246, Salem).

Delegate McCarthy: Mr. Chairman, your Committee voted to refer this matter to the incoming Executive Board, and I move you, sir, that the action of the Committee be the action of this Convention.

President Brides: Question comes on referral of this Resolution to the incoming Executive Council. Anything to be said on the motion? If not, all those in favor, please signify by saying "aye." Those opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

RESOLUTION NO. 41

Support of White Collar Organizing Campaign

Whereas: The "White Collar" employees group constitutes the largest unorganized labor force in the U. S. A., and

Whereas: The Office Employees International Union has instituted a national organizing campaign, and

Whereas: The Office Employees International Union has been chartered by the American Federation of Labor and granted specific "White Collar" jurisdiction; therefore, be it

Resolved: That the affiliated locals and their representatives of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor direct their efforts and support to assist the Office Employees International in the organization of all unorganized "White Collar" employees in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

(Submitted by Delegate Leo J. Wallace, Office Employees' Local 6, Boston).

Delegate Donnelly: The Committee concurs in the Resolution, and I move you, Mr. Chairman, the adoption of the Committee's Report.

President Brides: Question comes on adoption of the Committee's Report. Anything to be said on the question? If not, all those in favor, please signify by saying "aye." Those opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

RESOLUTION NO. 42

To Insure the Safety of the Public and Employees by Public Bids

Whereas: The auctioning of buildings by the Commonwealth for demolition has created a dangerous situation whereby irresponsible persons purchase said buildings and in demolishing said buildings do not utilize proper safety devices and are not compelled to carry

any insurance for the protection of the public; and whereby said persons only remove such material as they desire and the Commonwealth is required at additional expense to remove the remaining debris; therefore, be it

Resolved: At this 68th Annual Convention of the A. F. of L., that said buildings be disposed of only through sealed bids to competent building wreckers, and be it further

Resolved: That this Convention instruct the Secretary-Treasurer, Legislative Agent of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor to file appropriate legislation at the next session of the Legislature to accomplish the purpose of this Resolution.

(Submitted by Delegates Arnold Rabino-vitz, Local 1421, Building Wreckers, Boston, and Jerry Calnan, Local 290, Laborers, Lynn).

Delegate McCarthy: Mr. Chairman, your Committee concurred in this resolution and I move that the action of the Committee be the action of the Convention.

President Brides: Question comes on concurrence of the Resolution. Anything to be said on the question? If not, all those in favor please signify by saying "aye". Those opposed "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

RESOLUTION NO. 44

State Department Academy

Whereas: There is general discussion regarding the capability of personnel in the United States Department of State, and

Whereas: The United States has not exerted any appreciable leadership or influence on the conference at Geneva, and

Whereas: Communist aggression in south-east Asia has developed into a grave threat to the security of the world, and

Whereas: We win wars but lose the peace, therefore, be it

Resolved: That there shall be established as part of the State Department a school, academy or other institution similar to West Point, Annapolis, and the Air Force Academy, for the purpose of training and preparation of personnel in the art of diplomacy with foreign governments, and be it further

Resolved: That we urge the President of the United States, the Secretary of State, the Senate and the Congress in Washington, D. C., to consider the establishment of a State Department Academy for our Diplomatic Service, and be it further

Resolved: That the Massachusetts Federation of Labor Delegates to the National American Federation of Labor submit a similar resolution and recommend its adoption by that body.

(Submitted by Delegate Jasper T. Grassa, Teachers' Local 1037, Lynn).

Delegate Donnelly: Your Committee concurs in the Resolution. I move you, Mr. Chairman, the adoption of the Resolution.

President Brides: Question comes on concurrence and adoption of the Resolution. Anything to be said on the question? If not, all those in favor, please signify by saying "aye". Those opposed "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

RESOLUTION NO. 46

To insure adequate compensation for the Conciliators on the Massachusetts Board of Conciliation and Arbitration.

Whereas: Massachusetts, being acknowledged as a leader in good labor-management relations, and

Whereas: Massachusetts has one of the oldest and most respected conciliation services, and

Whereas: This conciliation service has been the instrument through which many thousands of strikes have been averted and many thousands of dollars in wages, taxes, consumer goods and products have been saved to the respective parties, and

Whereas: It is a fact that of all the seventeen states having active conciliation services, Massachusetts pays its conciliators far less than all of the majority, and

Whereas: It is of immeasurable benefit to the labor movement, to the industries, to the taxpayers and consumers, and to the government, that the conciliation service be maintained at a par with the other leading industrial states, and

Whereas: An adequate increase in conciliators salaries will insure the retention and acquisition of top notch personnel for the conciliation service, be it

Resolved: That the Massachusetts Federation of Labor go on record as favoring increase in salary for the state conciliators, and that the Governor, the Commissioner of Labor and Industries, the Director of Personnel and Administration, the members of the House and Senate Ways and Means Committees and all members of the Legislature be informed of the sentiment of this Federation and the reasons thereof, and that they be urged to take appropriate steps which will insure said adequate compensation.

(Submitted by Delegate Edward T. Sullivan, Building Service Local 254, Boston).

Delegate Healey: Your Committee concurs in this Resolution, and I move that the action of the Committee be the action of the Convention.

President Brides: Question comes on concurrence and adoption of the resolution. Anything to be said on the question? If not, all those in favor, please signify by saying "aye". Those opposed "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

RESOLUTION NO. 47

Collection of Vacation Pay

Whereas: Many individuals apply to the Division of Industrial Safety, Department of Unpaid Wages, in the Department of Labor and Industries, for wages due them by some unscrupulous employers, and

Whereas: Practically all labor unions have provisions in their contracts where their members receive paid vacations, and

Whereas: Many industries who do not have union contracts grant paid vacations to their employees following the pattern of the organized industries, and

Whereas: Although it is generally recognized that paid vacations is part of wages, the Division of Unpaid Wages does not at present, recognize these vacations as part of wages, therefore, be it

Resolved: That the Delegates assembled at this 68th Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor hereby instruct our Legislative Agent to file a bill at the next annual session of the Legislature, making it a law whereby the Division of Unpaid Wages shall be empowered to collect vacation pay on proof, that the individual applying has said vacation due him.

(Submitted by Delegate Benjamin G. Hull, Central Labor Union, Westfield).

Delegate McCarthy: Mr. Chairman, your Committee concurs in this Resolution, and I move you, sir, that the action of the Committee be the action of this Convention.

President Brides: Question comes on concurrence and adoption of the Resolution. Anything to be said on the question?

Delegate Hull: Mr. Chairman.

President Brides: Give your name and Local, please.

Delegate Hull: Benjamin G. Hull, West-field Central Labor Union. I want to thank the Resolutions Committee for concurring on that resolution. It may interest the delegates to learn that many employees, individual employees come into my office to try to collect wages and I, when I first went into the department, was amazed to find that the only wages that can be collected are the actual hours worked.

Now, practically all the labor unions have contracts with their employers with a provision for vacation pay, and in order to get that vacation they perhaps have to sacrifice a certain amount of increase they might get per hour. So they take this vacation in lieu of it. Now, many other industries that are not organized, have followed the labor unions by giving their employees vacations after they have served a period of time. In many instances unscrupulous employers who may have an old employee who has been with them for a number of years, just before the vacation they discharge him and he is not able to get his vacation, neither does he get his pay. Therefore, our Department at the present time has no right to collect vacation pay. Therefore, that is why I submitted this resolution and hope it will become a law so that our Department can collect vacations that are due employees who so well deserve them. Thank you.

President Brides: The question comes on concurrence of the Resolution. Anything to be said on the question? If not, all those in favor, please signify by saying "aye". Those opposed "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

RESOLUTION NO. 50

Proportional Representation

Whereas: The Proportional Representation method of voting is a European system, and does violence to the American plurality system of voting, and

Whereas: Proportional Representation destroys the bi-partisan, or two-party system, and

Whereas: Proportional Representation is un-American, un-Democratic, and leads to Dictatorship, and

Whereas: Under Dictatorship, unionism, as a protection for the workers, withers and dies, therefore be it

Resolved: By the Massachusetts State Branch of the American Federation of Labor in 68th Convention assembled that Proportional Representation should be repealed from the Massachusetts State Statutes, and that any cities or towns in Massachusetts operating under Proportional Representation should, by legislative enactment, return to the American system of majority or plurality elections, and be it further

Resolved: That the object of this resolution is to insure the preservation of those rights, liberties and freedoms proclaimed by the founding fathers in the Declaration of Independence.

(Submitted by Delegates Joseph Stefani, William Pyne, Charles Murray and others.)

Delegate Donnelly: The Committee concurs in the Resolution and I move you, Mr. Chairman, that the action of the Committee be concurred in.

President Brides: Question comes on concurrence and adoption of the Resolution. Anything to be said on the question? If not, all those in favor please signify by saying "aye". Those opposed "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

RESOLUTION NO. 51

Support of Teamster Organized Concerns

Whereas: The Local Unions affiliated with the Teamsters Joint Council No. 10 service and sell to many firms and individuals, and

Whereas: The Delegates to this 68th Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, as members of organized labor should consider that members of the Teamster Unions in many cases service their various employers in delivery of freight by motor vehicle, and also deliver and sell to their immediate families such commodities as miscellaneous freight, bakery goods, coal, laundry, milk, oil, therefore be it

Resolved: That the Delegates assembled at Worcester, Mass., endeavor to recognize and patronize the members of the Teamster Unions in their various localities.

(Submitted by Delegates Thomas F. Tighe, Teamsters Local 25, Boston; John Donovan, Teamsters Local 380, Boston, Nathan Hurwitz, Local No. 168, Boston and others.)

Delegate Healey: Mr. Chairman, your Committee concurs in this Resolution and I move that the action of the Committee be the action of the Convention.

President Brides: Question comes on concurrence and adoption of the Resolution. Anything to be said on the question? If not, all those in favor, please signify by saying "aye". Those opposed "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

RESOLUTION NO. 52

Condemnation of Anti-Labor Policies of Maine Turnpike Authority

Whereas: Teamsters Local No. 340, Portland, Maine, has represented a majority of toll collectors and maintenance employees of the Maine Turnpike Authority since May 21, 1954, on the Turnpike from Kittery to Portland, Maine, and

Whereas: Such employers are exempt from the National Labor Relations Act, and

Whereas: Labor Laws of Maine, Chapter 25, Section 10 state the following policy, Quote: "Workers shall have full freedom of association, self organization, and designation of representatives of their own choosing, for the purpose of negotiating the terms and conditions of their employment or other mutual aid or protection, free from interference, restraint or coercion by their employers or other persons, and it shall be the duty of the board to endeavor to settle disputes, strikes, and lockouts between employers and employees" unquote, and

Whereas: In spite of the foregoing policy the State of Maine laws do not provide for recognition of unions for the purpose of collective bargaining for employees, nor do they require employers to enter into collective bargaining for their employees; and

Whereas: The Maine Turnpike Authority does now and at all times since June 11, 1954

has refused to recognize and bargain with Teamsters, Local No. 340 for its employees, and

Whereas: Teamsters Local No. 340 of Maine is affiliated with Teamsters Joint Council No. 10 of Boston, Massachusetts, now therefore be it

Resolved: By the 68th Massachusetts State Federation of Labor Convention assembled in Worcester, Massachusetts that this convention go on record as condemning the directors of the Maine Turnpike Authority for their refusal to recognize and bargain with Teamsters Local No. 340 of Maine, and be it further

Resolved: That this Resolution be called to the attention of the motoring public through the widest possible publicity and especially to all members of unions in the State of Massachusetts, and be it further

Resolved: That members of organized labor throughout the great Commonwealth of the State of Massachusetts be reminded that they have no obligation to spend their hard earned union dollars in support of any such anti-union enterprise, by use of the Maine Turnpike, and be it further

Resolved: That union members also be reminded that by choice they may as well be served by traveling over the great scenic Route No. 1 in and out of the State of Maine, and in so doing they will be performing a most valuable service to Teamsters Local No. 340 of Maine, and be it finally

Resolved: That a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Honorable Burton M. Cross, Governor of Maine, and to Paul C. Thurston, Chairman, Maine Turnpike Authority, 17 Bishop Street, Portland, Maine, with request that the Board of Directors recognize and bargain in good faith with Teamsters Local No. 340 in behalf of the Turnpike employees.

(Submitted by Delegates John J. Duffy, Teamsters Local No. 68, Boston; Michael J. Norton, Teamsters Local No. 25, Boston; Thomas F. Tighe, Teamsters Local No. 25, and others.)

Delegate Healey: The Committee concurs in this Resolution and I move that the action of the Committee be the action of the Convention.

President Brides: Question comes on concurrence and adoption of the Resolution. Is there anything to be said on the question? All those in favor, please signify by saying "aye". All those opposed "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

RESOLUTION NO. 54

Quincy Patriot-Ledger Lockout

Whereas: Boston Typographical Union No. 13, one of the oldest trade unions within the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and now celebrating its 106th anniversary, has had friendly and honorable labor relations during these years, and

Whereas: Over six and one-half years ago, the management of the Quincy Patriot-Ledger refused and abrogated the process of collective bargaining with Boston Typographical Union No. 13 by its refusal to negotiate a succeeding contract at that time, and

Whereas: The same management at the same time introduced and devised conditions in its composing room which were intolerable to any organized labor members, and thus forced over 40 members of Boston Typographical Union No. 13 on to a picket line, and

Whereas: That management consistently has refused to meet with any officers of Boston

Typographical Union No. 13 in their many attempts to ameliorate or resolve any existent problems, therefore be it.

Resolved: That members of the American Federation of Labor here assembled take cognizance of the lock-out and situation in the composing room of the Quincy Patriot-Ledger and give their support to those locked-out brothers and the position of Boston Typographical Union No. 13 in the hope that amicable and cooperative labor relations may be renewed with that management.

(Submitted by Delegates C. Stanley Whyte, President, Boston Typographical Union No. 13; Ernest D. Vaillancourt, Boston Typographical Union No. 13; Henry G. Taff, B.T.U. No. 13.)

Delegate McCarthy: Your Committee recommends concurrence and I move you, sir, that the action of the Committee be the action of this Convention.

President Brides: Question comes on adoption of the Resolution. Is there anything to be said on the question? If not, all those in favor, please signify by saying "aye". All those opposed "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

At this time I wish to present to you, Louis Govoni, who is going to make a presentation of a plaque to Dr. Cohen, who spoke to us earlier in the week.

Delegate Govoni: Thank you, President Brides, Fellow Delegates and Friends. On behalf of the Members of Local 277, Hotel and Club Service Employees Union and in appreciation of the many services they have received at the Boston Evening Clinic, under the able direction of Dr. Cohen, it is my honor and privilege to present Dr. Cohen with this certificate of honorary membership which reads as follows:

"Certificate of Honorary Membership awarded to Morris A. Cohen, M. D., founder of the Boston Evening Clinic and Hospital. In recognition of his outstanding devotion and loyalty to the needs of the working men and women of Boston and vicinity. Through his wise guidance and judgment the Boston Evening Clinic and Hospital has served as a source of comfort and good health to members of organized labor.

In testimony whereof we do thus honor him and extend our sincere gratitude and fondest solicitations.

This 5th day of August of 1954. Hotel and Club Service Employees Union, Local 277.

MICHAEL E. DOHERTY, President
LOUIS R. GOVONI, Secretary-Treasurer"

Dr. Morris Cohen: I just humbly stand here and feel grateful for the blessing of the citation for service to our fellowmen. I thank you all, and God bless you.

RESOLUTION NO. 58

Support of Union Labor Life Insurance Company

Whereas: The supreme ambition of every wage earner is to provide economic independence for himself in his declining years, and for his loved ones in the event of his untimely passing, and

Whereas: Through the advice and counsel and with the assistance of the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated national and international unions, the Union Labor Life Insurance Company was formed, and

Whereas: The Union Labor Life Insurance Company is not only owned and controlled by organized labor, as represented by the Ameri-

can Federation of Labor, but is dedicated to the cause of labor and is managed solely in the interests of wage earners, their families and dependents, and

Whereas: The company has demonstrated the soundness and validity in serving the insurance needs of wage earners, their families and dependents for more than a decade, not only through Group Insurance for local or national unions, but also individual policies of all types for families and dependents, therefore be it

Resolved: That we reaffirm our endorsement of the Union Labor Life Insurance Company and recommend it to all organized labor, their friends and sympathizers, and be it further

Resolved: That we recommend to all affiliated and associated local unions throughout the state earnest and sympathetic consideration of trade union group life insurance, and be it further

Resolved: That we pledge cooperation to the officers of the Union Labor Life Insurance Company in securing competent representatives and solicitors or agents in the various cities and towns coming under the respective jurisdictions, and be it further

Resolved: That we renew our determination to have all members of organized labor, their families, friends and sympathizers favor the Union Labor Life Insurance Company with all their life insurance needs, requirements and patronage.

(Submitted by Delegates Martin J. Casey, Boston Electrotypers Union, Local 11; John J. Barry, Bookbinders Local No. 204; Adam R. Meisner, Bookbinders Local No. 176, and others.)

Delegate Healey: The unanimous decision of the Resolutions Committee is in concurrence and I move that the action of the Committee be the action of the Convention.

President Brides: Question comes on concurrence and adoption of the Resolution. Anything to be said on the question? If not, all those in favor, please signify by saying "aye." All those opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

RESOLUTION NO. 59

Collective Bargaining For Public Employees

Whereas: Unfair labor practices exist in federal, state and local government, and

Whereas: Such unfair labor practices have been outlawed for private industry by government legislation, and

Whereas: The denial of the fundamental rights of association and collective negotiation to substantial groups of public employees is incompatible with our democratic form of government, and

Whereas: The United States of America is now engaged in a world-wide struggle for the survival of democratic ideals and principles, and

Whereas: The existence of undemocratic personnel practices in federal, state and local government constitutes a reflection on the sincerity of this nation in regard to the promotion of the cause of democracy all over the world, and is therefore most harmful to the best interests of this nation, therefore be it

Resolved: That the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, assembled in Convention at Worcester, Massachusetts, August 2 to 6, 1954, vigorously protest the anti-union attitudes of many public officials and call upon Congress and the State Legislature to take immediate and appropriate remedial action in order that all public employees may enjoy the full civil

liberties guaranteed under the Constitution of the United States of America.

(Submitted by Delegates Francis J. Hickey, Local 1358, A.F.S.C.N.E., Municipal Employees, A. F. of L.; John C. Kabachus, Boston Fire Fighters, Local 718; James M. Murphy, Post Office Clerks, Local No. 100, Boston.)

Delegate McCarthy: Mr. Chairman, your Committee concurs in this Resolution, and I move you, sir, that the action of the Committee be the action of this Convention.

President Brides: Question comes on concurrence and adoption of the Resolution. Anything to be said on the question? If not, all those in favor will please signify by saying "aye." Those opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

At this time I am going to call upon to take a bow, two friends of the labor movement in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, who have on many occasions cast their ballots on behalf of those who work for a living in this great Commonwealth of ours—Mary Fitzgerald, School Committeewoman of the City of Boston.

Another fighter in the House of Representatives who has a 100 per cent labor record, always fights and carries the ball on the bills submitted by Ken Kelley—James Burke, Representative of Hyde Park.

At this time the Chairman of the Union Labels Committee will be the last to report. Martin Casey.

RESOLUTION NO. 28

Recognition of the Union Cards of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees- Bartenders Union, and the Journeyman Barbers

Whereas: Because of the continued patronage by members of organized labor, many non-union hotels, restaurants, cafes, barrooms and barber shops successfully operate under sub-standard conditions, and thereby have become a menace and a threat to all Organized Labor and to the conditions and principles which we have labored long to obtain, and hope to preserve, and

Whereas: Much of our gains can be attributed to the respect in which Organized Labor is held by the general public, and this can be maintained and improved only by our example of sincerity in respecting our own organization; therefore, be it

Resolved: That all members of Organized Labor be urged to patronize only hotels, restaurants, cafes, and barrooms that display the "UNION HOUSE" card, and likewise patronize only barber shops that display the "UNION SHOP" card, and be it further

Resolved: That the Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent of this Organization, in one of his communications to all affiliated Locals, include a copy of this resolution.

(Submitted by Delegate Wm. T. Fitzgerald, Barbers Local 30, Springfield.)

Delegate Casey: Approved, and I move for its adoption.

President Brides: Question comes on adoption. Anything to be said on the question? If not, all those in favor, please signify by saying "aye." All those opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

We have another friend of the Labor Movement who during his many years served in the House and also the City of Boston, our good friend, Clem Riley. Come up and take a bow.

He is the State Civil Service Commissioner.

RESOLUTION NO. 53

Support of Upholsterers Union Label

Whereas: The National Casket Company of Boston and Cambridge, the Boston Burial Case Company, Somerville, the Dornstee Casket Company, Boston, the Florence Casket Company, Florence, Mass., New England Casket Co. and Fellows & Sons employ members of Upholsterers' International Union, Local 560, A. F. of L., and

Whereas: These workers enjoy union wages, hours, and working conditions, arrived at through collective bargaining which are the best conditions of any casket workers throughout the country, and

Whereas: These concerns are entitled to the support of organized labor and its friends, therefore be it

Resolved: That we, the delegates to the 68th Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, endorse and urge members of labor, their families and friends to patronize these concerns when the occasion arises and purchase only caskets bearing the Upholsterers' Union Label on the pillow.

(Submitted by Delegates Howard H. Litchfield, President, Casket Makers Local 560, Cambridge; Martin J. Casey, Electrotypers Local 11, Boston; Chester N. Twiss, Lynn Typographical Local 120, Lynn.)

Delegate Casey: The Committee reports favorably and moves its adoption.

President Brides: Question comes on adoption. Anything to be said on the question?

Delegate Litchfield: (Casketmakers, Local 560, Cambridge.) For a number of years we have submitted to this Convention a resolution urging and requesting the support of the union label caskets, and yet during the month of March this year, four of my plants were working two days a week because members of organized labor are continually patronizing the scab caskets that are coming into the State of Massachusetts.

We have given out pens this year, we have given out blotters, we have tried to get our message across. I am certain that I think when you stop and realize that 99 per cent of the unions today have a funeral benefit and when we realize that those funeral benefits are being spent in scabs, then I say it is high time we did something.

In the very near future we are going to compile a list of undertakers that stock 100 per cent union label caskets and publicize that list to a fare thee well.

We again urge the members of labor to give us your support.

President Brides: All those in favor, please signify by saying "aye." Those opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

RESOLUTION NO. 55

Support of Allied Printing Trades Council Label

Whereas: The Allied Printing Trades Council union label has been in existence for over 60 years, and it the only union label on printed matter recognized by the American Federation of Labor, and

Whereas: The Allied Printing Trades Council union label guarantees that workers engaged in production of printed matter, bearing the same, are in contractual agreement with their employers, and

Whereas: Printing trades workers engaged in these shops, or plants, enjoy fair wages, hours and working conditions, arrived at through collective bargaining, therefore, be it

Resolved: That this sixty-eighth Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, reaffirm all previous action and call upon friends and members of organized labor to support the union label of the Allied Printing Trades Council, and to insist upon same on all printed matter from those whom they patronize.

(Submitted by Delegates Martin J. Casey, Boston Electrotypers Union, Local 11; Adam Meisner, Bookbinders Local No. 176; Jack Barry, Bookbinders Local 204, and others.)

Delegate Casey: The Committee recommends favorably and moves its adoption.

President Brides: The question comes on adoption of the Committee's Report. Anything to be said on the question? If not, all those in favor please signify by saying "aye." All those opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

RESOLUTION NO. 56

Encouraging Newspaper Advertising

Whereas: Advertising in newspapers makes possible buying by all classes of people, by having a printed readable advertisement or picture, and

Whereas: The eye and mind retain the story conveyed in advertising and pictures resulting in a knowledge of the article advertised, and creates a demand for such article, and

Whereas: Such newspaper advertising makes possible dissemination of news, articles and stories, not only enlightening all people on current affairs, but actually affords a means of education, and

Whereas: Many thousands of union men and women are employed under most favorable working conditions and wages, and adjust all disputes through conciliation and arbitration, and

Whereas: The well being of all people calls for an ever increasing use of newspapers, one of the mediums enjoyed only by a free people; therefore, be it

Resolved: That we, the delegates of this sixty-eighth Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, do hereby pledge our support to the medium for advertising, that we commend its opportunities of bringing before all peoples the merits of manufactured articles, and we do hereby call attention of all to a newspaper advertising which is secured at a minimum cost.

(Submitted by Delegates Martin J. Casey, Boston Electrotypers Union No. 11; John J. Connolly, Norwood Central Labor Union; Adam Meisner, Bookbinders Local No. 176, and others.)

Delegate Casey: The Committee recommends favorably and moves for its adoption.

President Brides: Question comes on adoption of the Committee's Report. Is there anything to be said on the question? If not, all those in favor, please signify by saying "aye." Those opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

RESOLUTION NO. 57

Purchase of Union Label Textbooks

Whereas: The union label of the Allied Printing Trades Council assures purchasers that school and text books bearing the same have been printed and bound under union conditions, and

Whereas: The union label of the Allied Printing Trades Council, is the only union label on printed matter that has the unquali-

fied endorsement of the American Federation of Labor, and

Whereas: The printing trades unions have organized nearly all the school and text book publishers, and can furnish them without cost "union labels" and these books can be sold without increasing cost; therefore, be it

Resolved: That we, the delegates to the 68th Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, do hereby request the purchasers of school and text books to purchase only such books that bear the union label of the Allied Printing Trades Council; therefore, be it further

Resolved: That the Secretary-Treasurer be instructed to forward this resolution to local unions urging its adoption and cooperation, and that copies be sent to departments of education, school board, and committees of religious organizations, requesting the purchase of only such school and text books that bear the union label of the Allied Printing Trades Council.

(Submitted by Delegates Martin J. Casey, Boston Electrotypers Union, Local 11; Adam J. Meisner, Bookbinders Local No. 176, Norwood; John J. Connolly, Norwood Central Labor Union, and others.)

Delegate Casey: The Committee approves and moves for adoption.

President Brides: Question comes on adoption of the Committee's Report. Anything to be said on the question? If not, all those in favor, please signify by saying "aye". All those opposed "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

RESOLUTION NO. 65

Resolution of Thanks and Appreciation to Donors to Union Label Exhibit

Whereas: The Union Label Exhibit affords makers of union-made articles an opportunity of making known to delegates and visitors their products, and

Whereas: The Union Label Exhibit is established to bring before members information as to Union-made articles, and

Whereas: The appended list of manufacturers, International, Local Unions and Central Labor Unions through these donations have made possible a very successful exhibit, therefore be it

Resolved: That a vote of thanks be extended to all who contributed to our Union Label Exhibit, that delegates and visitors on their return to their home request their members, relatives and friends to patronize these products and firms, and be it further

Resolved: That we, the Delegates to this, the 68th Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, do hereby pledge ourselves to buy only such goods as bear the Union Label, and to patronize only those shops displaying Union Shop cards, and whose employees display the Union Button of American Federation of Labor Organizations only.

(Submitted by Union Label Committee.)

DONORS

New England Overalls Company
Sweet-Orr Company
Mail Pouch Tobacco Company
Gorton's
American Federation of Hosiery Workers
Bennett Textile Company
Samson Cordage Works
Plymouth Rubber Company
Raytheon Manufacturing Company
R. G. Sullivan Cigar Company
Barnard's

Jordan Marsh Company
Denholm's

Marcus
Church Manufacturing Company
Boston Burial Case Company
Fellows & Sons

Dorntee Casket Company
National Casket Company
Teamsters Joint Council
New England Casket Company
Florence Casket Company
Sely Manufacturing Company
Meat Cutters Local 592

Filene's
Brown-Forman Distillers
Gilchrist's
A. G. Spalding & Bros. Inc.

Seagram
Stop & Shop
Aflo Mfg. Co.
Schenley's

Hampden Beer
Empire Furniture Manufacturing Company
Hood Rubber Company
Charlton Company
Converse Rubber Company
International Ladies Garment Workers Union

Hiram Walker
Moore Drop Forge Company
First National Stores
Armour Company

Delegate Casey: The Committee approves and moves adoption.

President Brides: Question comes on adoption. Anything to be said on the question? If not, all those in favor, please signify by saying "aye". All those opposed "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

RESOLUTION NO. 61

Union Label Week, September 6-12, 1954

Whereas: The American Federation of Labor has proclaimed Union Label Week, September 6-12, 1954, and

Whereas: The purpose of Union Label Week is to promote the Union Label and Union Services, and

Whereas: Purchase of Union Label Goods and Patronage of Union Services means American Federation of Labor, American Free Trade Union conditions and advancement and support of Fair Employers, and

Whereas: Spending Union Earned money on Union Label Goods or Union Services means supporting our Friends and insuring our employment and failure to support Union Label and Union Services means supporting those who deliberately Boycott all Union Workers and their families, therefore be it

Resolved: That every Local Union and Auxiliary appoint a Union Label Committee to inform members where Union Label Goods or Union services may be procured, and be it further

Resolved: That Union Label Committee ask cooperation of Local Merchants in displaying Union Label Goods in windows and in ads during Union Label Week—September 6-12, 1954, and be it further

Resolved: That members and their families be requested to make purchases of union label goods and to patronize union services during Union Label Week and thereafter, to the end that members of all Unions and their families may benefit, and be it further

Resolved: That officials of local cities or towns be asked to proclaim Union Labor Week and that all possible publicity be given Union Label Week through newspapers, movie, radio or other means.

(Submitted by Delegates Martin J. Casey, Electrotypers, Local 11, Boston; Chester Twiss, Typographical Union, Lynn and Walter Lockhart, C. L. U. Quincy, and others.)

Delegate Casey: The Committee reports approval and moves for its adoption.

President Brides: Question comes on adoption of the Resolution. Anything to be said on the question?

If not, all those in favor, please signify by saying "aye". All those opposed "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

RESOLUTION NO. 64

Appreciation to Unionized Bakery Companies

Whereas: The generosity of a number of Bakery Companies has made possible a full display of Union Baked Goods, and

Whereas: Their cooperation is deeply appreciated and welcomed by the delegates to this 68th Annual Convention of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, therefore be it

Resolved: That all the delegates express their thanks to:

Drake's Bakeries
General Baking Company
Hathaway Bakeries
Table-Talk Pastry Company

Worcester Baking Company
Nissen Baking Company
Stop & Shop
John E. Cain Company
National Biscuit Company
Carr Consolidated Biscuit Company
Daggets Chocolate Company
Lederman Bros. Bakery
Kasanof's Model Bakery
Parkman's Bakery
Gum Products Inc.
Hotel Sheraton
Plaza Bake Shop

and be it further

Resolved: That we commend the use of these Union-Made products to our families and friends.

(Submitted by Delegates Fred Cabuzzi, Local 20, Boston; Alfred Lindsey, Local 20, Boston; Nathan Norman, Local 45, Boston, and others.)

Delegate Casey: The Committee report favorable and moves its adoption.

President Brides: Question comes on adoption of the Committee's Report. Anything to be said on the question? If not, all those in favor, please signify by saying "aye". All those opposed "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

That concludes the business. I want to thank you very kindly for your kind attention.

(Whereupon, at 5:30 p. m. the Convention was adjourned until 9:30 a. m. on Friday, August 6, 1954.)

FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1954

MORNING SESSION

(The Convention was called to order at 10:00 a. m., President Brides presiding.)

President Brides: The Convention will please come to order. As we have a number of Resolutions and Committee Reports this morning, I would like to start immediately.

At this time Chairman Grady of the Credentials Committee will report.

(Chairman Grady then made a partial report.)

Delegate Grady: Mr. Chairman, the total admitted at the present time is 593 delegates seated. I move that the Delegates be seated with voice and vote, Mr. Chairman.

President Brides: Question comes on seating the Delegates with voice and vote. Anything to be said on the question? If not, all those in favor, signify by saying "aye". Those opposed "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

At this time Chairman Donnelly of the Resolutions Committee will report.

RESOLUTION NO. 60

Committee on Mental Health

Whereas: Mental Health has become a problem of concern to all working people, and

Whereas: Several Union Locals in the various mental institutions of the Commonwealth are now affiliated with the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, and

Whereas: Many members of organized labor have been and are now patients in our state hospitals, therefore be it

Resolved: That the Massachusetts Federation of Labor at its 68th Convention take positive action in this problem and concern itself with the personal relations of the employees and the care, treatment, custody and discharge of the patients by setting up a Standing Committee on Mental Health within the framework of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

(Submitted by Delegates Henry J. Brides, I.L.G.W.U., Boston; Francis E. Lavigne, Teamsters 653, Brockton and Howard W. Doyle, S.C.&M.E. 1190, Medfield.)

Delegate Healey: Your Resolutions Committee concurs in this Resolution and I move that the action of the Committee be the action of the Convention.

President Brides: Question comes on concurrence and adoption of the Resolution. Anything to be said on the question? If not, all those in favor, please signify by saying "aye". All those opposed "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

At this time John Stuart will report in order to get together the members of his Committee.

Delegate Stuart: Mr. Chairman, I have been asked to announce that there will be a meeting of the Committee on Standing Committees' Report in the Music Room to my

right immediately. Will the following members please come to that meeting right away.

(Delegate Stuart then read the names of members on the Committee on Standing Committees Report.)

President Brides: Chairman Donnelly and his Committee will report.

RESOLUTION NO. 62

Bi-Monthly Public Utility Bills

Whereas: The family budget of the average workingman is based on his weekly pay check, and

Whereas: Certain public utility companies in Massachusetts have seen fit to disregard this fact and have proposed to submit electric light bills, etc. on a bi-monthly or two-month basis, and

Whereas: This constitutes an economic hardship on the average wage earner and his family, therefore be it

Resolved: That this convention hereby protests this method of billing public utility consumers of power for the home, and be it further

Resolved: That the Legislative Agent of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor be instructed to take whatever measures he may deem necessary to correct this situation.

(Submitted by Delegates John L. Hammond, AFSC&ME Local 445, Boston; Walter E. Shaughnessy, AFSC&ME Local 296, Boston, and William J. Kane, AFSC&ME Local 804, Boston.)

Delegate Donnelly: The Committee concurs in the Resolution, and I move you, Mr. Chairman, that the Committee's action be the action of the Convention.

President Brides: Question comes on concurrence and adoption of the Resolution. Anything to be said on the question? If not, all those in favor, please signify by saying "aye." All those opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

RESOLUTION NO. 63

Safety Code for Public Employees

Be it Resolved: That the Massachusetts Federation of Labor support legislation that will place the public employees in the cities and towns of Massachusetts under the same code of Safety regulations as applies to private industry.

(Submitted by Delegate John F. Muldoon, Local 385, B.S.E.I.U., Boston.)

Delegate Healey: The unanimous vote of the Resolutions Committee is concurrence, and I move that the action of the Committee be the action of the Convention.

President Brides: Question comes on concurrence and adoption of the resolution. Anything to be said on the Resolution? If not, all those in favor, please signify by saying "aye." Those opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

RESOLUTION NO. 66

Arbitrary and Restrictive Labor Practices—Internal Revenue and Postal Service

Whereas: There has been formed within the Metropolitan area of Boston, a Government Employees Council of the American Federation of Labor, and

Whereas: Such G.E.C.—AFL., has vigorously condemned the "Arbitrary and Restrictive Personnel Policies," and the "Creeping Declassification Principles" of the Eisenhower Administration as reflected in the widespread policy throughout Agencies of the Government of employing outside private industrial Engineering firms for the purpose of "Work Standards" and "Methods and Procedures" surveys without consultation of any kind with Government Employee Unions, and

Whereas: The action of the Internal Revenue Department in approving Recommendations of Commissioner W. A. Gallahan for a five-day suspension in the case of Jeremiah G. Hurley, Internal Revenue Agent who in his capacity as President of Local 555 of the National Federation of Federal Employees posted Union Bulletins which were "critical of the staff of the Internal Revenue Commissioner" has served notice on all employee organization representatives that "criticism" of agency administrators carry "penalties", and

Whereas: Such policy of intimidation and fear is foreign and repugnant to freedom-loving Americans who justly feel that their right to join Labor Unions of their own choosing as provided under the Lloyd-LaFollette Act of 1912 as amended, carries with it the right to select leaders of their own choosing without interference, or coercion and that leaders so selected are under solemn obligations to protect and further the interests of their members and the Government of the United States under God, and

Whereas: The arbitrary action of the Director of Internal Revenue poses a serious and vital threat to all duly elected representatives of Government Employee Organizations, therefore be it

Resolved: That the 68th Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor assembled at Worcester, Mass., August 2-6, 1954 vigorously condemn and oppose such arbitrary and restrictive personnel policies, and the principle of "declassification" as outlined in this Resolution, and be it further

Resolved: That this Resolution be submitted for action by its delegates to the Convention of the American Federation of Labor, and be it further

Resolved: That copies of this Resolution be forwarded to President Dwight D. Eisenhower and members of the Massachusetts delegation in Congress.

(Submitted by Delegates James M. Murphy, Vincent J. Prendergast, Daniel R. Hurley, Post Office Clerks Local 100, Boston.)

Delegate Donnelly: There is an amendment to the Resolve, adding after it, "Condemn and Oppose" in the third line the following "Such arbitrary and restrictive personnel policies."

The Committee concurs in the Resolution as amended. We move you, Mr. Chairman, that the Committee's report of concurrence be adopted.

President Brides: Question comes on adoption of the Resolution as amended. Are you ready for the question?

All those in favor, please signify by saying "aye." All those opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Delegate Healey: Resolution No. 67, the Post Office Clerks Omnibus Resolution, this resolution takes care of Resolutions No. 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, and 21 as submitted by the Post Office Workers, Local 100 of Boston.

RESOLUTION NO. 67

Post Office Clerks Omnibus Resolution
(Substituted for other Postal resolutions)

Whereas: All postal employees affiliated with the American Federation of Labor have, through their recognized organizations, indicated a desire for the approval of a broad program intended to better their working conditions, improve their economic standards and provide for a more efficient Postal Service, and

Whereas: Such a program includes:

1 — Salary increase as provided in the Corbett Bill, H.R. 9245, which will be acted upon in the House of Representatives on August 9, 1954 under successful Discharge Petition procedure (the necessary 218 signatures having been secured from the Members of Congress approving the discharge of the Postal Employees Salary Bill from the Rules Committee and bringing the Bill before the House of Representatives for action before adjournment.)

2 — Overtime compensation for Substitute employees.

3 — Repeal of the Hatch Act.

4 — Union Recognition by law.

5 — Seniority.

6 — Payroll deductions.

7 — Provide promotions on a basis of merit and fitness by law.

8 — Separation of dual powers—(Police-Administrative) of Post Office Inspectors.

9 — Civil Service Court of Appeals.

10 — Weekly pay days.

11 — Improved health and safety standards.

12 — Rest period for employees.

13 — Elimination of temporary employees in Postal Service

14 — Regular clerical appointments in lieu of substitutes.

15 — Proper protection of financial clerks.

16 — Civil Service Retirement liberalization including legislation to provide revaluation of annuities for those already retired as well as a change in formula to produce increased annuities.

Resolved: That this 68th Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor endorse and approve the above program of the affiliated Postal Employees.

(Submitted by Delegates James M. Murphy, Vincent J. Prendergast, Daniel R. Hurley, Post Office Clerks Local 100, Boston.)

The Committee recommends concurrence and I move the action of the Committee be the action of the Convention.

President Brides: Question comes on the resolution.

Delegate McLellan: Fire Fighters, Boston. May we have the number of those other resolutions again, sir?

President Brides: Yes, sir

Delegate Healey: Resolutions No. 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, and 21.

President Brides: Are you ready for the question? All those in favor, please signify by saying "aye". Those opposed "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

RESOLUTION NO. 68

Postal Salary Bill—Discharge Petition
"Honor Roll"

Whereas: A Discharge Petition No. 9 filed by Congressman Harold Hagen of Minnesota has been successfully completed by having acquired 218 signatures of members of the House of Representatives, and

Whereas: Such Discharge Petition No. 9 enables the House of Representatives to consider Postal Employees' Salary legislation providing a modest 7% under the provisions of the Corbett Bill, H.R. 9245, and

Whereas: Local No. 100 of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks has approved a "Roll of Honor" in connection with honoring friends of the Postal Workers who have signed such Discharge Petition, and

Whereas: The following seven-named Congressmen from Massachusetts did sign and approve such Discharge Petition No. 9:—

Honorable Edward P. Boland (D)

Honorable Philip J. Philbin (D)

Honorable Harold D. Donohue (D)

Honorable Edith Nourse Rogers (R)

Honorable Thomas J. Lane (D)

Honorable Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr. (D)

Honorable John W. McCormack (D)

and

Whereas: Local No. 100 of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks have endorsed and approved such action as meriting recognition on a "Postal Employees Honor Roll", therefore be it

Resolved: That this 68th Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor heartily concur in the action of the Postal Clerks and indicate their thanks and appreciation to the Congressmen named above for their support of Postal Employees' salary legislation, H.R. 9245, the Corbett Bill.

(Submitted by Delegates James M. Murphy, Vincent J. Prendergast, Daniel R. Hurley, Post Office Clerks Local 100, Boston).

President Brides: Are you ready for the question? All those in favor please signify by saying "aye". Those opposed "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

RESOLUTION NO. 72

Expanded Housing Program

Whereas: The current housing rate of about one million units a year must be doubled to make available livable homes to the nearly one-third of American families forced to live in dwellings below even minimum standards for family living and to meet the additional needs of our rapidly expanding population, and

Whereas: A doubled rate of housing construction is essential to help maintain economic prosperity and full employment, and

Whereas: The overwhelming proportion of the addition to our housing supply must come from new construction and cannot be made available by haphazard paint-up and patch-up schemes such as the so-called "urban renewal" program sponsored by the Administration, and

Whereas: The requirements of low-and-middle-income families who have the most desperate need for decent housing at rents and selling prices they can afford have been virtually ignored in government programs of financial assistance to private speculative builders, and

Whereas: Congress, in the Housing Act of 1954, has tragically weakened the nation's housing program by:

1— Limiting low-rent public housing construction to a token 35,000 units for one year despite overwhelming evidence that only low-rent public housing can make available decent homes to low-income families at rents within their means.

2 — Providing additional incentives to speculative builders to continue to concen-

trate on construction of high-priced houses while doing nothing to assist construction of moderate-priced homes that workers and other middle-income families can afford.

3 — Taking only incomplete and largely ineffective measures to inject urgently needed safeguards in the programs of federal assistance to speculative builders and mortgage lending institutions despite the shocking evidence of widespread frauds in the mortgage insurance program administered by the Federal Housing Administration which have permitted unscrupulous builders and contractors with the connivance of FHA officials to despoil building trades workers, consumers and the government of hundreds of millions of dollars, therefore be it

Resolved: That the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor in convention assembled at Worcester, Massachusetts, go on record as urging Congress to enact a housing program which will make possible a doubled rate of residential construction and will assure especially that the urgent needs of low-and-middle-income families for decent housing accommodations within their means are met. The program should include:

1 — Resumption of the low-rent public housing program at an annual rate of at least 200,000 units a year.

2 — An expanded urban redevelopment program providing necessary financial assistance to cities for slum clearance, replanning and rebuilding of metropolitan areas.

3 — Increased federal assistance for housing for middle-income families through reduced interest rates and lengthened amortization periods. These homes should meet adequate standards of space, construction and availability of community facilities. Priority for assistance under this program should be assigned to genuine cooperative and non-profit housing.

4 — Full protection of consumers in all housing programs involving federal financial assistance in any form including:

a—A strengthened mandatory builder's warranty against any structural defects that may develop within the first two years after completion of the house.

b—A "lapsed payments" plan permitting home purchasers to postpone regular payments for a limited period when forced to do so by unemployment, illness, death in the family or other unpreventable causes.

c—Establishment of an advisory committee to the Housing and Home Finance Agency representing labor, homeowners, tenants and other consumer interests.

5 — Requirement for payment of the prevailing wage to all workers engaged in construction under federally assisted housing programs, and be it further

Resolved: That the American Federation of Labor take action to secure introduction and enactment of this program early in the next session of Congress.

(Submitted by Delegates John Carroll, Cement Masons Local 534, Boston; Oscar Pratt, Carpenters, Local 624, Brockton; and Neil McKenzie, Bricklayers, Boston.)

Delegate Healey: The unanimous decision of the Resolutions Committee is concurrence, and I move that the action of the Committee be the action of the Convention.

President Brides: Question comes on concurrence and adoption of the Resolution. Is there anything to be said on the question? If not, all those in favor, please signify by

saying "aye". All those opposed "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

RESOLUTION NO. 73

Patronizing Union Establishments

Resolved: That the Central Labor Union in the city in which the Massachusetts Federation of Labor convention is held, shall prepare and distribute to the delegates, a list of establishments employing A. F. of L. members.

(Submitted by Resolutions Committee.)

Delegate Donnelly: The Committee recommends concurrence, and I move you, the adoption of the Committee's Report.

President Brides: Anything to be said on the question? If not, all those in favor, please signify by saying "aye." Those opposed "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

RESOLUTION NO. 71

City of Worcester Employees Organizational Drive

Whereas: The American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees, A. F. of L., is presently engaged in an organizing drive to enlist employees of the City of Worcester into the ranks of the A. F. of L., and,

Whereas: we have successfully organized several departments of the city, and,

Whereas: There exist in other departments small, independent associations not affiliated with the organized labor movement which should be united into our A. F. of L. union, therefore, be it

Resolved: that the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, now convened in this its 68th convention, in the City of Worcester, go on record as urging all city employees to join the ranks of the 300,000 organized members of the A. F. of L. in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and be it further

Resolved: That Copies of this resolution be sent to the press so that employees of the City of Worcester in the above mentioned associations who are not already A. F. of L. union members may know that they can also receive the support of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor in their efforts to improve their wages and working conditions.

(Submitted by delegates William V. Ward, A.F.S.C.&M.E Local 648, Boston; James A. Broyer, A.F.S.C.&M.E, Local 612, Cambridge; and Francis J. Hickey, Municipal Employees 1358, Brookline.)

Delegate Healey: The Committee concurs in this Resolution, and I move that the action of the Committee be the action of the Convention.

President Brides: Question comes on concurrence and adoption of the Resolution. Is there anything to be said on the question? If not, all those in favor, please signify by saying "aye". Those opposed "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

RESOLUTION NO. 74

Support of Union Stores

Whereas: The Retail Clerks International Association and its affiliated Unions are trying to keep to a minimum night openings in retail stores, and

Whereas: R. H. White's of Worcester is

opening six days per week plus three nights while the union department stores, Filene's, Denholm-McKay and Banard, Sumner and Putnam of Worcester are open five days and two night per week, and

Whereas: The opening of R. H. White's at times when our union stores are closed is unfair competition to our employers and makes it increasingly difficult for the unions servicing these stores to maintain decent working hours for their members, and

Whereas: Our employers in these union stores do not want to open these long hours and wish to cooperate with us, therefore we the unions affiliated with the Retail Clerks International Association request the delegates to this convention who make purchases while in Worcester to use the facilities of the above mentioned UNION STORES, and that our brothers and sisters in the labor movement in and around Worcester help us to straighten out this matter by always using the above-mentioned UNION STORES to make their purchases, therefore be it

Resolved: That the Massachusetts Federation of Labor send a copy of this resolution to its affiliated unions in the Worcester Area and that the Worcester Central Labor Union be asked to read this resolution at their next three meetings.

(Submitted by Helen Tafe O'Donnell, Delegate Retail Clerks Local 711, Boston; Charles Warren, Retail Clerks Local 711, Boston; Joseph F. Grace, Retail Clerks International Association, Edith L. Eaton, Retail Clerks Local 1826, Worcester.)

Delegate Donnelly: The Committee concurs in this resolution and I move you, Mr. Chairman, that the action of the Committee be the action of the Convention.

Chairman Pratt: Action comes on the Report of your Committee on Resolution No. 74, which is one of concurrence. Any remarks on the motion? If not, as many as are in favor, signify by saying "aye." Those opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

RESOLUTION NO. 75

Re: Internal Reorganization of Boston's Fire Fighting Force

Whereas: The Boston Fire Department is now undergoing an internal reorganization of its fire-fighting force as the result of a survey conducted by a group to be identified as the Mayor's Citizens' Committee, and

Whereas: The people who make up this committee have no qualifications in the professional field of fire-fighting, and

Whereas: The Mayor and Fire Commissioner of said city have seen fit to adopt many of the committee's recommendations, namely, the deactivation of engine, ladder and rescue companies and the closing of fire stations, and

Whereas: With the adoption of the recommendations, human lives and properties have been imperiled and will ultimately have a direct effect on YOU as wage earners by an increase in fire insurance premiums, therefore be it

Resolved: That the delegates assembled in the city of Worcester for the 68th Annual Convention of the State Federation of Labor go on record as being vehemently opposed to the present reduction in the fire-fighting force and any further adoptions since they tend to contribute to the endangerment of public safety and well-being, and be it further

Resolved: That a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to Honorable John B. Hynes, Mayor of Boston.

(Submitted by Howard McClennan, John Burwell, Martin Pierce, Gerald Melia, Delegates, Boston Fire Fighters Local 718.)

Delegate Healey: The unanimous decision of the Resolutions Committee is concurrence, and I move that the action of the Committee be the action of the Convention.

Chairman Pratt: Action comes on your Committee's Report on Resolution No. 75, which is one of concurrence. Are there any remarks on the motion? If not, all those that are in favor, signify by saying "aye." Those opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

The Chair recognizes Martin Casey of the Union Labels Committee for the purpose of making an announcement.

Delegate Casey: Will William P. Hayes, Local 1406, kindly come forward? We want to check him on his labels. And get your blue ticket in right away, please, and if you have a white card filled out, get that in, too. William P. Hayes, we want to see him.

Chairman Pratt: The Chair now recognizes the Chairman of the Resolutions Committee, Samuel Donnelly.

Delegate Donnelly: Mr. Chairman, those are all the Resolutions up to the present time with the exception of Resolution No. 2. That will be reported out later. That is for the information of the delegates on that Resolution.

Delegate Suprenant: Mr. Chairman.

Chairman Pratt: For what purpose does the Delegate rise?

Delegate Suprenant: I rise to make an announcement, Mr. Chairman, that all Delegates affiliated with the Springfield Central Labor Union will kindly meet at 11:45 in the Green Room.

Chairman Pratt: That will be after the adjournment of the Morning Session.

The Chair now recognizes the Chairman of the Resolutions Committee to report on Resolution No. 2.

Delegate Donnelly: Resolution No. 2, the Labor Sponsored Insurance Company Resolution. I will read the Resolve as it is in the first book that you received upon coming into this Convention, and then I will read the Resolve as submitted by the Resolutions Committee.

RESOLUTION NO. 2

Labor Sponsored Insurance Company

Whereas: The Executive Council of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor was instructed by the 1952 convention through Resolution No. 85, to investigate the possibility of forming an insurance company in Massachusetts under the sponsorship of the Federation and

Whereas: As a result of the adoption of this Resolution by the 1952 convention, the Executive Council in February 1954 appointed a committee of four vice presidents to visit Texas as guests of the Insurance Company of Texas which is the company sponsored by the Texas State Federation of Labor. This committee was instructed to thoroughly study said Insurance Company of Texas and report back to the Executive Council, and

Whereas: This committee upon its arrival in Texas found a thriving insurance company controlled by the unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and the Texas State Federation of Labor and under the guidance of a management company that was

thoroughly familiar with the insurance and finance business. This committee thoroughly investigated every phase of the operation and talked to the people involved and found nothing but praise from bankers, labor officials and rank and file union members, and

Whereas: For many years the Massachusetts Federation of Labor and the labor movement in this state have been fighting insurance companies on legislative matters relating to Workmen's Compensation insurance, and more recently disability and automobile insurance, and

Whereas: Our legislative efforts to restrain the exorbitant costs of these forms of insurance upon workers have been unsuccessful, as also have been our efforts to reduce the litigation by insurance companies against the benefit claims of injured workers, and

Whereas: The Texas State Federation of Labor faced with the same problem a few years ago formed an insurance company of their own with the result that their legislative position has been greatly strengthened and they have been successful in increasing benefits for workers and reducing excessive profits for insurance companies through the instrumentality of the facts and force of having their own insurance company, and

Whereas: The Texas State Federation of Labor has made great progress and profit in three short years in a state that is so much larger in area than Massachusetts, to the extent even that they have recently purchased their own building in the heart of Dallas at a price over a million dollars, and

Whereas: A Fire, Theft and Casualty Insurance Company or Companies in the fields of Workmen's Compensation insurance, compulsory automobile liability insurance, and fire and theft insurance, sponsored by the Massachusetts Federation of Labor and unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor in this state would greatly strengthen our legislative, financial and public position and would enable our members to buy insurance from their own company and to participate in its profits, and

Whereas: The Union Labor Life Insurance Company sponsored by the A. F. of L. is interested primarily in life insurance and health and accident insurance, and there will be no conflict between that company's activities and a casualty insurance company, limited in its activities to the forms of insurance described above, sponsored by the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, therefore be it

Resolved: That this 68th annual convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor assembled at Worcester, Massachusetts, August 2-6, 1954, instruct the incoming Executive Council to establish within a reasonable time, and subject to the laws of the Commonwealth, a Fire, Theft and Casualty Insurance Company, or companies, and that this convention recommend to the members of the American Federation of Labor in Massachusetts and to all A. F. of L. Unions in this state, the purchase of stock and insurance in said Company, and be it further

Resolved: That subject to the laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, provision shall be made in the by-laws of said insurance company that labor shall have majority representation on the Board of Directors of said company or companies.

(Submitted by The Executive Council, Massachusetts Federation of Labor.)

Your Resolutions Committee met for a considerable length of time in order that they could successfully come to a conclusion on this and we have a majority report to make of an amendment which is the following Resolve:

(Delegate Donnelly read the Resolve as follows:

"That this 68th Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor assembled at Worcester, Massachusetts, August 2-6, 1954, instruct the incoming Executive Council to continue its study of this project, and that it be authorized to establish, if found feasible, a Fire, Theft and Casualty Insurance Company or Companies, subject to the approval of a regular or special Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor and the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, and subject to the laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts")

The Resolutions Committee amended this Resolution. That is the action of the Resolutions Committee and I move you, Mr. Chairman, that we approve the action of amended Resolution No. 2.

Chairman Pratt: Action comes on the Report of your Resolutions Committee, which is the amendment as offered on Resolution No. 2. Are there any remarks on the motion?

Delegate Healey: (Teamsters, Local 259, of Boston.) At the outset I want to thank the President for appointing me on the Resolutions Committee to act on such a Resolution. This particular Resolution has been gone over on many occasions since July by the Teamsters Union, and the Teamsters Union is definitely opposed to the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, the State Branch in Massachusetts, going into the insurance business.

In Committee I came in with a non-concurrence report and I voted against the Committee's Report. I am asking you, the delegates assembled here, to go along with the Teamsters' Union that we do not want anybody in this Federation to go into the insurance business, and that is our action and please go along with it.

Chairman Pratt: Are there any further remarks on the motion?

Delegate Kearney: Bartenders and Hotel Employees, Local 34. Mr. President.

Chairman Pratt: The Chair recognizes Delegate Kearney.

Delegate Kearney: I have not read the Report of the Committee. Now, do I understand that this recommendation of the Resolutions Committee postpones action of the creation of an insurance setup for further study?

Chairman Pratt: You are correct, Delegate Kearney. The Report recommends that the Executive Council continue their study.

Delegate Kearney: Mr. President, I don't want to here on this beautiful autumn morning call attention to the Teamsters Union that some many years ago this State Federation of Labor endorsed what is known as Co-operatives. Now, the Teamsters ought to know what Co-operatives are. And Co-operatives was wholesomely endorsed by the American Federation of Labor, which means that all of us should stand together in a group to purchase material and save money.

Then we endorsed here some 40-odd years ago the development of co-operative banks. You know what co-operative banks are? Encouraging folks to make investments to eventually own their own homes. You all have them in your community. This is an old-established principle and all we are doing now, Mr. President and Delegates,—the Teamsters shouldn't be disturbed about it—is simply going back over the road and setting up another co-operative in the form of an insurance company.

Now what harm is there in that?

You know, sometimes the Teamsters are like a bull, you shake a red flag and they

up and holler like hell. A little more thought, a little more study, a little more research will prevent all of that hasty judgment.

Now, I would have made the same motion to postpone action on this if the Committee hadn't done it, because I think it is a good thing to do.

Chairman Pratt: Are there further remarks on the motion? If not, as many as are in favor, signify by saying "aye". Those opposed "no".

A Delegate: Mr. Chairman.

Chairman Pratt: Those opposed "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered. For what purpose does the Delegate rise?

Delegate Healey: (Teamsters Local 259, of Boston.) My purpose in rising at this time is to reconsider the action just taken in order to enable some of the Teamster Unions to talk on this particular question. I so move, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman Pratt: I hear no seconder.

A Delegate: I second the motion.

Chairman Pratt: Might I ask the Delegate if he voted in the affirmative on the question?

Delegate Healey: Yes.

Chairman Pratt: And will the seconder take the microphone?

Delegate Kenney: (State, County and Municipal Employees Local 370.)

Chairman Pratt: And you voted in the affirmative?

Delegate Kenney: I did.

Chairman Pratt: Question comes on reconsideration of the action taken—which is not in order at this time. There must be one—

A Delegate: Mr. Chairman.

Chairman Pratt: There must be one order of business that takes place before action on reconsideration can be taken.

Delegate Del Monte: Mr. Chairman.

Chairman Pratt: For what purpose does the Delegate rise?

Delegate Del Monte: (Teamsters, Local 379, of Boston.) I would like to enlighten the Chair a little. I believe that the speaker before me, Brother Healey, was trying to get the microphone when you were asking "Is there anything further to be said on the motion?" He was back there discussing the situation with us and about the time he got here and started to ask for the Chair you had already started to put the motion.

I believe that if you allow the Teamsters to talk who want to talk on the resolution there will be no need of reconsideration.

Chairman Pratt: For the information of the Delegate, the Chair did ask if there were others who wished to speak on the motion. There was no one approaching the microphone, and therefore, the Chair in accordance with its duties, put the vote.

Delegate Del Monte: Well, Mr. Chairman, I said to the Chair that that is what you were doing. We were back here discussing, listening. We didn't know you were going to put it so fast. I don't believe that you called for any other speaker much more than one time and the Teamsters only wanted to find out what Brother Kearney meant. That is all we want to know.

You have a Resolution here, as he said, that involves everybody. And all he said was what I heard him say, is that the Teamsters are like a bull sometimes—you wave a little red flag in their nose and they run away. That is the thing that we want to

straighten out. It is not a Teamsters Resolution, is it?

Chairman Pratt: It is not.

Delegate Del Monte: And the Teamsters didn't ask that it be submitted to the Executive Council for further study, did they?

Chairman Pratt: I feel sure that if there was any misinterpretation of the remarks of Delegate Kearney, that he would be glad to discuss them privately with the representatives of the Teamsters organization, and possibly then a joint announcement could be made that could clarify the situation.

Delegate Del Monte: Well, Mr. Chairman, he didn't make his statement privately when he said "You wave a little red flag in front of a Teamster and he is like a bull and runs away." I think he should have said that when you wave a red flag in front of a Teamster the bull runs after you. That is the thing we want straightened out. We don't want any private conversations.

We are able, in spite of the fact that some believe that some Teamsters can't speak well, I think we are able to be understood here.

Delegate Morrissey: Mr. Chairman. (Teamsters 25, Boston)

Chairman Pratt: For what purpose does the Delegate rise?

Delegate Morrissey: I rise at this time for a point of information, Mr. Chairman. What is the status of the subject matter under debate?

Chairman Pratt: The status of the subject matter under debate, which was the report of the Committee with the substitute resolve on Resolution No. 2, has been passed by this Convention. That was the last order of business before—

Delegate Morrissey: It has been? Do I understand, Mr. Chairman, that a vote has already been taken on the subject matter?

Chairman Pratt: That is right, Delegate Morrissey.

Delegate Morrissey: If I remember correctly, I was standing in the rear of the hall and you started to put the question when Delegate Healey from Local 259 rose to some point of order. I don't have a recollection that any vote was taken. Can we clarify that?

Chairman Pratt: Yes. For your information, Delegate Morrissey, there has been no point of order which has been raised. The vote on the Report of the Committee with the substitute Resolve on Resolution No. 2 was completed and announced by the Chair as carried.

Delegate Morrissey: Then, Mr. Chairman, I didn't vote one way or the other because I didn't hear the question called. There are an awful lot of delegates in this hall and if they pass that motion to concur in the recommendation of the Committee, I don't know what kind of sign they used to accomplish the adoption of the Resolution. It was a very silent vote. I doubt the vote, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman Pratt: Delegate Morrissey, are you familiar with the text of the substitute resolve?

Delegate Morrissey: I think I am. If I know what I am talking about, I think we are talking about the Resolution that deals with putting the Federation of Labor into the insurance business—

Chairman Pratt: Well, the Chair—

Delegate Morrissey:—and if we are talking about that Resolution, Mr. Chairman, would you correct me if we aren't?

Chairman Pratt: Delegate Morrissey, I would like to call to your attention and to the

attention of any other delegates that may not have clearly understood it,—I would like to read the substitute Resolve that was just accepted by this Convention which is as follows:

"That this 68th Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor assembled at Worcester, Massachusetts, August 2-6, 1954, instruct the incoming Executive Council to continue its study of this project, and that it be authorized to establish, if found feasible, a Fire, Theft and Casualty insurance company, or companies, subject to the approval of a regular or special Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor and the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, and subject to the laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts."

I draw your attention, Delegate Morrissey and others, to that part of it which clearly states that before a definite action could be taken on the formation of an insurance company it would require the action of a special or regular Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor and also the approval of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor.

Delegate Morrissey: Mr. Chairman, it is not my purpose to take up the time of the Delegates to the Convention. But this final result and the recommendation of the Committee on Resolutions to refer this to the incoming Executive Board of the Federation of Labor is nothing more than perpetrating a fraud on the delegates to this Convention. Now, the original Resolution did not have the approval of the American Federation of Labor, and when the gentleman from Texas addressed us the other morning he openly admitted in his remarks that as a result of having visited with some of the delegates at this Convention that he was withdrawing from the recommendation that it was presumed he was going to make, and he made a mild attempt to advise us as to how we should invest our funds.

Now, to my way of thinking, and of course I know that all the time I am talking anybody can rise to a point and put me right off the floor because I am definitely out of order, but notwithstanding that, I see no reason why we should refer it to the incoming Executive Board when the present incumbent Executive Board and the administrators of the Federation that are presiding over this Convention know full well that they were advised by George Meany to have nothing to do with this type of Resolution.

So in that vein, Mr. Chairman, I should like to rise at this time to doubt the vote, and let's kill the resolution.

Delegate Healey: Mr. Chairman.

Delegate Kramer: Mr. Chairman. Mr. Chairman.

Delegate Healey: Mr. Chairman.

Chairman Pratt: For what purpose does the Delegate rise?

Delegate Healey: (Teamsters, Local 259 Boston). I rise for a point of clarification. I filed a minority report. You, the Chairman, did not act on that minority report. I move that you act on the minority report.

Chairman Pratt: For the information of the delegate. The Chair has one report which has been submitted, which is the Report of the Resolutions Committee, which has been acted upon.

Delegate Morrissey: Mr. Chairman, I rise to a point of order.

Chairman Pratt: State your point.

Delegate Morrissey: Do I understand now from the previous speaker that he is a member

of the Committee on Resolutions and he filed a minority report with that Committee?

Chairman Pratt: The Chair has no minority report here at the present time.

Delegate Healey: Is Delegate Sullivan or Delegate Grasso from the Teachers' Union in Lynn present on the platform?

Chairman Pratt: Yes.

Delegate Kramer: Mr. Chairman, I am a member of the Resolutions Committee and I can verify the fact that, in spite of the fact that I have voted with the majority, that Brother Healey did file a minority report. He was the only one though that filed a minority report. I don't know why it has not been reported.

Delegate Morrissey: Mr. Chairman, acting on my point of order, and I am not much of a parliamentarian, but it is my understanding that under Roberts Rules of Order that when minority reports are presented they are given first consideration.

Chairman Pratt: For the information of the delegate, to the best of the knowledge of the Chair there has not been any minority report that has been filed and certainly the Chair feels that as a Past President of this organization, you know that the reports of Committees are filed in writing.

Delegate Morrissey: Mr. Chairman, I don't want to prolong the debate, but my good friend John Kearney, who seemingly stops off at too many bars, made the remark that the Teamsters, because somebody waves a red flag, shy away. Well, we have been listening to a lot of bull around here and we are not shying away from anybody.

But if the minority report was not known to the Chair, how was it that Delegate Kearney knew something about it when he was talking about the Teamsters shying away from a red flag?

Delegate Kearney: Mr. President, may I answer that?

Delegate Morrissey: I would love to have John answer that.

Chairman Pratt: The Chair at this time will recognize Delegate Kearney to clarify a previous statement.

Delegate Morrissey: Beauty always bows to age.

Delegate Kearney: Mr. President and Delegates, you have given me a tremendous burden to ask me to clarify anything with Nick Morrissey. I entered this Convention and I knew as little about what was going on as my dear friend Nick, and I asked the same question. Sometimes I do get confused, and let me tell you a little story how I got confused one time in this Convention. We were sitting peacefully with nothing to do, and those oldtimers will know that sometimes I do start something here to have a little laugh.

I rose and I said "Mr. President, you just finished a Resolution that I didn't have a chance to talk on and I would like to discuss it with you now, and that is the resolution of Delegate Johnson, and I want to favor it." A voice said, "Thompson."

I went on talking and I said, "Delegate Johnson's Resolution" and the fellow hollered, "Thompson."

And then I continued and I said, "I am going to have 1,000 copies of that Resolution printed with Brother Johnson."

He said, "Thompson, you —."

(Laughter)

I was simply misusing the name for a little joke and so he got a little disturbed about it. Now, I talked about shaking a red flag in a

bull's face and my dear friend Nick, he says there is a lot of bull around here. So both of us are in the bull market, and I think that the Teamsters, when I said "Shake a red flag," I meant that the Teamsters are always alert if something is liable to be pulled over them.

Now, Nick, my dear old warrior, this resolution simply postpones further study, and I am sure if he knew that, he would favor the resolution. And, I want to thank him for the kind words he said about me. (Laughter)

Aw, let's have a laugh once in a while. You remember my old friend who passed away, Lord rest his soul, old Myles Connors? We used to have a little fun here when I would say something that would stir somebody up and then sit back and laugh heartily.

I remember there was a dull Convention; there was no business, and I stood up on the floor and said, "Mr. President, you have made a mistake. There is a vacancy in the Vice-Presidency in the Berkshire Hills, and I nominate Myles Connors as a Delegate Vice-President in the Berkshire Hills."

So there was no Vice-President but it was done to start a little fun. There was only one mike on the floor at that time and when Myles would rush to the mike I would retreat. I wouldn't know whether he would poke me or want to talk, and he got up and he said, "Mr. President, I don't know where the hell the Berkshire Hills are, but that so and so scared me. You should send him to the Blarney Hills because he is full of Blarney and he has more Blarney than all the Blarney hills in Ireland."

Well, of course, it all went over soon. We had a laugh and it was all settled. And I hope in this instance that we will feel a little better after the debate—the Teamsters will have become a little more intelligent in matters—

A Delegate: Mr. Chairman. Mr. Chairman.

Chairman Pratt: For what purpose does the delegate rise?

Same Delegate: To speak on the subject at the present moment under discussion. First of all, I want to know your name, what District you represent.

Chairman Pratt: For the information of the delegate, there is no subject at the present time which is under discussion. There were some differences of opinions which arose and which the Chair tried for the information of the Delegates to have clarified.

Same Delegate: Mr. Chairman, my name is Nate Hurwitz, representing the Laundry Drivers of Boston.

Chairman Pratt: For what purpose does the Delegate rise?

Delegate Hurwitz: To ask you your name first so we can get acquainted.

Chairman Pratt: My name is Delegate Oscar R. Pratt, representing Carpenters Local No. 624 and a Vice President from the Second District of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

Delegate Hurwitz: Now we know each other. So, Mr. Chairman, it so happens I think I voted for you several times.

This question before us is vitally important and if there has been a motion to bring it back on the floor I think you should give us the privilege to discuss it and discuss it thoroughly so that the delegates will know what has happened. Will you do that, Mr. Pratt?

Chairman Pratt: For your information, Delegate, I am here to try to conduct this part of the Convention in accordance with Roberts Rules of Parliamentary Procedure and which I feel that you and the previous speakers are very familiar with. And certainly at the appro-

priate time, if it is the desire of the Convention to reconsider a previous action that action can be taken, and certainly will be recognized by the Chair.

Delegate Hurwitz: Now, that you have spoken two minutes, I move for the reconsideration of that resolution.

Chairman Pratt: Reconsideration at this time would not be in order, but would be in order for your information, after one other piece of business has been transacted, and in order to get that piece of business before the Convention, the Chair at this time will recognize Chairman Hines for the Report of the Committee on Standing Committees' Report. Chairman Hines.

Delegate Hurwitz: Mr. Chairman. Personal privilege.

Delegate Morrissey: Mr. Chairman, I rise to a point of order.

Chairman Pratt: State your point.

Delegate Morrissey: Mr. Chairman, there is a point of order, I think, pending before you raised by me previously as to what is going to happen to the minority report now that the Chair is aware of the fact that there is a minority report on the subject matter. Would you please rule on that question?

Chairman Pratt: The Chair will rule that until such time as the minority report is submitted, in accordance with the procedures of the Convention, he is unable to recognize the minority report.

Delegate Healey: Mr. Chairman.

Chairman Pratt: For what purpose does the delegate rise?

Delegate Healey: To try to clarify the situation. When Brother Sam Donnelly reported out Resolution 2 he forgot to say that there is a minority report on this particular subject matter. Brother Donnelly told you people that there was a majority report—

Delegate Donnelly: I rise to a point of order.

Chairman Pratt: State your point.

Delegate Donnelly: The Chairman of the Resolutions Committee did not fail to make the report that there would be a minority report. I did say that Brother Healey had a minority report to make and Brother Healey took the microphone and made the minority report orally.

Delegate Healey: That is correct. That is correct. I am sorry. That part is correct. Up to the present time, Mr. Chairman, you have not taken any action on the minority report.

Delegate Kearney: Mr. Chairman. Delegate Kearney. In order to straighten this matter out and to give to Brother Morrissey his request, I move we now adjourn. I move this Convention now adjourn.

A Delegate: I second the motion.

Delegate Kearney: I hope the motion will be defeated. Then Brother Morrissey can have his motion for reconsideration.

Chairman Pratt: If the delegates wish to take action—

Delegate Morrissey: Mr. Chairman.

Chairman Pratt: For what purpose does the delegate rise?

Delegate Morrissey: Delegate Morrissey has made no motion for reconsideration. Delegate Morrissey simply raises a point—

Delegate Kearney: Mr. Chairman, I rise to a point of order. My point of order is—

Delegate Morrissey: Delegate Morrissey rises to a point of order and I can talk just as loud as John Kearney, and I think I was recognized by the Chair on a point of order at

the time that Delegate Kearney came back to the microphone to raise a point of order.

Delegate Kearney: A motion to adjourn is not debatable. I hope the motion will be defeated.

Delegate Morrissey: The motion was not seconded, Mr. Chairman.

A Delegate: It was seconded.

Delegate Morrissey: I hope the motion will be defeated.

Delegate Kearney: Then Brother Morrissey can move reconsideration.

Delegate Morrissey: Mr. Chairman, I want to help the Chair all I can. I am not going to move any reconsideration. I simply want the Chair to rule on what happened now that we have had an explanation from Delegate Donnelly.

A Delegate: Point of order, Mr. Chairman.

Delegate Morrissey: On my point of order, and I am talking on my point of order, Mr. Chairman, and I want the Chair to rule for me, if he will, what is going to happen to the minority report that we now understand was made by the member of the Committee on Resolutions as reported out by the able representatives from the Worcester area, Delegate Donnelly.

Now, what happens to the minority report?

Chairman Pratt: Ruling on the point of order raised by Brother Morrissey, the Chair will state that in accordance with the procedure of the Convention there has not been any minority report which has been submitted in writing to the Chair that could be acted upon.

Delegate Morrissey: I will defer to your judgment on it, Mr. Chairman, because I haven't consulted the Constitution, but it would seem to me if the delegate from the Committee on Resolutions was permitted under the circumstances to make a minority report and the Chair entertained it, that no other business could be transacted until that report was dispensed with. However, I will bow to the judgment of the Chair.

Chairman Pratt: The Chair at this time recognizes the Chairman of the Committee on Standing Committees' Report, Chairman Stuart.

Delegate Stuart: Mr. Chairman. Delegate John J. Stuart, Boot and Shoe Workers Local 703, Boston. It is my commission to make the report of the Committee on Standing Committees' Report in the absence of Chairman Hines. The Committee Report is as follows:

Committee on Standing Committees' Report

Mr. Chairman, the first report is on the Committee on Legislation. This Committee has carefully scrutinized the report submitted by the Legislative Committee, and is in accord that the Committee has done an outstanding job. It is noted, however, that the assistance given our Legislative Agent at hearings is very poor. Therefore, we recommend that letters be sent to all Central Labor Unions and to all Local Unions that a paid officer or officers of such locals make every effort to attend all hearings when called upon. As a result of recommendations of the Committee on Legislation to the Executive Council, a new committee was created in January known as the Legislative Advisory Committee. This Legislative Committee should be a standing committee by constitutional action.

The second committee, Committee on Taxation. The efforts of this committee, their sin-

cerity, and their perseverance should be noted. Their job has been no easy task. We recommend adoption.

The Committee on Social Security. Your Committee feels the Committee on Social Security has done an outstanding job. Therefore, we recommend adoption.

The Committee on Workmen's Compensation. The Committee feels that the Committee on Workmen's Compensation has put a lot of earnest effort on this Committee, and they should be commended for it. We recommend adoption as progressive.

The Committee on Organization: We recommend a more active participation on the part of the committee members. Recommend it for adoption.

Committee on Housing. It is the opinion of the committee that the Committee on Housing, from their report, has adequate ability to handle the affairs of this important committee. Their report indicates diligent effort and intelligent thinking. We felt they should, as they expressed it, feel proud of their accomplishments. We recommend appropriate legislation be introduced at the next session of the legislature requesting labor representation on the State Board of Housing and in addition further request the State Board of Housing to do its duty. We feel the report is very satisfactory and recommend adoption.

The Committee on Union Labels. The committee feels the Union Label Committee has done a splendid job in the important field of making the public Union Label conscious. This committee would also like to commend Chairman Martin Casey and his committee for the fine exhibition at this convention. Recommend adoption.

This, brother delegates, is the complete report of the Standing Committee, and the members of the Committee, who assisted me very ably, are:

Edward F. Hines, Iron Workers, Local 607 Charlestown, *Chairman*.

John Stuart, Boot & Shoe Workers, Local 703, Boston

Katherine McNabb, Waitresses, Local 112, Boston.

John O'Toole, I.B.E.W., Local 1505, Waltham

Richard Buck, Compressed Air Workers, Local 88, Boston.

Joseph P. McNamara, Firemen & Oilers, Local 3, Boston.

I move you, Mr. Chairman, the adoption of this entire report and that this Committee be discharged with thanks.

President Brides: Question comes on accepting the Committee's Report and discharging the Committee for the wonderful work. Anything to be said on the question? All those in favor, please signify by saying "aye." All those opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered. The Committee is discharged with thanks.

I am going to appoint the following Committee with the regular Guest Committee to escort Robert Murphy, Democratic Candidate for Governor, who I understand is in the hall: Betty Sokol, Thomas Ahearn, John J. Kearney, John B. Powers, Nate Hurwitz and Philip Kramer.

The Delegates will kindly come to order. Will the delegates kindly take their chairs?

At this time the first speaker this morning whom I have the pleasure and opportunity to introduce to you is one who has spoken to our Convention on several occasions. It gives me great pleasure to introduce to you Francis E. Burke, State Director, Massachusetts Savings Bonds Division of the United States Treasury Department. Francis Burke.

FRANCIS E. BURKE**(Director of Mass. Savings Bonds
Division, of the U. S. Treasury
Department)**

Mr. President and Delegates to the Convention. Once again it is my privilege to come before this body and thank you people for the support you have given the payroll savings program, for the benefit of the workers of this Commonwealth. I have appeared before the AFL Conventions on several occasions and I want to take just a brief moment to say a few words as to the progress of the Payroll Savings Program.

At the present time throughout the country we have approximately 9 million people buying savings bonds in the Payroll Savings Program on each pay period. We have in the hands of the American people today, that is, in the hands of individuals, \$50 billions of United States Savings Bonds. I am sure that you will agree with me that the Savings Bonds program is a sound program, one which you have recommended and supported and one which you will continue to support in the future.

Very few companies of any substantial size in the Commonwealth are without a payroll savings program today. And I am asking you today to follow the poster in the back with respect to the Savings Bonds Program, I am asking you if you will step up your activity in behalf of the payroll savings program and when you go back to your members, ask that they give renewed interest and ask that new buyers be signed. I am very pleased to thank Henry Brides, Kenneth Kelley, John Del Monte, Phil Kramer, and many others that have given us statewide support for many years.

And with this brief message, Delegates, I am going to ask you to keep up the good work, step it up. We expect to sell \$146 million in savings bonds to the people of Massachusetts this year. I am sure you will agree with me that it is a very worthwhile project and a worthwhile goal.

I thank you for your attention. I hope you will give us renewed support and I hope to see you again at some of your future Conventions. Thank you.

Delegate Casey: Delegates, we are going to stop the admittance of the free tickets, that is the blue ticket, so if you have any tickets, get them in right away. We have a lot of prizes and when we get going we want to go right along.

President Brides: Will the Sergeant-at-Arms see that all the delegates in the hall are in their chairs. I understand that the Democratic candidate for Governor is in the hall. Will all the delegates kindly take their chairs.

At this time Secretary Kelley will make an announcement.

Secretary Kelley: Mr. Chairman and Delegates to the Convention, you have received, and I hope they have been distributed on all the tables yesterday and today, the official labor record of roll call votes on labor legislation during the 1953-1954 session of the Legislature. Now, I hope that the delegates to this Convention will take that guide book home with them and will use it for the information of the members of the Locals and the friends of theirs in order that the candidates for the House and the Senate in the Great and General Court who were the proven friends of labor may receive the unqualified support and assistance of the Amer-

ican Federation of Labor, its affiliated Locals and Members. And by the same token, those Senators and those Representatives who when the chips were down voted against you and your interests, will receive the treatment at the polls that their record deserves.

May I say also, some of you may have seen, and this is particularly applicable to the delegates from Worcester, for the first time this year we have tried an innovation, and we have only started it in one selected area of the State. I selected Worcester County since our Convention was meeting in Worcester.

This is a compilation of the good and the bad votes of the Senators and Representatives in Worcester County, so that the delegates in Worcester County may in one small pamphlet easily read and convenient to tuck in their pocket. In that way they have all of the information about their Senators, and Representatives, so that they won't have to carry around with them the big book that lists 240 Representatives and 40 Senators from all over the State.

We tried this out for Worcester County. If it is the wish of the Executive Council, the Committee on Education, I will arrange that we have supplements for the other Counties in Massachusetts, so the delegates from Springfield and Westfield and Pittsfield will be able to have a supplement containing just the Senators and the Representatives from, say, the Greater Springfield and Western Massachusetts area.

We will do the same thing, say, for Bristol County, so that the delegates in Fall River, New Bedford and the Islands will have a supplement showing how their particular Senators and Representatives voted. We can do that for the entire State. I simply would like to say that the State Federation of Labor will prepare a token run-off of all of the Counties that will be available in limited quantity to the locals from those Counties. Additional copies in bulk of the supplements may be purchased by the Central Labor Unions in the Districts involved, and the price will simply be a very nominal one. This booklet here, for 1,000, just these supplements for Worcester County—that lists five Senators and about 15 or so Representatives—those are available for \$35 per thousand copies, or \$23 a thousand if bulk quantities of 25,000 or more are requested. I simply pass this information on for the benefit of the delegates so that the respective Central Labor Unions in all of the Counties in Massachusetts, if they desire them, may receive these supplements containing merely the Legislators on Beacon Hill from their particular Districts. Thank you.

President Brides: Thank you, Secretary Kelley. I have promised that I would give to Johnny Sullivan of the Meatcutters an opportunity to discuss a very important problem confronting the whole labor movement in Massachusetts and the nation. I have said to him that I would be very happy to have him come to the platform and make his talk from the platform in order that we may be able to get it all in.

Delegate Sullivan: If it would be all right with the Chair, I would much prefer, Mr. Chairman, to talk from this mike.

President Brides: O. K. I am going to also request the speaker because of the time and because of the very important pieces of legislation we have to pass here, that you would be very kind if you could make it as brief as possible, though I understand it is very important. If you could possibly make

it as brief as possible, I would be very happy and content.

Delegate Sullivan: I will try, Mr. Chairman. Mr. Chairman and Delegates, about three years ago the American Federation of Labor afforded to the Meatcutters International Union the jurisdiction of the Tannery, Fur and Leather Workers. A short while ago the Fur and Leather Workers were suspended from the International organization because of their Communistic leadership.

About three months ago I, fortunately or unfortunately, had been assigned to the North Shore area of this State to make a survey and determine after the survey whether there was any possibility of encouraging the leather workers in Danvers, Salem, Peabody, Lynn and Woburn to join the ranks of the American Federation of Labor through the Meatcutters Union.

Now, it is going to become necessary for me to mention the name of an individual that possibly some of the delegates will not like, but in order for me to make it clear to the Delegates the feeling of the Leather Workers on the North Shore area, it becomes necessary for me to mention the name of Senator McCarthy.

Mr. Chairman and Delegates, during my talk and talks at meetings with those leather workers, particularly those employed by A. C. Lawrence in Peabody, they have told me that there had been no interests in their behalf in trying to induce them to become members of the American Federation of Labor, and that they were in the grasp of a very high Communist. I am going to refrain from using the Communist name, but in all probability you know. Presently one of the officers of that International Union is serving time because of his Communist background. Another one is awaiting appeal from the Supreme Court and they are waiting to determine whether he should go to jail.

Last Wednesday I went into Peabody and they said, "Sullivan, you are wasting your time in trying to induce the Leather Workers of the North Shore area to become affiliated with American Federation of Labor." And I said, "Why?"

They said, "Because at your AFL Convention you have condemned the man that has opened up the avenue for us to get away from the grasp of the Communist Movement."

Delegates, you don't have any idea as to the fear that is instilled into the Leather Workers of the North Shore area who are members of an outcast Union, namely the Fur and Leather Workers Union.

There is a good possibility that the Meat Cutters Union can organize these leather workers. We don't want anything to do with the Furs. They are all Communists. And I say that without any fear from any of them. I have received letters with a streak of blood on the envelope, telling me that if I continued my activities in the North Shore area that the goons will take care of me. Little did they know that I had been confronted with goons before and that goons are not going to scare me or any of my associates from continuing our activities in trying to induce the Leather Workers of the North Shore area in becoming a part of this great organization.

There are approximately 7,000 Leather Workers who are presently members of the Union I mentioned. And because of contracts that are now in effect and do not terminate until June 1955, there isn't any doubt in my mind that we could organize 5,000 of them.

Mr. Chairman, I don't want to let my enthusiasm run away with my judgment, but

I have been living with these people for three months and no delegates here should think that that is a pink tea party, to step into that organization and try to throw the Communists not only out of the North Shore area, but out of our State and send them back to New York where they belong.

There isn't a meeting held by any of the four Locals in that area but that two cars of the fellow travelers do not attend that meeting. You probably recall not too long ago when a member of one of the local Unions took the floor at a meeting and requested that a delegate that attended the National Convention give a report, and because he asked that question he was suspended from the Union. And the individual's name is Driscoll.

I talked with Driscoll. Driscoll is employed by a concern in Danvers, Massachusetts. There are 135 people working in that plant, and I can get 135 signed authorization cards, but because of the contract that is now in effect which would act as a bar in having any petition processed at this time, we will have to wait about six months, and I hope that their interest will be there six months from now.

Again, Mr. Chairman, if this Convention could only do something today to take the stigma off that already created in the minds of the Leather Workers, to let it be known that this Federation is favorable and encouraging, and induce the leather workers in the North Shore area to become a part of our great organization. I assure you, Mr. Chairman, that we will leave no stone unturned, as far as we are concerned, to encourage the Leather Workers to become a part of us.

Sorry to say that 85 per cent of the personnel employed in that industry are of my own faith and they are suppressed.

I would like to refer to an editorial that appeared in the Salem News in behalf of our interests and activities, and I would like to read one part of it and here is the item that appeared on Tuesday, July 20:

"Peabody Reds exposed."

That doesn't interest me too much. It is the editorial that interests me, written by Cololen Estes, who is the owner and editor of the paper. And he goes on to say: "There is no attempt to beat the drums for the AFL or any other Union. The decision is the workers' alone, whether as other Unions have done before them, they should rise and purge their own organization of the Commies or should join a different Union. A strong Union in the American principles benefits all, employees, management, and community."

But here is the part that I like:

"But the time has come for action. It is strictly up to the rank and file of the membership."

Now, I don't know, Mr. Chairman, what the Convention could do to help us in our cause and help the Leather Workers who I have originally said are suppressed because of that leadership. We should stand up and be counted and let it be known that we are interested in driving the Communistic element out of that Union.

And may I say in closing that I want to thank Delegate Kearney, whom I hold in the highest esteem, for making it possible for me to say these few words. I thank you.

A Delegate: Mr. Chairman.

President Brides: The Delegate's name and Local, please.

Same Delegate: Delegate O'Donnell, Truck Drivers Union Local 25, Boston. Mr. President and Fellow Delegates, we listened to the remarks of the speaker who brought to the

Convention this morning a situation that exists in the nearby cities in so far as bringing home Local Unions that had strayed by the path. The work he is doing there needs consideration and help from this Federation of Labor, and the labor movement as a whole in Massachusetts, in order to bring the people back home, bring them in here so that we at perhaps the next Convention will be sitting down and discussing their problems, the problems that confront them.

Now he needs a lot of help over there. He needs a lot of help to convince the boys over there that they should come back under the banner of the American Federation of Labor.

I know Jack Sullivan. Know what he has been through as a representative of the organization I hold membership in, of his efforts over the years as an organizer in getting additions to the membership of that organization, and I know what he was up against in threats and everything else. I know he was beaten by opposition. It didn't stop him from accomplishing what he set out to do, to organize the Truck Drivers within his jurisdiction.

He is now trying to do something for the people in that Communistic organization.

Now, what is our duty to him and to that organization? Some of our delegates may live in that locality. It wouldn't be amiss to go and consult these boys and tell them their place is within the ranks of the American Federation of Labor and to give Jack Sullivan all the assistance that they possibly can, because education means a lot to some of those boys and the education they will get under the banner of the American Federation of Labor will mean they will have bang-up organizations there and we will have affiliates in here teaching the principles of the labor movement as it is under the American Federation of Labor.

I hope and trust, Mr. President and Delegates to this Convention, that when you go to your home cities you will appoint yourself as a Committee of one to find out if in any way you can help bring victory to the workmen in this situation. Thank you.

President Brides: I would like to say at this time, in order that this Convention may go on record, that we stand shoulder to shoulder with Johnny Sullivan in his work to drive the Communists out of the Union and to bring the membership back to the American Federation of Labor, that we stand united here this morning. I am going to ask every delegate to rise in behalf of this great cause.

And I am going to ask the press to spread it upon the records of every paper that we in the Massachusetts Federation of Labor will not be satisfied until we get every leather worker back in the American Federation of Labor and out of that Communist-dominated Union.

At this time I am going to introduce one of our delegates to take a bow, one who is running for Senator in Wards 15, 16 and 17. He has done an outstanding job on behalf of the labor movement in Boston. He is one who has submitted many bills on housing to the City of Boston—Johnny Beades, for a bow.

Delegate Sullivan: Mr. Chairman.

President Brides: For what purpose does the delegate rise?

Delegate Sullivan: For the purpose of thanking not only the Chair, but the delegates assembled for giving me their support and putting me in position to go back to the North Shore area and point to the action that was

taken here this morning. I thank you and all the delegates.

President Brides: At this time I am going to ask all the delegates if they would be kind enough to take their chairs. I have kept the Democratic nominee waiting in the hall for over three-quarters of an hour in order that I might be able to carry out my agreement made with Johnny Sullivan this morning.

While the Committee is bringing in the Democratic candidate for Governor, I want to present to you for a bow, a great and fine Senator, one who has for many, many years not only stood for what you stand for, but also stands upon the floor in the well of the Senate championing the cause of the laboring men and women in this State, one of the greatest fighters, one of the greatest orators in behalf of the labor movement in the Senate of Massachusetts, our good friend, Danny Rudsten.

Will the Committee bring in Robert Murphy, please?

All the delegates will take their chairs, please, and the doors will be closed.

This morning's speaker, and the final speaker of our Convention, is upon the platform this morning. I presume when he looks upon the delegates gathered at this Convention upon the floor this morning, that it must run through his mind the many occasions of the members of the House of Representatives sitting in their seats on Beacon Hill. And we in the Massachusetts Federation of Labor and the labor movement in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, present many bills to the legislators on Beacon Hill and the next speaker is one who has carried on his shoulders and in his mind and in his heart the cause of the working man and woman in the House of Representatives for the past 14 years.

To those of you who have been on Beacon Hill, to those of you who have listened to him espouse the cause of the working man and woman in the House of Representatives on the bills that have been presented before them, one must wonder on many occasions why he does all this in behalf of the laboring class of people. And when he said to me two years ago, "Henry, I live, eat and fight because I know what it is to be poor and to be brought up humble, and while I am a member of this House of legislators, I will devote my time, my patience and my strength in behalf of the cause of the working men and women of this State."

And we have grown to know him as "Mr. Integrity." I present to you this morning a great fighter, a great leader who will carry not only your fight but the fight of every man and woman in this Commonwealth, so that they may have a better livelihood to look forward to in the future—the Democratic nominee for Governor, Bob Murphy.

ROBERT F. MURPHY

Democratic Nominee for Governor of Massachusetts

President Henry Brides, Delegates to this great Annual Convention. First off, I am indebted and somewhat touched by the very generous presentation of my friend and associate on Beacon Hill, your President, Henry Brides. I get particular pleasure in coming here to this great Convention this time as one participating in your program for the first time.

Today you are concluding a full week of deliberations. Your proceedings have attracted attention far beyond the borders of this Com-

monwealth. You have listened to many distinguished speakers.

As you have gone through your daily calendar you have impressed the people of this State with the dignity of labor and the respect due you, individually and collectively.

I am honored by your kind invitation to meet with you today. I am proud in your ranks my friends are legion.

This year of 1954 is a crucial one for labor. Let me repeat that. This year is a crucial one for the labor movement, for the Democratic Party, and overall for the people of Massachusetts. For the first time in 20 years, we approach a State election with the control of the National Government, both Executive and Legislative in the hands of the Republican Party.

Not since 1930 has Massachusetts had to endure twin Republican rule at the National and State levels.

1954 is a crucial year for many years. The next Legislature of this Commonwealth, which you will elect this fall, will have another opportunity to establish new boundary lines for our fourteen Congressional Districts.

In Massachusetts today, of the fourteen Congressional seats, eight are held by Republicans and six by Democrats. Even leading Republicans concede that this is a Democratic State. And yet the Democratic Party has never been allowed to have a majority of the Congressional Delegation in Washington.

Under such a system we have never had control of the State Legislature in the entire history of Massachusetts, although we have swept the State by nearly four hundred thousand votes. The reasons for this are obvious.

All of the big industrial and commercial centers—the places where your real strength lies—have been cut up to dilute the Democratic process. Lawrence and Lowell are divided. Chicopee and Holyoke, which also have mutual geographic and industrial interests, are separated.

New Bedford and Fall River, which many years ago were part of the same District, have now been severed.

The result of this dividing, separating and cutting up of Districts has been to deprive the people of Massachusetts of their rightful voting franchise. The political map makers have contrived to make it useless, in many parts of this State, for the people even to go to the polls.

The geographic makeup of the individual Districts is so unbalanced that the expressed will of a majority of Massachusetts voters has been defeated. These Republican map makers are not even yet satisfied with their efforts to suffocate Democracy.

About a year ago a Republican backed Commission began to devise new boundaries for the fourteen Congressional Districts. They worked in dark secrecy but their goal was crystal clear. They wanted two more Republican seats in Congress at any cost.

They foresaw the imminent loss of the National House of Representatives to the Democrats in the off year of 1954. They were prepared to do anything to stem the rising tide. But they didn't foresee the great force of public opinion that would be arrayed against them.

When their hideous plan was finally unveiled, the conscience of Massachusetts was deeply shocked. The Republican leadership sought cover. They did not even dare to present their plan to the floor of the Legislature. But by the same token, no Republican leader has publicly refuted it.

It is a plan which is well prepared, well packaged and stored away for delivery in 1955. If this consignment ever reaches its destination,

your cause and the things for which you stand will be set back for a full ten years.

This matter of Redistricting is crucial to labor and labor's friends. Here is an area where you can take action to make your government really representative. You can take steps to see that your vote is going to count.

And it will not count if you live in a section of an industrial city which will be annexed to outlying Republican areas. You might just as well be voting in the State of Maine or in the State of Vermont. You can begin this action of which I speak by ending the present Republican domination of the Massachusetts Legislature.

And let me warn you, if you permit the reelection of a Republican Governor and a Republican General Court, you and your children will face a decade of second-class citizenship.

However, the big issue with which you are now confronted and which indeed faces all of the people of the Commonwealth, is whether we will be better off in 1955 and 1956 under Republican rule or Democratic leadership.

The present National Administration came to power on the basis that it would set all things right, both here and throughout the world. You know what has happened and you know what has not happened.

On the economic front we all know that things have not been as good as they should be, or you have a right to expect. Since last fall we have been in an economic decline, whether you call it a depression, a recession, a readjustment, a rolling readjustment, or anything else.

Here in Massachusetts we have more than shared this national misfortune.

And what has the National Administration done affirmatively to meet these problems head-on? We realize now that whatever it was, it was too little and certainly too late. As Sumner Slichter, the New England Economist, said in the late spring, "I believe that this recession will go down in history as one in which the people conclude that the Administration failed to act with proper initiative and vigor in adopting anti-recession measures." So said Professor Slichter.

You recall that President Eisenhower, when he visited Lawrence in 1952 during his campaign, called Lawrence, "The forgotten city". He promised the citizens of that great textile center his personal attention and assistance.

But though campaigns may be long—memories are sometimes short.

It took a formal delegation from the City of Lawrence to gain entree to the White House and to re-direct the Administration's attention to the problem of that stricken city on the banks of the Merrimack River. The hopeful New Englanders were accorded all the courtesies of the occasion, you can bet on that. Their difficulties were reviewed at length and yes, new sympathies were expressed.

And when the hour of parting came, the dejected delegation carried away this last bit of Presidential advice. Said President Eisenhower: "Your problem is indeed a difficult one and you have my deep concern. But I am sure that the solution will be found at home in Lawrence." So said President Eisenhower.

In the meantime, the seriousness of the problem has grown with the closing of the American Woolen Company mills. This is a striking and unhappy example of political promise and economic performance under the Republican National Administration.

We were promised a "dynamic" program. Instead we got a "dynamic" one, if you will allow me the use of that newly coined word. What we need now is a blood transfusion of Democratic thinking and Democratic action.

Republican spokesmen on all levels tell you things are fine, or they are making new promises. Their agencies of propaganda and public information support this outright deception about security and general abundance. You are asked to believe what you read and not what you know.

You are asked to substitute misleading statistics for individual experience. Those who have never admitted that we have had a recession are now gleefully hailing a recovery.

Only on Wednesday of this week, the Chief Executive of this State appeared in this very hall and told you with a straight face that things are fine in Massachusetts. But you know that the exact reverse is true.

Hardly a day passes that we do not read that somewhere in Massachusetts another plant has stopped overtime, laid off workers, cut its work week, shut down, or in some cases deserted Massachusetts for other industrial climates, leaving the shell of their plants to the auctioneer's hammer.

And yet the Governor tells you that things have never been as good as they are right now. Apparently he pays no attention to public statements by the members of his official family who tell of the largest unemployment compensation claim load in years, and who, at the same time, report continuing advances in prices for the necessities of life.

Apparently the Chief Executive of the Commonwealth is not in close touch with the actual situation. Does he really know what's going on in Massachusetts? If he does, what concrete steps has he taken in the situation?

Has he actively supported Senator Kennedy's far-reaching program of action for Massachusetts and New England, or has he spent his time making excuses with Senator Saltonstall for the loss of the Quincy Carrier, the layoffs at the Springfield and Watertown Arsenals, the plight of the Gloucester fishing industry, the curtailments at the Boston Navy Yard, the neglect of the textile industry, the closing of Veterans Hospitals, and the unfair treatment of Federal tax employees?

A ghost-like exhibit in a deserted State House corridor will never provide the substance needed by the working people of this Commonwealth.

I do not stand here today trying to impress you as a man of great wisdom who has all the answers to these difficulties. But I do say this, that if it were not for the programs which the Democratic Party sponsored during the last twenty years in Congress and here in Massachusetts, the thing which we call a recession would surely have become a serious depression.

Recall them if you will. Unemployment Insurance, Social Security, Old Age Assistance, Grateful Treatment of Veterans, Minimum Wage, Workmen's Compensation, Insured Bank Savings, Mortgage Protection and the Guarantee of your rights to Bargain Collectively for Better Wages, Hours and Working Conditions.

If we did not have these programs in operation to firm up the purchasing power of the American consumer, there is no one who can predict what might have happened. All of these measures were based on the fundamental principle that we must maintain the power to consume the products which we produce.

All of these met with blind and stubborn Republican opposition. Now, most of them are reluctantly accepted by the Republicans in self-defense. However, when it came to tax relief the Republicans in Congress preferred to give the benefit to dividend recipients rather than to taxpayers with families.

Here in Massachusetts I, myself, filed legislation to increase dependency exemptions for Massachusetts tax payers. My efforts were in

vain because I and my colleagues in the Legislature ran into the same Republican philosophy that it is better to help the few rather than to relieve the many.

It is my conviction that a reasonable and forward looking policy on matters such as unemployment compensation, workmen's compensation, social security and related matters represent not only sound economics, but they are morally good.

They are the minimum protection that we can offer our citizens against the uncertainties of ordinary men and women. It should be our vanced age. They are the foundation of sustained business activity because they provide the means whereby we have the power, the purchasing power, to consume what we have.

America is built upon the strength and spirit of ordinary men and women. It should be our common goal to see that this strength and spirit will grow and be nurtured with spiritual values and a proper share of the material things which this great nation under God can provide.

I am happy to have been with you today because I have great respect and admiration for your organization. You have done much over the years to make life more pleasant and more fruitful for all working men and women.

In that time you have grown in maturity, in understanding and in respectability, and I am one who believes in these things for labor organizations.

I congratulate you sincerely on playing a major role in making industrial relations really work here in Massachusetts. During the past 17 years we have had the best record in the nation for industrial peace and freedom from strikes.

Credit for this desirable situation should be shared—shared by both labor and business. You have been strong, you have been vigorous and yet you have been reasonable. Business in the main has developed an enlightened understanding of the rightful place of labor in the free enterprise system and the economy of Massachusetts.

Both have contributed to industrial peace, to mutual understanding, to co-operative action. This spirit has just been demonstrated in the town of Upton in this very County where Union Members are digging into their own pockets to save their company. But in Massachusetts today you are getting government by headlines and government by postponement.

What do I mean by that? Well, in the last Democratic Administration here in Massachusetts we appropriated funds for the construction of a hospital for those incurably ill or with a chronic disease. That structure stands in the Forest Hills area of the City of Boston. It is a modern, up-to-date building and was put into law to aid those great sufferers by giving them some modern care and treatment in a very modern structure.

Sixteen months ago it was completed and yet today it stands in mute silence, mute testimony to the inaction and the inertia of this present Administration. Why the wait? Why the delay? Several million dollars was left to man and staff that building. It could have been occupied fifteen or sixteen months ago. Heaven knows there are people in this Commonwealth suffering from those incurable maladies. Why hasn't it been opened?

Well, it has been postponed and its opening delayed for the reason that this current administration wants to go out there perhaps sometime next month or in October, a period close to the election, where they will take the bows, hoping that the public will be gullible enough to believe that they are responsible for it. That is government by postponement. Today Massachusetts yearns, yearns for govern-

ment in the public interest as against that given for the favored few. She cries out for expansion in the field of mental health and public health and in the field of education and for more and greater security for the aged.

She wants a program of public improvement in the form of new and necessary public school buildings and hospitals and roads, roads which the public is still paying five cents for every gallon of gasoline it buys to build, roads that are an actuality, not those that are still in the paper stage and still in the blueprint stage and still in the planning stage. Think of it, think of it. After twenty long months in office, this Republican Administration cannot get points to one road that has been started and completed. Yet, it wants a program of public improvement that will provide aid and assistance and sustenance to some 140,000 of her citizens who are unemployed today.

The deception, the guile, yes, the fraud perpetrated on the public by the Republican Party in 1952 must and will be repudiated.

The diet of government by headlines and government by postponement must and will be renounced. God speed you. God speed you in the days and years that lie ahead. And if I am privileged to serve you as your next Governor, you and I will work together for a better life for all. Thank you very, very much.

President Brides: The Convention will kindly come to order. The delegates will kindly take their chairs. At this time I am going to ask a delegate to make a motion to suspend the rules, as the time now is 12 o'clock, until we can conclude in approximately 35 minutes. Do I hear the motion to suspend the regular rule so we may proceed and conclude the business around 12:35?

Delegate Hurley: (Bartenders, Local 34 Boston) I make that motion.

A Delegate: I second the motion.

President Brides: Are you ready for the motion? All those in favor please signify by saying "aye". Those opposed "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

At this time C. Stanley Whyte will report on the Legislative Report.

To the Officers and Delegates to the Sixty-Eighth Annual Convention:

Your Committee on the Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent's report respectfully submits the following report:

A review of the report submitted to this Convention by your Legislative Agent, Kenneth J. Kelley, demonstrates the increasing burden and responsibilities of that office as a record number of 4,395 bills were considered by the Massachusetts Legislature during the past year, and 687 of these bills were enacted into law. Your Legislative Agent submitted 25 measures during this same year, prepared and sponsored for the best interests of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, and its affiliated Local Unions. In addition to this direct service, your Legislative Agent was required to attend hearings and participate in the furtherance or protest of some 400 measures introduced by other groups, in order to protect and promote the best interests of all wage earners within the Commonwealth. Although no great gains were made in the passage of new laws to benefit the workers, the Committee concurs that the defensive and holding position maintained by the Massachusetts Federation of Labor through its Legislative Agent during the past year, especially in view of the present Administration's attitude toward labor, is a fundamental gain,

in that no laws unfavorable to the interests of workers were enacted.

Some 16 laws were enacted which benefit workers in varying degrees, outlined briefly as follows:

- The Restriction of Labor Spies Furnishd by Private Detective Agencies
- Statement of Earnings to Laid-Off Workers
- Revision of the "Slichter" Law
- Increasing Unemployment Compensation Dependency Allowance
- Liberalizing Partial Unemployment Benefits
- Labor Representation on Highway Safety Committee

- Unemployment Compensation for Employees of State Authorities

- Regulation of Bidding on Public Contracts
- State Employees Salary Increase
- The Prohibition Against Employment of Children under 16 on Motor Vehicles.

- Low Cost Housing for the Aged
- Prohibition Against the Employment of Minors under 18 on Elevators

- Creation of the Division for Employment of Older Workers

There were nine principal anti-worker bills that were defeated, as follows:

- The Restriction of Peaceful Picketing
- Boys Under 16 Working Nights in Bowling Alleys

- Recodification of the Workmen's Compensation Act

- Restriction of the Right of Public Employees to Petition Legislature

- The Creation of an Appeal Board in the Division of Industrial Accidents

- Permitting Discrimination in Employment of Older Workers

- Restricting Workmen's Compensation Benefit Rights

- Curtailling Unemployment Compensation Benefits

- Sunday Sale of Bakery Products

There were 24 bills defeated, the majority of which were filed by the A. F. of L., in behalf of workers of which the following were typical and the most important:

- Appointment of a Labor Representative on Public Utilities Commission

- \$1.00-Per-Hour Minimum Wage

- An Investigation of Insurance Companies

- Protecting Re-employment Rights of Injured Workers

- \$3,000 Minimum Salary for Teachers

- Graduated State Income Tax

- Four Hours Off on State Election Days

- Liberalizing Workmen's Compensation Benefits

- Sickness Compensation Insurance

- The Raising of School-Leaving Age

- The Increase of Unemployment Compensation Benefits

- The Increase to \$40.00 Weekly of Workmen's Compensation Benefits

- Creation of a State Fund for Workmen's Compensation

- Clarification of State Labor Relations Act

- Wage and Hour Standards for Barbers

- Reduction of the Spread in Working Hours of Transit Employees

- Statement of Truth When Soliciting for Strikebreakers

- The Requirement of Two Projectionists in Theatre Booths

The Committee emphasizes that part of the report of the Legislative Agent in which he decries the increasing trend of the Rules Committee of the State Legislature toward the wholesale pigeonholing of important bills. Thus the Rules Committee becomes an instrument by which the desires of the Administration are fulfilled, and the public defeated and deprived of a fair opportunity toward free peti-

tion. During the past year there were 400 bills referred to the Rules Committee which died there, and most important to us, is the fact that eleven of these bills were filed by the Federation.

Perhaps our major issue in the Massachusetts Legislature during the past year, under which pressure was brought by business interests was their efforts to weaken the Workmen's Compensation Act. Although the Federation once more sought to have a legislative probe of insurance companies engaged in workmen's compensation and automobile insurance, this effort was pigeon-holed because of pressure of the insurance interests, which are the most influential lobby group operating within Massachusetts today. It might be said that wherein benefits under this Act to workers were not lowered, not the construction of the Act weakened, the Federation was successful in its defensive strategy of maintaining its position in the face of heavy opposition.

In summarization, the Committee points out that the number of bills being filed with the Legislature each year shows an increase and this is emphasized by the fact that an all-time high was reached during the past year. It is not difficult to perceive that the duties and activities of the Office of the Legislative Agent have increased each year by the same proportion, and the Committee believes that the incumbent Agent is to be commended for his ability to absorb and keep apace of this enormous increase in legislative activity.

During the past year positive action has been taken by the Federation to establish a process by which affiliated local union members will be advised of the importance of their appearances at hearings affecting wage earners held by the State Legislature.

In his Report, submitted to the 66th Convention in 1952, your Legislative Agent recommended that a task force of 25 key officers in different parts of the State be established to advise members in their respective areas of pending legislation affecting labor so that their attendance may be solicited at hearings on Beacon Hill.

This year's Committee is pleased to report that during the past year a Legislative Advisory Committee comprised of the 18 Officers of the Federation, the 12 members of the Committee on Education, the Chairmen of all Standing Committees, and the Legislative Chairmen of all Central Labor Union bodies, a total of nearly 50 members, has been established and functioning effectively for the aforesaid purpose since January 1, 1954.

However, the Committee concurs with the Legislative Agent that, even though this higher-level machinery is established to institute definite program, it will be only the response of individual members in good attendance at the hearings which will bring about the desired results.

Your Committee believes that with the increasing trend toward legislative action, which affects the wage earners, enough stress cannot be placed upon the necessity for subscribing to Labor's League for Political Education. The day is fast disappearing when any wage earner can afford to say he takes no interest in politics. It becomes a truism that if the conditions of workers are to be established through the passage or denial of labor laws, then the worker must become interested in his Representatives in Federal and State Government in order to protect his "bread-and-butter" interests. It stands to reason that if "big business" considers the financial cost of lobbying worthwhile, the worker must come to realize the importance of his contribution to L.L.P.E. to assist the

election of people who are not afraid and will not hesitate to protect the workers' viewpoint.

It is encouraging to note within the Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent's Report, distributed to this Convention, that there was a net profit of \$3,005.84 for the year ended June 30, 1954, a surplus attributable to the item of net profit from the 1953-54 Year-Book of \$4,116.47, and which offset an actual operating loss of \$1,110.63. Your Committee notes that over a period of the last five years there was a total operational deficit of approximately \$20,000, or an average of approximately \$4,000 per year. By comparison, the net operating loss of \$1,110.63 for the past fiscal year is not too alarming but neither is it indicative of a sound financial structure.

For the past few years, your Secretary-Treasurer has recommended an increase of one cent in the per capita tax, and this same Committee of other years has failed to concur, feeling that any drastic change in the per capita tax cost would have harmful effect on the smaller affiliated local unions, and also be a deterrent to those locals the Federation seeks for affiliation.

Because of late financial experience, it is obvious, although deferred from year to year, some upward alteration was necessary to insure an increase in revenue.

Your Committee heartily concurs in that proposal recommended by the Executive Council and enacted on the fourth day by this 68th Convention, which raises the per capita tax for each member of affiliated unions from 4 cents to 4½ cents per month, effective January 1, 1955, as at least an experimental alleviation toward a sound financial policy to defray the operating costs of the Federation.

This higher rate as enacted, exempts the smaller of affiliated unions from any increased cost by providing for the same minimum as heretofore.

In previous years, this Committee advocated and urged the establishment of a true per capita account by all affiliated local unions and increased efforts to secure the affiliation of some two or three hundred local unions in this Commonwealth not now affiliated. It was felt this would provide a necessary additional income and is now more recommended by your Committee as a necessity toward putting the financial status of the Federation on a sound operating basis.

In conclusion, your Committee extends its thanks and appreciation for the commendable and capable manner in which your Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent has carried out the instructions, wishes and desires of the Federation during the past year.

He gave his sincere and untiring efforts to every assignment and call for his services, which in no small manner has contributed and added to the good name and history of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

Respectfully submitted,

COMMITTEE ON REPORT OF
THE SECRETARY-TREASURER-
LEGISLATIVE AGENT

C. Stanley Whyte, Chairman

Boston Typographical Union, No. 13

C. Stanley Whyte, Typographical Union Local
13, Boston (Chairman)

Edward Jenkins, Teamsters, Local 25, Boston

Sidney LeBow, Central Labor Union, Lowell

Patrick Coleman, Retail Clerks, Local 711,
Boston

Albert Fraioli, ILGWU, Local 24, Boston

Edward Reardon, Distillery Workers, Local 8,
Boston

John Williams, Central Labor Union, Lynn

John J. Hurley, Bartenders, Local 34, Boston

Peter A. Reilly, Carpenters, Local 40, Boston
 Thomas Freeman, Machinists, Local 264, Boston
 John J. Wickham, Boot & Shoe Workers "O",
 Boston

John J. Del Monte, Teamsters, Local 379,
 Boston

Edward McLaughlin, Iron Workers, Local 7,
 Boston

George E. Gallagher, Musicians, Local 143,
 Worcester

Joseph Talarico, Federal Labor Union, Local
 21914, Watertown

William J. Anderson, Local 404, Teamsters,
 Springfield

Delegate Whyte: I move you, Mr. Chairman, that the Report of this Committee be accepted as read and incorporated in the records of this 68th Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

President Brides: Question comes on concurrence and adoption of the Committee's Report. Anything to be said on the question? If not, all those in favor, please signify by saying "aye". All those opposed "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

At this time I want to thank the Delegates for a fine report and to discharge the Committee.

Tom Healey wants to make an announcement.

Delegate Healey: This is an announcement to all the Teamster Delegates assembled here. There will be a caucus of the Teamster Delegates immediately in the rear of the hall.

President Brides: At this time Director Lavigne will make his report. Director Francis E. Lavigne.

Director Lavigne: President Brides and Delegates to the 68th Annual Convention of the Federation. The Report of the Committee on Political Education—in compliance with Article 3, Section 6 of the Constitution, the Committee on Political Education offers the following report: The following resolution, having been submitted to the Committee on Political Education and consideration having been given to the request, take the following action:

RESOLUTION NO. 36

Labor Candidate—Middlesex County Commissioner

Whereas: Delbert A. Merenda, having been highly recommended as a union member in good standing of Lodge 2028, Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, Boston during the past sixteen years, and

Whereas: He has served as their delegate to this august body for the past five years, and

Whereas: Past-Commander Merenda, Post 370, American Legion, served his country faithfully during World War II in the United States Army where his excellent conduct earned him honorable citations, and

Whereas: Delbert Merenda completed his college education graduating with honors despite the struggle of working nights to support his wife and children, and

Whereas: Brother Merenda has devoted a great deal of his time to such affairs as; veteran's housing, youth recreation study, Little League, Boy Scouts and numerous other civic activities during his adult life, and

Whereas: By adhering to the sound philosophy of Samuel Gompers of, "Rewarding our friends . . ." it would be well at this time to recognize one of our own labor men in his quest for public office, therefore, be it

Resolved: That the Massachusetts Federation of Labor and the Central Labor Unions embracing Middlesex County wholeheartedly endorse the candidacy of Brother Delbert A.

Merenda for the office of County Commissioner of Middlesex County.

(Submitted by Delegates John B. Powers, Harold P. Mulqueeney, Robert Potter, Local 2028, Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, Boston.)

This is a resolution dealing with the endorsement for a candidate as Middlesex County Commissioner; submitted by Delegate John B. Powers, Harold P. Mulqueeney, Robert Potter, Local 2028 of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks.

I say to the Delegates assembled here that without going to the bother of reading the resolution, that the Committee recommends as follows: That the Massachusetts Labor League for Political Education notify Delbert A. Merenda and the signers of the Resolution that they contact the Central Labor Unions in Malden, Somerville, Lowell and Cambridge, stating to them that it is not the policy of the State Federation to endorse individuals and that endorsement is given only to labor records.

We refer him to the League for Political Education set up within those Central Labor Unions in order that they may consider his qualifications and give him whatever support in their opinion is deemed advisable.

That is the report of the Committee and I ask for the concurrence of the Convention.

President Brides: Question comes on concurrence and adoption of the Committee's Report. Is there anything to be said on the question? If not, all those in favor please signify by saying "aye." All those opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Director Lavigne: Resolution No. 48 is a resolution asking for the endorsement of Robert F. Murphy, candidate for Governor of the Commonwealth.

RESOLUTION NO. 48

Robert F. Murphy Candidate for Governor

Whereas: Robert F. Murphy as the Leader in the Massachusetts House of Representatives has been one of the most outstanding supporters of the cause of organized labor, and

Whereas: Robert F. Murphy stood upon the floor of the House of Representatives and fought vigorously against the onslaught of anti-labor legislation, and

Whereas: He has always been a firm advocate of just legislation for the working men and women of Massachusetts, be it

Resolved: That the Massachusetts Federation of Labor endorse the candidacy of Robert F. Murphy for Governor of Massachusetts.

(Submitted by Delegates Edward Sullivan, Bldg. Ser. 254, Boston; Philip F. Coyle, Worcester C.L.U.; Joseph A. Sullivan, Meat Cutters Local 294, Quincy, and others.)

The Committee recommends the adoption of the Resolution and asks that its recommendation be the action of this Convention.

President Brides: Question comes on concurrence and adoption of the Committee's Report. Is there anything to be said on the question? If not, all those in favor, please signify by saying "aye." Those opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Commissioner Ernest Johnson: Mr. President.

President Brides: For what purpose does the delegate rise?

Commissioner Johnson: Mr. President. Delegate Johnson of the Asbestos Workers, Local 6, Boston. I desire to be recorded in opposition to the Resolution.

Delegate Del Monte: Mr. Chairman.

President Brides: For what purpose does the delegate rise?

Delegate Del Monte: Mr. Chairman. Delegate John DelMonte, Teamsters 379, Boston, wishes to make an announcement. I want to announce a Teamsters caucus immediately after adjournment.

President Brides: That has already been announced.

Delegate Del Monte: That was before you extended the time. I don't want to interrupt your Convention, that's all. O.K.? Immediately after adjournment.

President Brides: O.K.

Delegate Del Monte: Thank you, sir.

Delegate Kerwin: Mr. Charman. Delegate Kerwin, Local 823 wishes to make an announcement that the State, County and Municipal Workers will meet in the left-hand corner under the balcony on their way out after the adjournment of this meeting.

President Brides: At this time I am going to introduce to you the Democratic nominee for Governor whom you have just endorsed—Robert Murphy.

Mr. Robert F. Murphy: President Henry Brides and Delegates to this Convention, I just want to say very briefly that this is one of the great, and most stirring moments of my life. I will always remember your kindness. Thank you very, very much. (Applause)

Director Lavigne: Resolution No. 49. Resolution No. 49 is a resolution asking for the endorsement of State Treasurer Foster Furcolo in his candidacy for the United States Senate.

RESOLUTION NO. 49 Foster Furcolo Candidate for U. S. Senator

Whereas: Foster Furcolo during his four years in Congress stood as one of the great friends of organized labor, and

Whereas: Foster Furcolo has always shown a deep interest and concern for the problems of organized labor, and

Whereas: Foster Furcolo has been a determined champion of liberal legislation, be it

Resolved: That the Massachusetts Federation of Labor endorse the candidacy of Foster Furcolo for the United States Senate.

(Submitted by Delegates Roy L. Suprenant, C.L.U. Springfield; Daniel J. Lawler, Fire Fighters, Springfield and others.)

The recommendation of the Committee is to concur in the request and I ask that the recommendation of the Committee be the recommendation of the Convention.

President Brides: Question comes on concurrence and adoption of the Committee's Report. Anything to be said on the question? If not, all those in favor signify by saying "aye." Those opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Director Lavigne: Resolution No. 43. Resolution No. 43 sought the endorsement of the candidacy of Congressman-Thomas P. O'Neil, Jr. for re-election to the United States Congress. The Committee substitutes the following resolution for the original so the resolution now reads:

SUBSTITUTE RESOLUTION NO. 43 Endorsement of Congressmen

"Whereas: The policy of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor's League for Political Education is consistent with the philosophy of Samuel Gompers that we should 'reward our friends', and

"Whereas: A persual of the Congressional Voting Record compiled by Labor's League for Political Education gives clear indication these incumbent Congressmen have consistently supported legislation favorable to the working men and women of Massachusetts, and whereas it is the responsibility of our Massachusetts Federation of Labor's League for Political Education to so inform the workers of our State that they are entitled to the continued support of the American Federation of Labor, therefore be it

Resolved: That the 68th Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor endorse heartily and urges the re-election of Congressmen John W. McCormack, Thomas P. O'Neil, Joseph Lane, Harold Donahue, Philip Philbin and Edward P. Boland.

I move you, Mr. Chairman, that the substitute resolution be concurred in and be the action of the Convention.

President Brides: Question comes on concurrence on the substitute resolution. Anything to be said on the question? If not, all those in favor, please signify by saying "aye." All those opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Will Vice-President Pratt come to the platform please? Vice-President Pratt.

Director Lavigne: The Committee on Political Education makes the following recommendation, consistent with the address to the Convention of James McDevitt, the Director of Labor's League for Political Education, that within the Federation the Central Labor Unions bring into active participation the Local Leagues for Political Education within their central bodies, that they solicit among their membership in their respective areas membership in Labor's League for Political Education. It is important that you know that every dollar contributed to Labor's League for Political Education brings back to the Commonwealth for us to use in our State 50 cents, and when you multiply this by the many thousands of members who are eligible to make contributions we can amass a great sum for use in political education.

I want to read one quotation from a letter received this morning from Director McDevitt. He said to me:

"The responsibility for the conduct of the voluntary contribution program in Massachusetts rests with your Committee in the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. I, therefore, direct you to carry out this program as expeditiously as possible."

And so we will begin to solicit memberships in Local Unions that have not already been covered with political contribution cards made available to us by the League for Political Education.

I accept this letter as a request with authority and I shall assume the responsibility given to me in this letter. I say to you, too, that it is necessary for the Central Labor Unions and the local Unions within the Federation to activate the women within their ranks. I shall immediately after Labor Day call a Statewide meeting of the women within the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

I say, too, that as we have developed this program we have learned that we have earned the respect of legislators on Beacon Hill. We not only keep watch over their every action, but we have made it known to them that we are as constant in our supervision of their activities as the sacred cod that hangs in the halls of the Legislature is of theirs.

And they are aware of that observation and they have respect for our Committee on Political Education. And today those who are friends of the Labor Movement are coming to us and asking us for assistance in their campaigns, and we have made known to them by our action

here today that we stand four square with them on Beacon Hill in order that they can give voice and vote in support of the legislative program that we are mustering here in this Convention.

And so in leaving here today I ask you to take this message with you in order that we continue the work that has been done over the past five years. Thank you for your past support and thank you for the support that has been given to our program here in this Convention.

This concludes the Report of the Committee. And it is signed by the following who were in attendance at the meeting:

Chairman Henry J. Brides
 Secretary Kenneth J. Kelley
 Vice Presidents Thomas P. Ahearn
 Joseph L. Carbone
 Joseph Grace
 Luke Kramer
 James B. McNamara
 Oscar R. Pratt and
 Joseph A. Sullivan
 Philip Kramer
 Joseph O'Donnell
 Joseph Stefani and
 John Kabacus.

I move the adoption of the Committee's Report.

Chairman Pratt: Action comes on adoption of the Committee's Report. Are there any remarks on the motion? If not, as many as are in favor, signify by saying "aye." Those opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

The Chair at this time recognizes Martin Casey, Chairman of the Union Labels Committee.

Delegate Casey: Mr. Chairman and Delegates, this is the thing you are waiting for and what we feel is the highlight of the Convention after all the serious work is done. In behalf of the Union Labels Committee I want to express appreciation for donations by the Local Members and Manufacturers who have made possible the largest and best Union Label Exhibit we have ever had.

We have about 170 items here. The Union Label is the strongest weapon you have in your fight against imports, southern competition or unfair employers. Your Union Label is a guarantee that the workers engaged on that product received union wages, hours and conditions.

Ray Leheney spoke here Tuesday and your Committee was very well pleased with the applause you gave when he referred to the work done in the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

Incidentally, I don't believe there is any Federation of Labor in the country that has a Union Label exhibit and gives it away free to the delegates. When the proposition to allow up to \$2,500 for use for the Union Label Committee was acted upon here, it was adopted by unanimous vote.

Again you are expressing confidence in the Union Labels Committee and the work it is doing.

But we do want you to back up that work. I don't need to tell you we work hard here, but we want to impress upon you how important that Union Label is. Just look at the Bakery and Confectionery work back of you. A few years ago we came in and found Bond Bread was unfair. Now you find it has the Union Label and it is helping them, and it is organizing other bakeries.

Now, most of you have muffed once again this white ticket that you received in your envelope. You assigned your Committee a difficult task and that is to increase the sales and the demands for Union Labels and services. Now you want to back us up. All the work we

do here doesn't amount to much unless you give us the support. Next year come in here and let us have instead of a few cards, let us have a card in here from every delegate. Let's have a real race as to who has the most.

Last year nine Union Labels was tops. I could have taken it last year—I could take it this year again. I am out of it. But on the white-card, the one showing the vote, and they have to show AFL Union Labels, was Aaron Velleman with 22 labels. That is a far cry from nine last year. We have other very high scores, and Aaron is taking the golf set. The television set was not to go in.

The low tickets will be called. If the party is not here we will go right along. Now, we had better have co-operation.

Now, there will be an announcement here before we go on.

Chairman Pratt: Before we continue with the drawing, in order to expedite the Convention, we have one Committee that has not reported, and at this time the Chair recognizes James Murphy, Chairman of the Committee on Officers' Reports.

Delegate Murphy: Before proceeding with the Report of the Officers Committee, I would like to have assurance that Vice President Luke Kramer is in the hall. While we are awaiting the appearance of Vice-President Kramer, the Chair and the Committee on Officers' Report will proceed with the non-controversial sections of that Report.

(Chairman James M. Murphy read the Report of the Committee on Officers' Reports.)

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON OFFICERS' REPORTS

The attention of the delegates is directed to the 96 page blue booklet entitled "Report of the Executive Council and Officers of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor."

The concise and well-written manner in which the report has been submitted by its Editor, Kenneth J. Kelley, merited favorable comment from your Committee.

The Committee recommends the continuation of this type report with the following suggestions for improvement:

The report of President Brides continues the excellent quality of active and sincere devotion to the principle of Trade Unionism which has become synonymous with his activities as President of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

The report of Secretary-Treasurer Kenneth J. Kelley as delegate to the American Federation of Labor carries an optimistic note with relation to the increasing importance of State Federations within the American Federation of Labor while at the same time warns of the increasing emphasis on the "States Rights" doctrine of the Eisenhower Administration as indicating the future legislative battles of labor will take place in state capitols rather than in Washington, D.C.

The activities of the Vice Presidents in their districts and the support accorded Legislative Representative Kenneth J. Kelley by various Vice Presidents was favorably noted. However, the attendance record of Vice Presidents in connection with meetings of the Executive Council and at Legislative Hearings at the State House, provides a large area for improvement. It was the unanimous opinion of your Committee that Vice Presidential candidates assume the obligation of properly fulfilling the duties of such office.

The failure of two Vice Presidents to submit reports in accordance with Article 10, Section 7 of the Constitution which provides: "Each Vice-President shall submit to the Secretary-Treasurer a report in writing, not later than June 1st following his or her election, outlining his or her activities as an officer of the Federation, which shall be compiled with other officers' reports and submitted to the delegates at the opening session of the Convention, as, the report of the Officers and Executive Council," was severely criticized; it was the unanimous opinion of your Committee that an explanation should be made to this Convention for such failure to submit reports in accordance with the Constitutional Requirement.

In this connection your Committee recommends that the Chart on Page 26—"Attendance Record at Executive Council Meetings" be amended by providing an additional column so that the headings would be notated (1) Full Sessions; (2) Absent; (3) Reasons for such absence.

The reports of the Vice Presidents who submitted reports were recommended by the Committee for acceptance with the following exception; namely—

The last paragraph in the report of Vice President Luke D. Kramer, reading as follows:

"Sam Gompers coined the slogan that Labor should elect its friends and defeat its enemies. In this instance, Governor Christian A. Herter has been a true friend of Labor. In this instance Governor Christian A. Herter is entitled to an accolade from Labor. And this report is to be accepted as such."

Your Committee recommends the rejection of such portion of Vice-President Kramer's report. The Committee vigorously denounced that portion of his report as an attempt to substitute his personally expressed opinion for that of the delegates to this convention. The parliamentary situation with respect to the acceptance or rejection of reports is quite different from that relating to the acceptance or rejection of resolutions. In the one, acceptance indicates acceptance only; in the other, acceptance indicates that the subject matter becomes the will of the majority. The Committee was satisfied that Vice President Kramer was well aware of the parliamentary situation and that he assumes the full responsibility for having submitted the report in such manner.

On page 26—"Roll Call Votes"—due to a typographical error the listing of the Roll Call vote in connection with per capita tax increase was omitted. The official result of the vote was as follows:—

Voting YES—Rush, Lawler, O'Donnell, McLaughlin, Kelley.

Voting NO—Pratt, Grace, Ahearn.

Not Voting—Brides.

Absent—Kramer, Sullivan, McNamara, Hull, Jason, MacKenzie, Callahan, Carbone, McCarthy.

On page 85 of the report, we noted the Chart indicating "Unions Suspended June 30, 1954." While it is properly the duty of the Committee on Organization to report on the subject matter contained therein, it was the unanimous opinion of your Committee that the form of such chart might well contain the names of the Vice Presidents and their respective district numbers; the number of Legislative Hearings and District Meetings attended; and the number of Local Unions suspended in each district.

The Committee on Officers' Reports voted as follows:—

YES—McLaughlin, Bonfiglio, Stefani, Coady, Fitzgerald, Gravel, Murphy, Broyer.

No—Kohl.

ABSENT—Johnson, Ferris, Sullivan, Suprenaut, Kelley, Norwood.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES M. MURPHY, Chairman,
Committee on Officers' Reports

Delegate Murphy: I recommend the adoption of the Committee's Report.

Chairman Pratt: Action comes on the acceptance of the Committee's Report. Are there any remarks on the motion?

Delegate Kramer: (Milk Wagon Drivers Union, Local 380, Boston.)

Chairman Pratt: Delegate Kramer.

Delegate Kramer: Mr. Chairman and Delegates assembled here, my expression has been censored by the Committee on Officers' Reports. It is a pity that the Report came so late in the Convention proceedings and so near the hour when hunger calls. However, I am grateful to be standing here able to answer calumnies rather than feel rumors gently slicing at my rear.

As I entered the hall Monday afternoon, I was approached by an individual, who said, "Luke, you have courage, but you have committed political suicide in the State Federation of Labor."

And I must say this, "If into oblivion I must go, then, from oblivion I came and in oblivion are many—there, because of principle."

In 1947, the Milk Wagon Drivers were for the first time in fifteen years engaged in a strike. After that strike, at the following convention, I reported that we had gained the five day work week with no reduction in wages. We were and are of the opinion that in retaliation resulting from newspaper scare headlines, the Slichter Act came into being.

From 1947 thru April of 1952, we successfully negotiated annual increases and conditions of which we are proud. April of 1952 we negotiated a six-month extension of the then existing contract with piddling increases and a moderate bettering of conditions, but from September of 1952 into April of 1953 we were unable to secure a contract with the Milk Industry of Greater Boston.

In April of 1953 we struck for four days. We were lacerated by the Newspapers. We were lacerated by Republican Conservatives. And what was worse, we were lacerated by Union people and Union housewives who refused to buy Union milk once the strike was over.

That strike was forcibly strangled by the invoking of the Slichter Act. Our picket lines were dissipated. We were compelled to go back to work under the old terms and conditions.

At the last convention. I presented a resolution which demanded repeal or failing repeal, amendment of the Act. You passed that resolution unanimously.

And here in a year where we read of the many anti-labor provisions being legislated throughout the country, here in a year when we have heard Mr. McDevitt talk of the 17 states with their "Right to Work" Acts, here in this Commonwealth with a Republican Legislature and with a Republican Governor who had been an anathema to us and may be to this day—the vicious anti-labor Slichter Act was amended.

The resolution that the previous convention passed caused me to meet with Professor Sumner Slichter who after two hours agreed that corrections might be necessary to the Slichter Act.

I spoke with Archie Cox who was purported to have written the Act for two hours at Harvard College. He agreed that corrections might be necessary. He further stated that at the Governor's request he would serve with any group to review the Act with an eye to corrections.

Then the matter had to be presented to the Governor. A simple telephone call put me in touch with Governor Herter. I said "I am Luke Kramer of the Milk Wagon Drivers' Union. I want to speak with you." He answered "Come ahead. When is the best time for you." I made an appointment. I met with Governor Herter. We spoke for over an hour. At the end of that hour he had agreed with every suggestion as offered by the Milk Wagon Drivers' Delegate who lest you forget happened to be your representative.

As a result of Governor Herter's intercession the Slichter Act was modified and I firmly believe modified to a major extent. Not piddling modifications as others infer but major changes that if not made would have allowed the Act to bind and strangle and tangle every Union represented in this hall. It is modified now. If you are within its coils you have a fighting chance to wage a strike in your own behalf. You now can speak, be heard and have an impartial decision before the Act itself can be invoked.

I now report to you. I came back not to endorse Governor Herter but to commend him—to give him an accolade for this action in your behalf. I believe that as a Vice-President not only is it my right but it is my duty to express what we think is right? Has the day become so small that a solitary voice heard in approval must be condemned? Have we come to that point in thought control that we may not express what we think it right? Has the day come that Labor has turned so yellow that it has tied itself to the tail of the donkey? and we may not compliment others who have been good and true and of use to us. Or are we content to listen and be led by the politicians within our midst? Is that the answer to the questions raised by those who send us here? Politics Politicians!

"I have been a Democrat for twenty-five years. I have never voted Republican. I was an original member of the Democratic Club in Roxbury—Ward 12. Overwhelmingly Republican. Ward 12 with its Simon Swig, Judge Adlow, Frankland Miles, Judge Charles Taylor, Judge Sam Eisenstadt, Milton Cook and many others—mostly Republicans. Yet we elected a Democrat from the lower end of the ward, Bert Shaughnessy and we did it because we were right in principle.

Never have I voted for a Republican, but that does not make me believe that when I come to this microphone or that when I partake of my duties as Vice-President that an any time I have ceded my rights to the Democratic Party, or to any individuals that take exception to my right to be wrong. I refuse to be misquoted by the fools who base opinions on excerpts of my report rather than the entire report which concludes that "in this instance Governor Herter was a true friend of Labor." In this instance, modification of the Slichter Act, Governor Herter is entitled to an accolade and my report and my speech, now, is intended to be such.

I condemn and criticize a Committee which insists on conformity of thought, which does not allow true sentiments and opinions to be expressed.

Gentlemen, Ladies—Delegates to this Convention, I am only sorry that my own Teamsters delegation composed of 101 people are in caucus assembled and could not hear the true story as I have now related. I say to you this, if you intend that thought control become a

matter of practice and custom in State Labor Conventions, then reject my report. But if you want the right to speak and think and dream and vote the way God gave you, then repudiate the recommendation of the Committee on Officers Reports.

Chairman Pratt: Are there further remarks on the motion?

Delegate Reardon. (Distillery Workers, Local 8, Boston.)

Chairman Pratt: The delegate will proceed.

Delegate Reardon: Mr. Chairman, I have been a delegate to this Convention for 17 years. I have always adhered strictly to the principle that the only good Republican is a dead Republican. However, in this particular instance I am very happy and pleased to take my stand by the side of my old friend Luke Kramer and call upon the delegates to this Convention to repudiate the Report of this Committee.

Censorship has always been abhorrent to the members of organized labor. It has always been abhorrent to me, both as a student of labor and as a Business Representative of Labor.

I call upon these Delegates to this Convention once again to repudiate the theory of censorship, and again let me reiterate, Mr. President, that I am very happy to take my stand beside Luke Kramer in oblivion. Thank you.

Chairman Pratt: Are there further remarks on the motion?

The Chair recognizes the Chairman of the Committee on Officers' Reports.

Delegate Murphy: Mr. Chairman and Delegates. In order to clear up a little bit of the confusion that has been engendered into this discussion by both Brothers Kramer and Reardon, let me state this: There was no intention of the Committee at any time to engender thought control into this Convention. It was the opinion of the Committee that a Vice-President who knew parliamentary procedure as well as Brother Kramer did, and I might state now that I made it my business to talk with Vice President Kramer to invite him before the Committee if he thought that he could explain the situation, that we would be very happy to hear him. When I originally read Vice President Kramer's Report it was my intention and my thought that he had been carried away by an Act which he considered friendly, and certainly there is nothing wrong in that.

However, upon discussing his report with Vice-President Kramer he assured me that he knew what he had written, that he knew the meaning of the English language, that he was well aware of the parliamentary technicality dealing with reports. He knew that a report could be received and not accepted and it was his understanding and his thought, as I understood him, that he thought that might be the way out of the situation.

Now, that would have been a nice way out of the situation in so far as Vice President Kramer was concerned but certainly it wasn't the way out of the situation that a Committee of this Federation, appointed by the President and acting in behalf of the delegates of this Convention, was going to sidestep an obligation. When we saw a Vice President bringing in a report which contained his personal opinion, and I submit respectfully that he had a right to submit his personal opinion to this Convention, but not in a report as a Vice President of this organization—he should have done it in a proper manner by submitting a resolution giving an accolade, if he would, to the Governor of the Commonwealth and signing his name and presenting it for the action of the delegates to this Convention.

Now, when Vice President Kramer saw fit not to do that and when the Committee was satisfied that Vice President Kramer knew the proper method of bringing his opinion to the Conven-

tion for action by the delegates, they felt, and I believe reasonably and justifiably so, that he was attempting to foist his personal opinion on this Convention through the medium or device, if you will, of his report, which as an officer of this Convention he is obligated under the Constitution to make.

That was the reason, Delegates, that we felt that that portion of his report which attempted to foist his personal opinion as the action of this Convention should be rejected. All that Vice President Kramer has to do now is to ask and submit a resolution to this Convention and let you, the delegates of this Convention, vote on whether or not you believe that Governor Christian A. Herter in this instance is a friend of labor and should be accorded an accolade, and not have him come in with a report whereby, as he has in this instance, where he says he is in this instance a friend of labor.

And Vice President Kramer went further in order that there should be no misunderstanding of people like myself who thought he may have been carried away because of the situation that he was concerned with with his Milk Wagon Drivers. He states in his last sentence, "And this report is to be accepted as such."

Now, the Delegates to this Convention are the ones who shall say whether or not the report shall be received or accepted. However, under the parliamentary situation that we were faced with, there was no way in which the Report could have been stated that this Report had been received, which is what Vice President Kramer wanted, because the Report was already in your hands. It was already reported on in as much as it had been prepared in the booklet, the officers' committee reports.

So that it would have been practically stupid for a Chairman of your Convention to ask that that Report be received when each and every Delegate had received in his folder the printed report, the printed report, if you will, of the Vice President already in his hands.

So that there could not possibly be any way in which the Report could have been received.

As far as thought control again is concerned—I am referring back to it—your Committee and this speaker has no intention at any time of imposing thought control or political control on any delegate at this Convention, and I deeply resent the remarks that were made by both speakers that there was an attempt on the part of the Committee to impose that control. This Committee voted and recommended to the delegates of this Convention that no Committee, that no Vice President, if you will, that no President, no Secretary-Treasurer, no Director of Political Education, shall usurp the power and the authority of the Convention delegates, and that is why the proposition is presented to you in the fashion that it is.

And I urge that the Committee report be accepted.

Delegate Kramer Mr. Chairman.

Chairman Pratt: Are there further remarks on the motion?

Delegate Kramer: Mr. Chairman, if there are no others that care to discuss the subject, may I have the last word?

Chairman Pratt: I am looking to see whether there were other delegates, Vice President Kramer.

Delegate Dever: Mr. Chairman. I, contrary to the long and distinguished service at the Federation Conventions as indicated by the previous speaker from the Distillery Workers, have only been to two Conventions. But may I say that as a young man who is very much concerned with the outlook of the Democratic Party, that I feel that there are Republicans

here who are members not only of my Local Union but of many Local Unions who are sitting here reflecting upon the proceedings and seeing a man of I think tremendous integrity cashiered right before our eyes and stripped of his rank in the powerful Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

I rise now to call for a fair-minded attitude regarding the censure of this man, not so much in terms of this resolution—let us go along with the Committee, if necessary, but let us remember that the reputation of a tremendously fine labor man is involved. Let us rise, if necessary, in a voice vote of acclamation I believe, in tribute to this man who has spoken so sincerely and so honestly and may be fighting for his life in the labor movement this very moment.

Chairman Pratt: Are there further remarks on the motion?

Delegate McLaughlin: (Press Assistants, Local No. 18, Boston.)

Chairman Pratt: Delegate McLaughlin.

Delegate McLaughlin: As a member of the Officers Committee I voted on that resolution to censure our Vice-President whom I have the highest respect for, but nevertheless, as he has stated here, he quotes the familiar slogan of the greatest of all trade unionists, Sam Gompers, "Elect your friends and defeat your enemies."

Well, it is my honest opinion that if that great trade unionist Sam Gompers could hear that remark used as given here, and will be given to the membership with the idea of supporting Christian A. Herter, he would turn over in his grave.

Luke Kramer has a perfect right as an individual to express his opinion, but when he makes a report as a Vice President and attempts to place the Governor of our Commonwealth as a true friend of labor I say that he is going far beyond his duty or his obligations as a Vice President.

You will note the last words, "And this report is to be accepted as such." Now, there are reports here from every Vice President. No Vice President has stated at the end of his report that it is to be accepted as such. Naturally, it is something the Officers Committee makes its recommendations on. It is up to the body to make the final decision and it is not up to our servant, Brother Luke Kramer, to tell us whether it will be accepted or rejected.

I admire his fight that he has made for his milk drivers, but nevertheless I don't feel that he should put this Federation of Labor in a misunderstood position which it will be, and this will be used for campaign material by the enemies of labor and not the true friends of labor.

And for that reason I hope and trust that you will support the Committee's recommendation. I thank you.

A Delegate: Mr. Chairman.

Chairman Pratt: Delegate's name and local number.

Delegate Del Negro: (Iron Workers, Local 57.) There are just a few questions that I would like to ask concerning this Kramer case. First, I want to ask, what are we running here, a political organization or a labor organization? I as an American will stand on my American rights. If I can conceive any ideas that conclude in settlement in a labor dispute, I would go to the devil himself, regardless of whether he was a Republican or a Democrat.

I have attended this Convention very attentively here for the past week. Some of you delegates are not going to like what I am going

to say but I am going to go away from this Convention with the sole idea that it is a political Convention, not a labor organization. I know you are not going to like me for that statement, but I have no career and I am not asking any quarter from anybody in so far as a political smear is concerned.

It requires a lot of courage from Delegate Kramer to get up here where his trade unionism is concerned and where his labor relations are concerned, to state on this floor just what he has done. He told you—I don't have to quote—he was in a pretty delicate situation.

So, Herter is a Republican. President Truman was a Democrat and the best friend we ever had, and who do you think crucified Truman? It wasn't a Republican, it was labor that helped to do it.

I have the greatest admiration for Kramer coming up here and expounding his theory and scruples and what he accomplished and what he concluded. And it is not with any political idea in his mind. For 26 years he voted Democratic and I think it is too late for him to turn.

Mr. Chairman, I am going to conclude with just one more remark. I think that if we turn around and give to Caesar what belongs to Caesar and if we give the State what is coming to it, we will be doing something. There hasn't been one constructive labor accomplishment in this hall in a period of five days. It has been strictly politics.

Disputes within our ranks. You all know that a divided house cannot stand. We are scuttling ourselves, not the outside powers. Thank you, Mr. Chairman and Brother Delegates.

Chairman Pratt: Delegate's name and Local number, please.:

A Delegate: Mr. Chairman.

Delegate Coady: (Electrical Workers, Local 1505, Waltham.)

Chairman Pratt: Delegate Coady.

Delegate Coady: Mr. Chairman, as a member of the Committee which brought in the report, I want to say that my vote to accept that part of Luke Kramer's statement was not a vote of censure to Luke Kramer. My only reason for voting in this manner was to protect the right of the delegates here to say who they are going to give accolades to and let the Convention decide who our friends of labor are instead of having this report on a record where it could be used as political ammunition in the next election.

May I just say one other thing. I want to say that I admire Luke Kramer's defense of his position but I still feel that he should have brought it as a resolution on the floor and not included it in his report.

Delegate Donovan: (Laundry Workers, Local 66, Boston.)

Mr. Chairman, I rise at this point to defend Brother Kramer and his right to make his report as he sees fit. I feel the same as some of the other speakers do, that this is not a political Convention. It is a Convention of the American Federation of Labor where we are supposed to have free speech and the right to utter our own opinions.

I think Brother Kramer is one of the most sincere labor men there is in this hall. He has worked at it to help everybody at any time and at any opportunity. So that when he put something in his report to the effect that he felt that Governor Herter did a favor for his organization he was sincere in that, and nothing should be done at this Convention to in any way make it appear that any delegate would not have the right to voice his opinion.

The fact that he put it in his report shows how truly he felt that his organization benefited from the action of the Governor. I think he was perfectly proper in stating that he felt the Governor did right.

And in case anybody might misunderstand or attempt to misconstrue, I, too, am a loyal Democrat and have always been 100 per cent Democrat and always will.

Chairman Pratt: Before we proceed, the Chair would like to draw attention to the speakers and to the Delegates here that we are operating under suspension of the rules. The hour is getting late. There is still business to come before the Convention. Certainly the Chair doesn't want to try in any way to impose any gag rule or anything that could be interpreted as such.

I would request those who wish to speak upon the question to be as brief as possible.

At this time the Chair recognizes the Delegate at the microphone at his left. Your name and Local number, please.

Delegate Stefani: (Cooks and Pastry Cooks Union, Local 86, Boston.)

Chairman Pratt: Delegate Stefani.

Delegate Stefani: As a member of the Committee I promised the Committee that I would not get on the floor and speak on the subject, but my conscience makes me do so. There was no intention on the part of the Committee to censure Brother Kramer. Brother Kramer is a personal friend of mine and I admire Brother Kramer, but in this particular instance, Mr. Chairman, some of the members on the floor have indicated that the Committee has censured Brother Kramer. I want it thoroughly understood that the Committee is not censuring Brother Kramer; has not put him in oblivion. The Teamsters booed him out, not the Committee. I want that thoroughly understood.

But as my conscience guides me and has been guiding me for many years, to be honest and sincere, I also spoke with Kramer that the last paragraph that he put in there was not too good.

Now, Brothers and Sisters, the Committee is not interested whether you accept it or not. But it was the consensus of the Committee that they could not accept the report as outlined by Brother Kramer in the last paragraph. We want the Convention to decide that. After all, we believe in Sam Gompers as he said to us many years ago "Elect your friends and defeat your enemies."

Well, one good vote out of about 20 or 30, that does not make him a good labor representative.

He says in the last of the report, in the last paragraph "And this report is to be accepted as such." And we thought that our conscience would not permit us to dictate that to the Convention. If the Convention sees fit to accept the last paragraph, I have nothing against it.

It is up to the Convention. And, I want it thoroughly understood that the Committee did not censure Brother Kramer. The Teamsters did, however, in putting him out.

A Delegate: Question.

Another Delegate: Question.

Delegate Agnew: (Electrical Workers, Local 1505, Waltham.) There seems to be a little confusion on the issue here as I see it, and also there seems to be a very definite distinction drawn as to a man's personal opinion as an individual and his personal opinion as a Vice-President of the State Federation of Labor.

The Chair has denied any attempt at thought control. I question that statement very much.

The point has been drawn: Is this a political Convention or is it a labor Convention?

I am new in the labor movement. I am just a steward in a shop and I represent a couple of hundred people. I fight for the labor movement in the shop, and on the floor every day.

And I will say this, that there is an attempt at thought control, because Brother Kramer's right as a vice-president and as an individual has been challenged to voice his opinion honestly and sincerely as a vice-president.

And he is practically told in effect, "How dare you in a Democratically-controlled State Federation of Labor to ever breathe such a sacrilege?"

Let's not kid one another, never.

A Delegate: Question.

Delegate Muldoon: (Building Service Employees, Local 385, of Boston.) May I preface my remarks by saying I have always been a Democrat, I have always voted for Democrats and I do not intend to change that policy from now on, but may I also state that I have gone through many fights in the City of Boston and I have had to call upon Luke Kramer for assistance when we needed him before the Boston School Committee. I called on him at the Central Labor Union. Never has Luke Kramer failed to come up and be 100 per cent behind what we were looking for.

Now, I would be an ingrate if at this time I did not stand before this Convention and support Luke Kramer and defend Luke Kramer. As I understand labor, you ought to support your friends and defeat your enemies. In this case Luke Kramer is only trying to do one little thing for a man who did Luke Kramer a big favor when he was in a very difficult situation.

And, therefore, I in my own humble little way wish to ask the assistance of the delegation here to turn down the report of that Committee and to give Luke Kramer the support that he deserves. Thank you.

Delegate Del Monte: (Teamsters Local 379, Boston.)

I have heard a lot of discussion here about an individuals rights being challenged. I served this Federation of Labor as a Vice President and then I had the happy honor and privilege of serving you for about three years as its President. I never, Mr. Chairman, assumed the role of an individual. I came to this Convention year after year like yourself and made my report for the benefit of the entire trade union movement, or particularly that District that elected me.

I had no right to assume, as I said, the role of an individual.

I have had many dealings with many Governors, with many representatives who have done my particular Union a favor, and because they did my Union a favor I sat down and dictated to one of our Secretaries a letter of commendation over our stationery, over our letterhead, and I did not involve any Unions affiliated with this Federation. I didn't feel that I was just John Del Monte when I spoke for the Federation of Labor—I felt that I was the Federation of Labor itself or a great part of it.

Now, Mr. Kramer was not denied the right to run for office in this Convention in the Teamsters' caucus, whether he or anybody else say so or not. In our caucus the other day a Democratic system was used. A man was nominated and he was nominated and secret ballots were passed out. And on Mr. Kramer's own say-so, he said: I will abide by the majority of this caucus."

And now this Convention gets the opinion that the Teamsters railroaded him because of a report that he assumes as an individual. He has no right, neither have you nor any other officer in this Convention, to put me on record for something that somebody did to you as a favor.

If you like that particular man, again I say, you write him a letter or you pick up the telephone and you call him. Yes, you have the right to say what you want to anybody that you want, and nobody can deny it to you, and I don't think that anybody in all the years that I have spent in the Federation of Labor was ever denied the right to write or say what he felt like saying on this or any other convention hall floor.

Now, let's get to the meat of this particular report. He quoted Samuel Gompers as saying that you must reward your friends and defeat your enemies.

I wonder how many times that has been practiced? I wonder how many times it has been practiced even in caucuses when you pledge yourselves to a fellow unionist in here? That is for the birds so-called. When they say that this particular Governor is a true friend of labor, do they mean organized labor or labor as such?

My mind goes back to the day when he was inaugurated. I wasn't fortunate enough this time to wear tails and be an usher at the Inauguration but I was lucky enough to be riding in a car that had a radio and so I turned it on.

Being Democratic, I wanted to hear both sides of the story, and I heard him say this, Thank God that the Commonwealth has finally been restored to the citizens and that anything the citizens wanted they could have merely by knocking upon his door or twisting the knob because it wouldn't be locked.

I happen, Mr. Chairman, to be a citizen. I don't want this to be taken as personal. I asked, right after the election, that I be granted the privilege of talking with his Excellency, the Governor-Elect, because I wanted to tell him that I didn't think I could work for him any longer. However, I was advised then by one of his able advisers, the now Commissioner of Public Safety, then the Governor's Councillor, Otis Whitney, that it would be nice if I sent him a letter, which I did, requesting an audition with him.

I am a citizen. I pay my tax. I was employed by him.

He is a true friend of labor, and if he is such a true friend of labor, how many of you in this hall would allow one of your members to be fired without notice? He has not yet spoken to me. The day I knew I was through, the able Commissioner that is now serving after me walked up—I got tired of waiting for him. He got held up somewhere along the way and I later came back and shook hands with him.

That is how you know when you are through. Is that being a true friend of labor? Is that gagging Luke Kramer? You just passed a resolution here or accepted a resolution endorsing three candidates for political office. You have a resolution here that asks that this Report by an individual be accepted as a Report of the Convention, as an accolade. And I want you to know this, Mr. Chairman, that comes next October and you will start to see in the subways and on the billboards and over the radio and on TV that particular paragraph with its three or four deadly sentences taken out of context, and everybody is going to say that that was never said—we didn't mean that; I know what I meant.

I know what it means to make a report, Mr. Chairman, because I have made many.

Let's make our report. Let's stick to what they are supposed to be. Let's stick to the fact that we are representing the people in an economic way—political is on the side. But let's not put it in here and hamstring everybody and let them say when they leave here that "That is my report," a report which is tantamount to a political endorsement.

You all remember well the time when the Archbishop addressed us in the Hotel Statler, and in passing he was talking about Communism. And he said, and I forget the entire paragraph or sentence, but, however, the Barnes crowd when they were fighting us on the referenda, had in the subways where they were quoting Archbishop Cushing as saying that you must clean out your house first.

Now, we don't want to be put in that predicament again, Mr. Chairman.

I want to say this, that I respect Luke Kramer for his guts, but I don't respect Luke Kramer or any other one when they are going to try to shove something like that down my throat. They then call it gag rule, call it what they want.

I hope that the Report of this Committee will be accepted, and that is the meat of the Report, and let the other one be deleted.

Delegate DiNunno: (Laborers, Local 22, Boston.)

Chairman Pratt: Detlegate DiNunno.

Delegate DiNunno: I rise to say, and I know this is the last of the five days, that we are wasting our time. I patiently listened for five days. This is the second Vanzetti case. The Committee is against Luke Kramer. For a crime of what degree? What has he done? Who has he ruined? What statement has he made?

Because a human being is a Governor of this State and because he did a favor, and because we say in writing "Thank you for the favor," we crucify this young fellow and we pledge ourselves along with those phonies.

Now, we as labor people did not crucify that renegade of the labor movement during the last election. And our own Federation of Labor cried for the change of the Taft-Hartley law and its amendment. We must fight back hard against those Republican quacks, against those phony leaders in a Democratic year. I hope everybody here is a Democrat, in which case I am sure we will win by a large majority.

Every Vice President must make his report of his activities and he must write down all matters of importance.

Let's vote it down, Mr. Chairman, and I so request.

Chairman Pratt: Delegate Kearney.

Delegate Kearney: Mr. President, I want to make an amendment to the Committee's Report. My amendment is to include in the Committee's Report the following words: "Nothing in this report is intended to reflect upon the rights and prerogatives of Vice President Kramer personally."

Now, Mr. President, I have seen some political tricks pulled here for many years. I have seen men who knew their rights and who knew their opportunities decline to take those opportunities, and pull some grandstand play at the last minute of this Convention.

Now, let me give my advice to those who are in favor of Brother Kramer. This is what he says—and whoever read this did him an injustice and this Convention as misinterpretation. Here is what the delegates say—Don't read the last line, read the intent of the delegate. Here is what he says: "In this instance"—now remember those words—"In this instance

Governor Christian A. Herter has been a true friend of labor."

That is all he said.

There was some Greek philosopher once—I don't remember the name—no, it wasn't Morrissey. Maybe if you had a couple of Greek philosophers in the Teamsters Caucus we wouldn't have this, either I think he said "I disagree with what you say but I will fight to the death to give you the right to say it."

In this instance Governor Herter was a friend of that part of the labor movement that he represents and that is all he said. Isn't it funny we don't read things a little more carefully?

My amendment will provide that this Committee had no intention whatever to deprive Brother Kramer of his right as a delegate. That could easily have been inserted to remove this discussion.

Now, let me give you one more thought. Let's see what the Federation of Labor thinks about Governor Herter's amendments. And, maybe this report, contrary to Kramer's opinion, might have a bearing upon this matter.

Here is what your Federation of Labor says about the Slichter Amendment that Kramer is so proud of: While the changes in the Slichter law—

Chairman Pratt: Might I interrupt, Delegate Kearney, to ask you what page you are reading from so that the delegates who have copies may follow it?

Delegate Kearney: I am reading from page 37.

Chairman Pratt: The Delegate will proceed.

Delegate Kearney: (Reading) "While the changes in the Slichter law that were adopted were not nearly as comprehensive as desired by the Federation, they will improve the existing statute. These changes are procedural rather than substantive."

Now, Delegates, that is what the Convention through its report thinks of this Slichter law. And certainly Brother Kramer has a right to express his personal opinion which he does very clearly in this instance of Governor Herter. We have delegates who twist the intent of our fundamental reasons for being organized, which is perfectly proper. We do not fully agree that because of Brother Kramer's desire to thank the Governor for his Union, that it means we have got to endorse Governor Herter. That is far remote. And, it is only the politicians that think of that—real labor men do not.

I hope for the benefit of the Convention and the delay, I hope in order to expedite further business, that you will include my amendment in the Committee's Report and I trust we will proceed along those lines.

Chairman Pratt: Does the amendment as offered receive a seconder?

Delegate Hurley: (Bartenders and Hotel Employees Local 34, Boston.) I second the amendment of Brother Kearney.

Chairman Pratt: Any further remarks? The Chair recognizes the Delegate on his left. Your name and Local Number, please.

Delegate Govoni: (Hotel and Club Service Employees, Local 277 of Boston.)

Chairman Pratt: Delegate Govoni.

Delegate Govoni: Mr. Chairman, I agree with the previous speaker that many things are being read into this report that are not in there. It is true that is hard to believe that a Republican Governor did anything for labor. That I think blows the whole situation up, those instances being so rare.

I believe that Brother Kramer included in his report a sincere thought for a service to the labor movement, not only to his own Local.

The Slichter Act affects more than the Milk Wagon Drivers Union. I sincerely hope that this Convention will turn down the Committee's Report.

Chairman Pratt: Delegate Morrissey.

Delegate Morrissey: (Teamsters, Local 25, Boston.) Mr. Chairman and Delegates, I didn't think at this late date that I was ever going to be afforded an opportunity to once again call to the attention of the delegates of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor to a condition, as John Kearney said, that creeps into our Federation on occasions, sometimes with particular respect to the creeping in in the twilight of the Convention. I want, Mr. Chairman, if you and the delegates in attendance will, to travel with me in my mind's memory down through yesteryear to the administration of the then Governor Bob Bradford.

I want, Mr. Chairman, if you will, and the delegates, to recall to your minds memory that on the inauguration of Bob Bradford as the Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts we had the unfortunate experience of having a Committee called together, allegedly serving the labor movement, consisting of certain representatives of this Federation, certain representatives of independent unions and I believe certain representatives of the CIO—as a matter of fact, I know so—as well as representatives of the public and industry and the clergy. They brought forth a vehicle that in their judgement was going to be a vehicle that was going to save the Commonwealth of Massachusetts from the organized forces within the Commonwealth whom, when they were in economic disagreement with their employers, in order to bring about recognition of their demands would withdraw the services of their membership from their employers.

And I can well remember, Mr. Chairman, and the records of the Convention will reveal, right from the top man at that time down to the last man on the Executive Council that there was a very strong attempt made by the then office personnel of this Federation to cause that report to be adopted by the delegates to this Convention.

Nobody quarrelled with anybody. Nobody attempted to make anybody a scape goat. Everybody was supposedly going along conditioned on the premise, and we were advised by the platform, if you will, that "You must accept this or get something more reactionary, something more vicious, something that will retard the freedom that the trade unions know" as they knew them at that time.

And I can well recall that when the report was being heard by the Committee on Labor and Industries that the Gardner Auditorium was more filled on that occasion than is this Auditorium on this occasion. And I can well remember the officers of this Federation proposing to the Legislature the adoption of that Committee Report. And I know who the people were that were there in opposition to it, and I was among them. John Kearney was there in opposition, and there were others too numerous to take the time of the Convention to name. And it resulted in a one-day Convention being called by the Federation of Labor at the Tremont Temple as a result of which the position of the officers of the Federation was completely reversed and they went in and requested the defeat of the proposed recommendations in the Slichter Committee Report.

And we had it out at the following Convention and it was definitely understood at that time that any man serving on any Committee

from the Federation was bound, duty-bound, whether he was a Vice-President or a member of a Committee, to make a report. And, as John Kearney points out, in this instance Delegate Kramer simply pointed out that in this instance "I as an individual say that the incumbent Governor should be commended for the courageous action that he took."

Now, outside of the United Mine Workers who are not affiliated with us, I don't know of any organization affiliated with the American Federation of Labor in Massachusetts that has ever felt the impact of the Slichter restrictions in their activities at a time when they are engaged in an economic war with their employer other than the Teamsters. I know of no other organization.

We were told at that time "Take this or get something worse". The Legislature at that time gave it to us, the Slichter law, and what happened? At the very next session of the Legislature we got Referenda 5, 6 and 7. And I don't know how much money the people that are here representing local Unions this morning spent and how much time they gave to educate the voters in Massachusetts, but thank God for the fact that there was a Referendum No. 4, I believe it was on the ballot at the same time, dealing with birth control. We were successful in getting the citizenry of Massachusetts to overwhelmingly crush the proponents of 5, 6 and 7, notwithstanding the fact that we were advised from the platform to "take this and you won't get anything worse."

I know what the Teamsters spent to defeat it and I know how hard we worked to defeat it, and I know how hard other people worked to defeat it. This is particularly important at this time because, as you know, the National Labor Relations Board has just said: We are excluding from our jurisdiction, and the yardstick that they are using at the present moment is the amount of money in the way of business that is transacted between an employer with whom you are dealing, both coming into the State and going out of the State, and so a lot of the organizations that might feel that the Slichter law means nothing to them are going to find out in the immediate future that it probably means a lot more to them than they think.

I have taken the position from the very beginning that the thing ought to be repealed. Year after year we instructed our Legislative Agent to repeal it. Oh, there were a few people who showed up to help him on the Hill, not many, but I am sure that he got the support of the Teamsters. But he has been unable to do it. So if we can emasculate it by amendment, perhaps that is the way to do it.

I am not sure that the thing is constitutional. The Federation has got 25 grand in its box. You advised Ken Kelley yesterday by the action that you took on the resolution that was before you, amending the Constitution to create a half-cent per member, per month in the per capita. The advice that he gave you when he came before you when the amendment was under consideration, was that all you were doing was giving him \$4,000, or \$5,000 at the most and that he was going to have to take another \$6,000 or \$7,000 out of the general fund to match it.

So it is definite we can't ask Ken Kelley or the Federation of Labor to expend its money for the purpose of making a test case on the Slichter law. Mr. Chairman, I would like to call to the attention of the delegates—I know of no reason why we should have to be creating a fund to pay candidates that are aspiring to public office. I always labored under the assumption that we were creating a fund

for the purpose of familiarizing the rank and file membership of the American Federation of Labor and the people who work with their hands for wages with pedigrees created by candidates who seek these public offices—their legislative records. Kearney pointed out yesterday that in 30 opportunities Senator McCarthy voted wrong 30 times.

Chairman Pratt: If the delegate will—

Delegate Morrissey: I point to your attention that the incumbent Governor of Massachusetts, while he served in the House as a legislator, voted 33 times in opposition to us. And so I say to you, Mr. Chairman, that these are important things and if Luke Kramer did nothing else in his report he pointed up to the delegates of this Convention that there is such a thing as a Slichter Law and that there is such a thing as amending the Slichter Law, and I will defend Luke Kramer's or anybody else's rights to write anything in his report at any time as long as he is a representative of and is obliged under the constitution to so make a report.

I say to you in all sincerity that Luke Kramer was not a candidate for re-election, not because of the fact that he had submitted this particular text in his report. Luke Kramer abided by the will of the majority of the Teamsters in caucus to rotate the Vice-Presidency, and he joins with me and so do all the other Teamsters in the Convention join with me in saying that all of these honorary positions should be rotated. Give everybody a chance. And, I am going to defend Luke Kramer so he can make that report, and I urge upon the delegates the adoption of the amendment of John Kearney, defeat of the report of the Committee.

Delegate Kearney: Mr. President. I rise to make a motion.

Chairman Pratt: Delegate Kearney.

Delegate Kearney: I move, Mr. President, that a vote be taken upon this subject at quarter past 2 unless sooner reached.

Chairman Pratt: Does the motion receive a second?

Delegate Morrissey: I will second the motion, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman Pratt: It has been regularly moved and seconded that a vote be taken upon this subject at quarter after 2, if not sooner reached. As many as are in favor, please signify by saying "aye". Those opposed "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

A Delegate: Mr. Chairman.

Chairman Pratt: The Chair recognizes the delegate at the right-hand mike.

Same Delegate: I was the delegate, John C. Hurley from Bartenders Local 34, Boston, who made the motion to continue this Convention and I was under the impression at that time that President Brides said 35 minutes. I hope that the hotel will hold those rooms and we won't have to pay an extra charge.

Now, I rise at this time because I was the maker of the motion to give you more time, and I rise at this time to call for the question.

Chairman Pratt: Are you ready for the question?

(There were cries of "Question.")

Action first comes on the amendment. The amendment is as follows, adding to the amendment the following words:

"Nothing in this report is intended to reflect upon the rights or prerogatives of Vice President Kramer personally."

As many as are in favor of the amendment will please signify by saying "aye." Those opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Action now comes on the motion as amended which is the acceptance of the Committee's report with the statement added to it. As many as are in favor, please signify in the usual manner.

Delegate Kramer: I was under the impression that the amendment that was actually offered was that this be Mr. Kramer's opinion and not be construed as an endorsement for Governor Herter. As it was put, all it says is exactly what the Committee wanted it to say, which is censure of Mr. Kramer.

Chairman Pratt: I believe that the delegate is out of order. Action comes on the motion as amended. As many as are in favor of the acceptance signify by saying "aye." Those opposed "no."

The Chair is in doubt. As many as are in favor—before I start taking the count I will ask that the Vice Presidents come to the front of the hall in order to take a count.

Chairman Pratt: And I will ask the Delegates in the rear of the hall to be seated.

Delegate Morrissey: Mr. Chairman.

Chairman Pratt: For what purpose does the delegate rise?

Delegate Morrissey: To assist the Chair. Much of the confusion stems out of the remarks of Delegate Kramer. If the Chair would restate Kearney's amendment I think it would obviate the need for any doubting of any votes.

Chairman Pratt: The amendment which has been carried by this Convention is the following verbiage "Nothing in this report is intended to reflect upon the rights or prerogatives of Vice President Kramer personally."

A Delegate: Mr. Chairman.

Chairman Pratt: The amendment has been adopted. Action is coming on the motion as amended.

For what purpose does the delegate rise?

Delegate Kramer: To ask John Kearney to restate his amendment as it was originally offered.

Chairman Pratt: For the information of the delegate, the Chair wrote in long hand the amendment as offered by Delegate Kearney as it was being made.

Delegate Kramer: Does the Chair object to Mr. Kearney restating his amendment or does he feel his long hand notes are more accurate?

Chairman Pratt: The Chair feels that the matter has been put before the Convention, has been acted upon. I have no objection to any restatement if anyone is in doubt about the verbiage as used by the Chair.

Delegate Kramer: May we have Mr. Kearney restate the amendment.

Chairman Pratt: Do you doubt the verbiage expressed by the Chair?

Delegate Kramer: Must I be more frank?

Delegate Del Monte: Mr. Chairman.

Chairman Pratt: Is Delegate Kearney available for restatement?

Delegate Del Monte: Mr. Chairman. Why don't we have the stenographic reporter state the amendment? He gets that down electrically.

Chairman Pratt: The Chair will ask the stenotypist to read the original amendment.

A Delegate: Mr. Chairman.

Chairman Pratt: The stenotypist has been asked and he will read from the record.

(The stenotypist read the previous remarks of Delegate Kearney as follows:

"My amendment is to include in the Committee's report the following words: 'Nothing in this report is intended to reflect upon the rights and prerogatives of Vice President Kramer personally'.")

That has been adopted by the Convention. We will now proceed in the taking of the vote on the acceptance of the Committee's Report as amended.

Delegate Kearney: Mr. President, I don't want to stand here and delay any longer. There are two or three problems here that could easily be solved. Will you permit me to add one more line to the Committee's report?

Chairman Pratt: Delegate Kearney—

Delegate Kearney: One line—"Nothing in this report will be interpreted as in any way endorsing Christian A. Herter for Governor." I think that solves the whole problem.

A Delegate: I second that motion, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman Pratt: Let the Chair say that if this solves the problem the Chair is perfectly willing to accept a motion to rescind the previous amendment and substitute in place thereof the addition to the amendment as it has just been presented by Delegate Kearney. Does any delegate wish to so move?

Delegate Morrissey: Mr. Chairman.

Chairman Pratt: Delegate Morrissey.

Delegate Morrissey: I make a motion at this time, Mr. Chairman, that the previous action of the Convention be rescinded.

A Delegate: Mr. Chairman, I second that motion.

Chairman Pratt: It has been regularly moved and seconded that the previous action of the Convention be rescinded in the acceptance of the amendment. As many as are in favor signify by saying "aye." Those opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

We now have before us the revised amendment as submitted by Delegate Kearney, stating that "Nothing in this report is intended to reflect upon the rights and prerogatives of Vice President Kramer personally, and nothing in this report is to be interpreted as an endorsement of Christian A. Herter."

Delegate Kramer: Mr. Chairman.

Chairman Pratt: For what purpose does the delegate rise?

Delegate Kramer: For a point of information. Does the Chair state now that we are talking about Mr. Kramer's report in its entirety as going in with the addition that it is not an endorsement of Herter, or is he referring to the Report of the Committee on Officers' Reports which requests the deletion of my remarks?

Delegate Morrissey: Mr. Chairman, may I offer a substitute motion?

Chairman Pratt: In reply to the question raised by Delegate Kramer, the Chair will say that what we are acting on at the present time is an amendment to the Report of the Committee.

Delegate Morrissey: Unless you clear it up here it is going to be used exactly in a manner as some of the speakers described it would be.

All we are trying to do is keep the record straight. Mr. Chairman, I offer this as a substitute amendment to the whole, a substitute motion for the whole report—that the report of Delegate Kramer, the Vice President of the First District, be accepted as reported with the further understanding that nothing contained therein shall be construed by anybody to carry with it an endorsement of the incumbent Governor Christian A. Herter, as an endorsement for re-election.

A Delegate: I second the motion.

Chairman Pratt: There has been offered a substitute motion. Are you ready for the question?

(There were cries of "Question.")

As many as are in favor will signify by saying "aye." Those opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

If there is no objection, at this time the Chair will accept the report of the Committee as a whole and discharge the Committee.

The report is accepted as a whole and the Committee is discharged with a vote of thanks.

President Brides: I would like to announce at this time so that we may be able to ballot as soon as possible this afternoon, that I will appoint the following Delegates as Tellers for the Election:

James Murphy, Post Office Clerk, Local 100, Boston.

Julia Daley, Central Labor Union, New Bedford.

John Mullin, Central Labor Union, Lowell.

Joe Dever, Electrical Workers Local 1505, Waltham.

Mary Sciacca, Cooks & Pastry Cooks, Local 186, Boston.

Joseph Picone, Federal Labor Union, Local 22694, Rockland.

Thomas Healy, Teamsters, Local 259, Boston.

Now, if the Delegates will kindly pay attention. There is an enormous amount of merchandise to be given to the lucky winners. It is now twenty minutes past 2. I would request that we reconvene this afternoon's session at 3:45. That would give all the delegates time to get back here.

Delegate Healey: Mr. Chairman.

President Brides: For what purpose does the Delegate rise?

Delegate Healey: (Teamsters Union, Local 259, Boston.) On behalf of S. P. Jason I notice that on that Committee you have not appointed a Teamsters' Member. I feel that a Teamsters' Member should be appointed on the Election Committee for Mr. Jason's interest.

President Brides: I do, too. Thomas Healey is added to the Committee.

Now, we are turning the floor over to the Union Labels Chairman to distribute the merchandise—Martin Casey.

(Delegate Martin Casey, with the assistance of members of the Union Labels Committee, then proceeded with the raffling of the Exhibit Merchandise.)

Delegate Sullivan: (Central Labor Union, Quincy.) That completes the Report of the Committees and the Committee is discharged with thanks for a fine job well done. I hereby declare this Morning's Session of the Convention adjourned until 3:45 this afternoon.

All delegates will please be here to vote at 3:45 this afternoon.

(Adjourned for noon recess at 3:00 P.M.)

FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1954

AFTERNOON SESSION

(The Convention reconvened at 3:55 o'clock P.M., President Brides presiding.)

President Brides: The Convention will please come to order. I will now turn the microphone over to the Chairman of the Credentials Committee to make a final report. Timothy Grady.

Delegate Grady: Mr. Chairman and Delegates, at the closing time of the receiving of Credentials to the 68th Convention, there were 686 delegates that have received credentials and are eligible to vote.

Secretary Kelley: Mr. Chairman and Delegates, the Convention photographer, Mickey Welch, and his assistant, have a number of pictures that delegates asked to have them take during the past few days and those pictures, together with all other pictures taken during the Convention as well as the large group picture of the entire Convention are on sale outside in the lobby, and if any delegates want copies of any of them, they can give orders.

Mr. Chairman, even though the Convention session hasn't been formally called to order, as a result of a suggestion from Foster Furcolo I drafted the following telegram:

"Honorable Harry S. Truman,
Independence, Missouri.

700 delegates to the 68th Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor assembled at Worcester, Massachusetts August 6, are very happy to hear of your recovery from your recent serious illness and desire to extend to you their best wishes for continued good health, happiness and long life."

Sent by the Secretary-Treasurer on behalf of the Convention.

I move, Mr. Chairman, that the contents of this telegram and the sending of it be authorized by the Convention.

A Delegate: I second the motion.

President Brides: It has been regularly moved and seconded that the telegram just read by Secretary Kelley be the expression of the Convention. Anything to be said on the question? If not, all those in favor please signify by saying "aye." Those opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Will the members of the Election Committee that have not come to the platform, please come immediately.

John Mullin in place of Sid Lebow.

Mary Sciacca Thomas Healey, Julia Daley, Joseph Picone, Joe Dever, please come to the platform immediately.

I shall now turn the Chair over to the Chairman of the Election Committee, James Murphy.

Chairman Murphy: The Annual Election of the 68th Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor is now open. The delegates will be called by the Secretary-Treasurer and they will respond when their names are called by reporting to the front of the platform and receiving their ballot.

A Delegate: Mr. Chairman.

Chairman Murphy: I am the Chairman of the Elections Committee but not the Chairman of the Convention. However, in his absence I will take his place. For what purpose does the delegate rise?

Delegate Troy: (Machinists, Local 1836, Waltham.) I would to at least beg the indul-

gence of the Convention to allow the Waltham delegation of the Raytheon workers to vote first. Primarily we are facing a very serious situation down there and possibly strike action, and all our delegates should, therefore, be back trying to do the best they can to avert this condition. Will you entertain that motion, Mr. Chairman?

President Brides: I want to say to you that I believe the Chairman of the Elections Committee is the Chairman of this Convention at the present time. I as your President have turned the Chair over to the Chairman of the Elections Committee. He now is running the Convention and he will have to make the ruling on this particular motion.

Delegate Troy: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman Murphy: You have heard the request of the delegate representing the Raytheon Manufacturing employees. If there is no objection from this delegation, the particular resolution as expressed by Delegate Troy will be the wish of the Convention.

Is there objection?

A Delegate: Question.

Chairman Murphy: The Chair hears none. It is so ordered.

Secretary Kelley: Mr. Chairman and Convention Delegates, the following are the pertinent sections of the Constitution that apply to the election of officers:

"Section 6. The Australian ballot shall be used in electing officers, with printed ballot which shall contain the names of the candidates, the organizations and localities they represent as delegates.

Section 7. The election of officers shall be held immediately on the opening of the Friday afternoon session, unless sooner reached, when a roll call of delegates shall be called to deposit their ballots.

Section 8. The President shall appoint a committee of five duly accredited delegates who shall act as tellers and who shall distribute, sort and count the ballot."

That, Mr. Chairman, comprises the three particular sections of the Constitution governing this afternoon's election.

Chairman Murphy: The election is now open, gentlemen. (Balloting commenced.)

Delegate Troy: Mr. Chairman.

Chairman Murphy: For what purpose does the Delegate rise?

Delegate Troy: (Machinists, Local 1836, Waltham.) I believe that I made a motion that was carried by the Convention that the Machinists Union was to be given first privilege on voting. Am I wrong?

Chairman Murphy: Delegate Troy, may I answer this way: The convention has accorded you the courtesy of having your group vote first. No question about that. If there is a misunderstanding on the problem, why don't you take it up here and we will iron the thing out so there will be no further delay. You are delaying the vote.

Delegate Troy: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. (Balloting continued.)

Chairman Murphy: Second and last call on the elections. It is 5:35 by the Convention clock. The ballots will be given out to any delegate who has not voted up to 5:45 P.M.

Final closing of the ballot boxes will take place by a vote of the Election Committee at 5:45 P.M.

A Delegate: Mr. Chairman. :

Chairman Murphy: For what purpose does the delegate rise?

Same Delegate: I move that balloting be closed.

Delegate Hurwitz: I second the motion.

A Delegate: On the motion.

Chairman Murphy: On the motion. Are you ready for the question? All those in favor will signify by saying "aye."

A Delegate: Mr. Chairman.

Chairman Murphy: Delegate Kramer.

Delegate Kramer: (I.L.G.W.U., Boston.) It is my feeling, Mr. Chairman, that due to the adjournment of the first session a number of delegates have been very late in coming back and I would have no objection, in view of the fact that the lady delegates have gone to the hotel to check out because of the fact they will have to pay extra money if they don't, and so there may be some stragglers that will be coming in, and I would, therefore, ask you to allow fifteen minutes.

A Delegate: Mr. Chairman. The Chair notified everybody that—

Chairman Murphy: The Delegates is out of order. Delegate Kramer has the floor, please.

Same Delegate: I thought he was through. I relinquish the floor to Brother Kramer.

Delegate Kramer: I take exception, Mr. Chairman, due to the weakness of the balloting because of the candidates—

Delegate Hurwitz: Mr. Chairman, I rise for a point of order.

Chairman Murphy: Delegate Hurwitz, state your point of order.

Delegate Hurwitz: My point of order is that the seconder to the motion made by Fitzpatrick has asked for fifteen more minutes and he is using the filibuster that they use in Congress. I renew the motion to close the ballots.

Chairman Murphy: The Chair has not moved that the motion is carried. The Chair put the question to a vote. A vote was taken. However, before the vote was declared Delegate Kramer took the microphone and was recognized by the Chair.

Delegate Fitzpatrick: (Teamsters, Local 170, Worcester.) Mr. Chairman. Point of order.

Chairman Murphy: State your point of order.

Delegate Fitzpatrick: Is it customary to recognize a speaker after the vote has been taken?

Chairman Murphy: The vote had not been announced. Therefore, it was in order.

Delegate Fitzpatrick: I heard you say that the result of the vote had been announced. I ask you again, Mr. Chairman, for a point of order. Is it customary for the Chair to recognize a speaker after the question has been put and the vote taken?

Chairman Murphy: The Chair will announce that a motion was made and before any delegate had an opportunity to speak on that particular motion, the Chair was under the impression that no one wanted to talk on that particular question and put the vote. However, before the Chairman announced the vote, and in complete accord with parliamentary procedure, a delegate addressed the Chair and had to be recognized and was so recognized, and that delegate is still on the floor with

recognition from the Chair and is completely in order.

The subject matter before the house is whether or not your motion will prevail, which is to close the ballot boxes immediately. Now, we will proceed and let Delegate Kramer continue.

Delegate Fitzpatrick: I doubt the decision of the Chair.

Delegate Kramer: Mr. Chairman. If you will permit me to say this, if the gentleman at the other microphone keeps on, our fifteen minutes will be up.

Delegate Toomey: I rise to a point of order.

Chairman Murphy: Just a moment, please. Will the delegate who just previously had the microphone announce—is he appealing the ruling of the Chair?

Delegate Fitzpatrick: Yes, I am appealing the ruling that I understood you to make that it is permissible to permit a delegate to talk on a question after you called for the vote, and you did call for the vote.

Chairman Murphy: The decision of the Chair has been appealed.

A Delegate: Mr. Chairman, I make a motion that we table that last motion.

Delegate Ahern: I second the motion.

Chairman Murphy: A motion has been made to table the motion to appeal. All those in favor signify by saying "aye." Opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Delegate Toomey: Mr. Chairman, I rise to a point of order.

Chairman Murphy: State your point.

Delegate Toomey: I question that there is a quorum present.

Chairman Murphy: The presence of a quorum has been doubted. Will all delegates kindly be seated. The presence of a quorum has been doubted. All the delegates will be seated.

Delegate Hurwitz: How many is a quorum?

Chairman Murphy: 75. In the opinion of the Chair a quorum is present. The Chair rules a quorum is present. Brother Kramer.

Delegate Kramer: Mr. Chairman, I want to offer an amendment to the Motion. Has the Motion been recognized and seconded?

Chairman Murphy: The motion has been made and seconded and is before the Convention.

Delegate Kramer: Then I offer an amendment.

Chairman Murphy: State your amendment.

Delegate Kramer: Mr. Chairman, my amendment is that the balloting be adjourned at five minutes of six which will have used up about fourteen minutes.

Delegate Fitzpatrick: Second the motion.

Chairman Murphy: The Chair rules that the amendment is out of order as being contrary to the original motion which is to close the ballot boxes immediately.

You still have the original motion which is to close the ballot boxes immediately.

Delegate Fitzpatrick: Question on the motion.

Chairman Murphy: The previous question has been ordered. All those in favor of the previous question will signify by saying "aye."

On the question. Are you ready for the question?

Delegate Fitzpatrick: Question.

Chairman Murphy: Shall the ballot boxes be closed immediately? All those in favor will

signify by saying "aye." All those opposed "no."

The "ayes" have it and it is a vote.

A Delegate: Mr. Chairman, I doubt the vote.

Another Delegate: Mr. Chairman, I move for a roll call vote.

Chairman Murphy: Will the delegate kindly take the microphone, please? The vote has been doubted.

Delegate Kramer: There has been a motion for a roll call, Mr. Chairman. I second that motion.

Chairman Murphy: Are there 25 seconders to the roll call requested?

A Delegate: Mr. Chairman.

Chairman Murphy: Are there 25 seconds to the roll call requested?

Delegate Hurwitz: Mr. Chairman.

Chairman Murphy: For what purpose does the delegate rise?

Delegate Hurwitz: To speak against the motion.

Chairman Murphy: There is no motion before the house right now, Brother.

Delegate Hurwitz: To speak against a roll call vote.

Chairman Murphy: A roll call vote is not before the Convention at this time.

Delegate Hurwitz: What is before the Convention at this time, Mr. Chairman?

Chairman Murphy: Whether or not there are 25 seconders to the request for a roll call vote.

Delegate Hurwitz: And how did you rule?

Chairman Murphy: I am waiting to find out whether or not there are 25 delegates in the hall who are interested in having a roll call vote and when I determine that in my judgment there are not 25 delegates asking for a roll call vote, I will rule on the resolution.

Delegate Hurwitz: That is satisfactory, Mr. Chairman.

A Delegate: Mr. Chairman.

Delegate Kramer: Mr. Chairman.

Chairman Murphy: For what purpose does the delegate rise?

Delegate Kramer: My purpose in taking the floor, Mr. Chairman, is to inform this Convention that the Ladies Garment Workers Union, wanting to be in peace with the Teamsters, withdraws its objections to the closing of the ballots.

Chairman Murphy: The motion for a roll call vote has been lost for the want of 25 seconders. We will now proceed with the vote as originally recorded.

Delegate Bowe: Point of order, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman Murphy: What is your point of order?

Delegate Bowe: 14½ minutes ago you as a Chairman of the Ballot Commissions stated that you would close it in fifteen minutes. That was 14½ minutes ago and not one delegate has gone up to cast a ballot. I think you should close the ballot boxes as you stated 14¾ minutes ago. It is now 15 minutes.

Chairman Murphy: The delegate is aware of the fact that the Chairman and the Committee have no authority to close the ballot boxes.

Delegate Bowe: You have the entire authority, if you will read your by-laws.

A Delegate: Mr. Chairman.

Chairman Murphy: Any further discussion will only delay the closing of the boxes.

President Brides: Mr. Chairman.

Chairman Murphy: The Chair recognizes President Brides.

President Brides: I move at this time that you be instructed to close the balloting of the 68th Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

A Delegate: I second the motion.

Delegate Fitzpatrick: Mr. Chairman, I make a substitute motion that the ballot box remain open until 6:30.

Delegate Kramer: Are you looking for trouble?

A Delegate: I second the motion.

Chairman Murphy: The substitute motion is out of order. The original vote has been taken and the ballot boxes have been declared closed.

Will President Brides please come to the platform to close this Convention?

Secretary Kelley: Is there a Vice President or President on the platform?

Chairman Hull: The Chair at this time recognizes Secretary-Treasurer Kenneth Kelley.

Secretary Kelley: Mr. Chairman and Delegates, there are two additional Resolutions that have been belatedly received that I would like to place before the Convention and have the Convention entertain. Resolution No. 77, thanks to the press, radio and television coverage of the Convention.

RESOLUTION NO. 77

Thanks to Press, Radio and Television

Whereas: The newspaper reporters have been doing a hard-working job of giving the 68th Annual Convention excellent press coverage, and

Whereas: These reporters have been giving fair and impartial reports of this important convention, and

Whereas: They have worked hard and long in this job, therefore be it

Resolved: That this convention give a standing vote of thanks to the following press reporters and that copies of this Resolution be sent to the Publishers and Managing Editors of these papers:—

Everett Hartin, Christian Science Monitor.

Jim Travers, Record-American.

Avis Roberts, New Bedford Standard Times.

Ken Wyatt, Boston Herald.

Robert Ed. Glynn, Boston Globe.

John Findley, Springfield Union.

Jim Leonard, Boston Post.

Charles Currier, Worcester Telegram.

Arnie Raphaelson, Worcester Telegram.

Tom Sweeney, Worcester Gazette.

Bob Segal, Boston.

(Submitted by delegate Kenneth J. Kelley, Central Labor Union, Quincy.)

(Secretary Kelley then read Resolution No. 77.)

I move that this Resolution be admitted as per the requirements under the Constitution permitting us to give a standing vote of thanks to those few of the newspaper boys that are left, together with the press photographer, official Convention photographer Mickey Welch. I so move, Mr. Chairman.

Delegate Kramer: I second that motion.

President Brides: All those in favor of the resolution will kindly stand.

It is the unanimous vote of this Convention to carry out the subject matter as presented by Secretary Kelley.

(Secretary Kelley read Resolution No. 78, Commendation of United Hatters Union, Local 24 of Milford.)

RESOLUTION NO. 78

**Commendation of United Hatters Union
Local 24, Milford**

Whereas: The members of the Hatters Union Local No. 24, Milford made it possible for the Kartiganer Corporation to continue its operations in Upton, Mass., and

Whereas: These workers loaned \$90,000 of their meager savings to assist this employer through a financial crisis, and

Whereas: The United Cap & Millinery Workers Union, AFL contributed \$50,000 to enable this employer to continue business in Upton, Mass., and

Whereas: The International and Local Union in this case has demonstrated the highest degree of industrial statesmanship, therefore be it

Resolved: That Delegates to this 68th Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor assembled at Worcester, Mass. August 6th, commend the Hatters Local Union and the International Union for their outstanding demonstration of faith in the future of their employer and their faith in the economic future of doing business in Massachusetts.

(Submitted by delegates George A. Fitzpatrick and Anthony Raymond, I.L.G.W.U., Local 257, Milford.)

Secretary Kelley I move, Mr. Chairman, that this resolution be entertained as provided in the Constitution.

President Brides: Question comes on accepting the resolution as submitted. All those in favor, please signify by saying "aye." All those opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a unanimous vote and so ordered.

Secretary Kelley: Therefore, I move that the Convention Act as a Committee of the whole and adopt this Resolution. I so move, Mr. Chairman.

Delegate Burns: I second the motion.

President Brides: It has been regularly moved and seconded that the Convention as a whole adopt this resolution. Anything to be said on the question? If not, all those in favor, please signify by saying "aye." All those opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Secretary Kelley: Now, Mr. Chairman and Delegates, if there is sufficient interest and sufficient time and if you would like to have us do this, I will go through the 78 resolutions that have been admitted to this Convention, and if you have your resolution pamphlet before you and want to check off what was the final action on them by the Convention, I will do it. Otherwise, we have to do this anyhow and if the recapitulation is desired by a sufficient number of delegates, I will be glad to read them in.

President Brides: Delegate, Secretary Kelley has announced to you that the 70-odd Resolutions have been adopted by this Convention and have been set in order. He will go over each one separately and announce to you the outcome of those Resolutions. What is the expression of the delegation? Proceed?

(There were cries of "no.")

Delegate Pratt: Mr. Chairman.

President Brides: Give your name and Local, please.

Delegate Pratt: Delegate Oscar R. Pratt, Carpenters Local 624 of Brockton. Mr. Chairman, I believe that Ken Kelley has had a hectic enough week and I believe that we should give those tonsils of his a little rest, and with that in mind, Mr. Chairman, I move you that that be dispensed with.

Delegate Burns: I second the motion.

Secretary Kelley: Thank you very much, Vice President Pratt.

President Brides: It has been regularly moved and seconded that the reading of the recapitulations of the resolutions be dispensed with in order to give the Secretary a rest from the reading of these 70-odd Resolutions. All those in favor, please signify by saying "aye." Those opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered. Thank you.

Is J. R. MacDonald of the Grievance Committee here? There haven't been any grievances anyway, at least that I know of that have been submitted to the Committee, so the Chair would await a motion on that particular subject.

Secretary Kelley: I move, Mr. Chairman, that the members of the Committee on Grievance be discharged with a vote of thanks and their report accepted.

Delegate Pratt: I second the motion.

President Brides: It has been regularly moved and seconded that the Committee be discharged and the Report accepted. Anything to be said on the question? If not, all those in favor, please signify by saying "aye." All those opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Delegate Hull: Mr. Chairman.

President Brides: For what purpose does the delegate rise?

Delegate Hull: I rise for a special privilege. We have a delegate in the hall who has been doing a lot of work here and we haven't heard his voice and I understand he is a bona fide delegate and I didn't know it until today, and I would like to express my opinion that we have a good hard worker here for the State Federation of Labor, and that is Bob Siegal.

I make a motion that we give him a hand for the work he has done and welcome him in as a delegate of the State Federation of Labor.

President Brides: It has been regularly moved and seconded. I just fired him a few minutes ago.

Delegate Hull: You fired him?

President Brides: That we express by a rising vote of thanks the wonderful work that Legal-Beagle-Segal has done for the Convention.

Secretary Kelley: Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment to the motion. I will get down to the floor to make it.

President Brides: All right. If there is no objection, Secretary Kelley will give an amendment to the motion from the floor. He must be on the payroll again.

Secretary Kelley: Mr. Chairman, Kenneth J. Kelley, Delegate from the Quincy Central Labor Union. Mr. Chairman, I think in view of the motion that Delegate Hull just made that it should be amended to include the great number of other faithful, tireless, loyal workers who helped to smooth over this Convention and contribute to both the efficiency of it and the pleasure of the delegates and I and those on the stage, and I would like therefore, Mr. Chairman, to amend the motion to include Mrs. Catherine Hennessy who just now is up there on the platform; and Mrs. Francis Balough who is sitting here at the end of the row on this table; Mrs. Aaron Velleman who is seated over here on this side; Mrs. Yvonne Ryan who is Secretary to Director of Education Francis Lavigne, and Mr. Joseph Prazak, that quiet, silent, tireless stenotypist who all week long has been sitting there with the little box, punching out symbols to indicate what we say; to all of those, and the Chairman of the Sergeant-at-Arms' Committee.

Delegate Hull: I second the original motion. It needs no amendment.

Delegate Coyle: Mr. Chairman. Delegate Coyle of the Worcester Central Labor Union. I suggest that in order to dispense with this at the next Convention we have a Committee on Thanks so they can do the work during the Convention and we will get through half an hour earlier.

President Brides: The Chair is willing to accept the motion.

Delegate Fitzpatrick: Mr. Chairman, I would like to know how much money you are going to give these people for the marvelous job that they have done.

Secretary Kelley: Mr. Chairman.

Delegate Fitzpatrick: I don't think it is enough.

Secretary Kelley: Mr. Chairman, for the information of Delegate Fitzpatrick and any others, may I inform him that the young ladies and the individuals referred to in the motion are very generously paid.

Delegate Fitzpatrick: Well, Mr. Chairman, I can recall the occasion when I was privileged to be a party to the then Secretary of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, who was tremendously underpaid, getting an increase in wages, and I don't think it is unreasonable to ask the now Secretary-Treasurer how much he is going to expend.

President Brides: Answer him.

Secretary Kelley: I am going to ask through you, Mr. Chairman, to have Delegate Fitzpatrick clarify that particular question.

Delegate Fitzpatrick: Which question?

President Brides: It has been regularly moved and seconded at this time than an expression of gratitude be expressed by the delegates to this Convention for Robert Segal, the darling office girls in our office, the Worcester Central Labor Union, the Sergeant-at-Arms, and most of all to the delegates who paid attention to the Convention, and also to Brother Fitzpatrick of the Truck Drivers Union.

Are you ready for the question? All those in favor, please signify by saying "aye." All those opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Delegate Fitzpatrick: No.

President Brides: You are out of order. The motion is carried.

Delegate Bowe: I doubt the vote, Mr. Chairman. Mr. Chairman, I make a motion that we recess at this time until such time as the ballots are counted.

A Delegate: I second that motion.

President Brides: It has been regularly moved and seconded—Brother Fitzpatrick, will you pay attention—that we recess at this time until the ballots are counted.

Delegate Fitzpatrick: I thought you were going to give the Secretary-Treasurer a \$50 raise.

President Brides: We will take care of the Secretary-Treasurer when we find out what he has in the Treasury.

Delegate Fitzpatrick: Is that referred to the Incoming Executive Board?

President Brides: I beg your pardon?

Delegate Fitzpatrick: I say, is his increase referred to the incoming Executive Board?

President Brides: That's right.

Delegate Fitzpatrick: Thank you.

President Brides: Are you ready for the question? The question is on recess until the

ballots are counted. All those in favor will please signify by saying "aye". Those opposed "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a unanimous vote and the recess is in order.

(At 6:05 p.m. a recess was called.)

(At 7:32 p.m. the Convention was called to order.)

President Brides: The Convention will please come to order. The Chairman of the Elections Committee is now ready to report. Chairman James Murphy of the Elections Committee.

Delegate Murphy: Delegates and Members of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor at the 68th Annual Convention, the following report of the Elections Committee is respectfully submitted:

Total eligible vote: 689.

Total vote: 603.

The following results of the annual election are respectfully reported:

For President: Henry J. Brides, 394.

S. P. Jason, Teamsters Local 59, New Bedford, 205. Henry J. Brides declared elected.

Vice-President—District 1. John J. Buckley, Teamsters Local 25, Boston, 342.

Thomas J. Rush, Street Carmen Local 589, Boston, 333.

Joseph Stefani, Cooks and Pastry Cooks, Local 186, Boston, 256.

John Buckley and Thomas Rush declared elected.

Vice-President—District 2. Oscar R. Pratt, Carpenters Local 624 Brockton and Joseph A. Sullivan, Meat Cutters Local 294, Quincy declared elected. No contest.

Vice-President—District 3. John A. Callahan, Central Labor Union, Lawrence, 326.

Joseph Grace, Central Labor Union, Gloucester, 268.

Manuel Pimentel, Seafood Workers Local 15, Gloucester, 339.

Manuel Pimentel and John A. Callahan declared elected.

Vice-President—District 4. Thomas P. Ahearn, I.L.G.W.U. Local 281, Lowell, 270.

James A. Broyer, AFSC&ME Local 612, Cambridge, 196.

David J. Coady, IBEW Local 1505 Waltham, 193.

Joseph D. McLaughlin, Central Labor Union, Cambridge, 262.

Thomas P. Ahearn and Joseph D. McLaughlin declared elected.

Vice-President—District 5, "A". William H. Moran, Central Labor Union, Fitchburg, declared elected.

Vice-President—District 5 "B". James B. McNamara, Street Carmen Local 22, Worcester, declared elected.

Vice-President—District 6. Benjamin G. Hull, Central Labor Union, Westfield, and Daniel J. Lawler, Fire Fighters Local 648, Springfield, declared elected.

Vice-President—District 7 "A". John Verente, United Textile Workers Local 25, New Bedford, declared elected.

Vice-President—District 7 "B". William Medeiros, Laborers Local 610, Fall River, declared elected.

Vice-President-at-Large. Neil MacKenzie, Bricklayers, Boston, declared elected.

Vice-President-at-Large (Woman)—Eleanor T. Linehan, Building Service Local 130, Lynn, 130.

Helen Tafe O'Donnell, Retail Clerks Local 711, Boston, 387.

Helen Tafe O'Donnell declared elected.

Delegate to A.F.L. Convention: Kenneth J. Kelley, Central Labor Union, Quincy declared elected.

Alternate Delegate to A.F. of L. Convention: Henry J. Brides, Central Labor Union, Brockton, 368.

S. P. Jason, Teamsters Local 59, New Bedford, 182.

Henry J. Brides declared elected.

This concludes the Report of the Elections Committee and it is respectfully requested that you accept the same as reported.

President Brides: You have heard the count of the Elections of the 68th Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor submitted by the Chairman.

Delegate Velleman: Mr. Chairman, I move the Report of the Tellers be accepted.

Delegate Burns: I second the motion.

A Delegate: Mr. Chairman, if there are no objections to our candidates, I move now the report of the Elections Committee be accepted.

President Brides: It has been regularly moved and seconded that the Report of the Elections Committee be accepted as given. Anything to be said on the question? If not, all those in favor, please signify by saying "aye". All those opposed "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

A Delegate: Mr. President, I desire to make a motion.

President Brides: If you will hold the motion for a few minutes, Pat. Thomas Bowe, Past President, will come to the platform and swear in all the officers who have been elected who are in the hall and then we will adjourn.

All the officers will please come to the platform.

Past President Bowe. Now, will you please raise your right hand and where I use my name, you use yours.

"I, Thomas W. Bowe, do hereby solemnly and sincerely swear, that to the best of my ability, I will fulfill all the obligations and perform all the duties devolving upon me in the office to which I have been elected, and at all times will abide by and preserve the laws and uphold the integrity of the American Federation of Labor and the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, and will always strive for the general interest, benefit and advancement of the members of these organizations.

"I do further affirm, that upon the completion of my term in office, I will transfer to my successor all books and properties of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor of which I have been custodian. To all, this, I do now pledge my most sacred honor as an American trade unionist."

That's it. May I state that always remember in unity there is strength and we will go places, and good luck to each and every one of you.

President Brides: Before I close the Convention and with your indulgence for a few moments, I would like to have my good friend and one whom I believe with the cooperation of all those who assisted him, will say a few words to you.

Delegate Kramer: This has been a very, very interesting contest. I feel very proud of the part which I and the Delegates of the International Ladies Garment Workers played in this great victory. When I speak of a victory I don't want to have this misinterpreted as a defeat for the opposition, because for the coming year, which will be a very crucial year in the life of the labor movement, especially in the political field, it is my hope that we will not interpret this as a victory and a defeat.

We want to welcome the opposition to work along with us. We want to pledge that we will work along with them and in that way we can bury the few misunderstandings and the little bad feeling possibly which is left because of this contest. I want to congratulate the winners and at the same congratulate those who have lost. I should think that they have lost nothing because they must remain and fight the battle with us so that we can continue on as a strong labor movement, with prestige and with loyalty to those that we represent.

Again, I want to congratulate our President of The American Federation of Labor—I say our President—I mean the President of all the workers of the State. Of course, naturally, we feel proud that he comes from our ranks.

I know that he will serve us with honor, sincerity and loyalty as he has in the past. Thank you very, very much.

President Brides: In adding to the few words that have been expressed by Philip Kramer I want to thank all the delegates of this Convention who have done an outstanding job during a very trying week. It was a hard, hard week, not only for those on the platform, but certainly for all the delegates that attended this Convention.

While it was possibly the largest attended Convention that the Massachusetts Federation of Labor has ever had, it was one of the most outstanding Conventions in my mind that I have had the pleasure of attending. While we have congregated here for a week, I know that the business that has been conducted by this Convention will not go astray, that we will all put our shoulders to the wheel and work side by side.

All I can say in departing from this city is that I have the fondest regard for Brother Jason. I have the highest regards for the Teamsters Union and by those words I mean that their co-operation has always been given to me by them, and while I have won, I hope that they don't feel that they have lost. I will call upon them on many occasions.

I want to congratulate you and congratulate the new officers that have been elected for the year of 1954-1955.

I now declare this Convention adjourned *sine die*.

(Whereupon, at 7:52 p. m., the Convention was declared closed, *sine die*.)

REPORT
of the
Executive Council and Officers
of the
MASSACHUSETTS
FEDERATION OF LABOR



68th Annual Convention

August 2-6

1954

WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS

REPORT

of the

COMMISSIONERS

OF THE LAND OFFICE



for the year 1871

1871

1871

Printed by the Government Printer

1871

REPORT

of the

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL AND OFFICERS

The officers of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor respectfully submit herewith this report to the delegates to the 68th Annual Convention. As can be seen, it includes a report by the President, Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent, Vice-Presidents, Director of Education and the various standing committees, summarizing the activities of the Federation during the past year. In addition, it contains a concise statement of the operations of various state agencies relating to union members and labor relations. Also a certified public accountant's audit of the Federation fiscal condition.

The Executive Council sincerely hopes that the delegates to the Convention will read and carefully consider the reports and recommendations contained herein. They constitute the basis for constructive action consistent with the traditions and objectives of the American Federation of Labor in Massachusetts. The 1954 Convention is meeting at a time of grave crisis. In the troubled world of today it is incumbent upon the trade union movement to recognize its great responsibilities and opportunities. More than ever before we must act as a stabilizing influence at home and a foe of oppression and totalitarianism abroad.

Your officers sincerely hope that the deliberations and decisions of this 1954 Convention will constructively guide the Federation and its affiliates through the uncertain days that lie ahead.

K. J. KELLEY, *Editor*

President's Report

To the Officers and Delegates to the Sixty-Eighth Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor:

In the twelve months since the Massachusetts Federation of Labor last convened, labor has witnessed the latent potential changes in our governmental policy towards labor management, towards its economy, towards its foreign policy, become stark realities. At the last convention I spoke about many of the possibilities and ramifications of these potential changes. Today labor must deal with them as fact.

In my opening remarks to the last convention I pointed out that we must keep up our guard as the struggle changed from "hot war" to "cold war". We met at a period in 1953 when the American economy reached record levels. Production, income and employment reached an all-time high. The reality of the Korean truce at mid-year altered the entire economic future of America. Forces generated by the intensive defense mobilization effort of the early fifties with which the high levels of employment and production had been shored up began to slacken. While consumer prices were still edging upward there was no doubt that inflation had run its course. Becoming increasingly evident in the minds of workers, farmers and businessmen was the question, "what of the future"? I think this is the vital question that the 68th Annual Convention must deal with in all its phases.

I pointed out last year the failure of the 83rd Congress to develop and enact any program designed to meet the obvious danger signals within the American economy. The 84th Congress in the face of even more pronounced economic decline has allowed its leadership to embark on a program of investigating investigators, instead of formulating the basic policy needed by America to meet the challenge of peacetime requirements. I do not mean to minimize the importance of keeping subversive elements out of the federal government; but I state honestly and forthrightly that the failure of Congress to assume its proper economic role could lead to decline in American strength at home and lead to eventual engulfment of the Western World by the very forces that we seek to combat around the world.

Excess profit taxes were permitted to die while the struggling worker and his family faced the prospects of a dwindling income and ever-growing prices.

This typified the attitude of the Administration in Washington, to take care of business and some how or other the average citizen would take care of himself. Take care of the rich—the poor can beg!

Banks, insurance companies and other financial institutions made large gains from the hard money policies designed to raise interest rates, making credit more costly and money harder to get. Corporations clamored for tax relief although from Korea corporation profits after taxes stayed close to the record level set in 1950. This is not the biased statement of a slanted journal. This is the editorializing of the official conservative organ of the business interest in America—the Wall Street Journal.

The battle for the hard policy of the Administration and its economy drive has been won. What have been the fruits of this so-called victory? The results have been increasing interest rates not only on government bonds but

throughout the entire economy; including mortgages, farm loans, consumer credit, and normal business borrowing, all to the advantage of the business interests who have been carefully directing this policy. The direct result of this policy has been to depress the economy leading directly to unemployment and slackness. These have been the real fruits of this victory.

Congress has failed to provide the economic climate favorable to an expanding economy. The exact opposite is true. Throughout Massachusetts at regional conferences and public gatherings I have repeatedly pointed this out and demanded that Congress take immediate and appropriate action.

There has been a failure on the part of Congress to reinforce the programs designed to provide the necessary measure of economic security to the people of America; nor has there been any attempt whatsoever to bring these programs up-to-date. The existing patchwork of unemployment compensation laws is completely insufficient to meet the potential employment crisis.

I have repeatedly called upon Congress to enact a program of employment security based on earnings more directly related to their past earnings rather than mere subsistence. There should be immediate improvements in the law to allow more realistic benefits over a longer period of time. Coverage should be extended to more than four million additional workers.

In our own state, in the face of a letter from President Eisenhower to the Governor of the Commonwealth, Christian Herter, on February 16, 1954, in which he begged the state to increase unemployment compensation benefits to conform with the national pattern in order to increase purchasing power, no message was forthcoming to the Legislature urging them to take appropriate action. I have informed legislators that labor firmly believes that relief rolls are no proper substitute for pay rolls.

A flagrant example of the callous lack of concern with the elder citizens of the Commonwealth was the action taken by the Governor in the field of Old Age Assistance and Aid to the Dependent and Blind Children of the Commonwealth. The federal government has made available to Massachusetts two million dollars with the urgent request that the money be made available to the hardest hit of our citizens, the men, women, and children on these assistance programs. Indicating the uppermost concern of the Administration in Massachusetts with budget figures and fiscal policy rather than the human beings involved; this money was permitted to go back into the general fund of the State. If anyone speaks to Labor about surpluses in the state treasury, you will know that this surplus was purchased at the expense of the unfortunate in the Commonwealth who fell victim to a low political trick.

Since we last convened, Martin Durkin, International President of the Plumbers, has resigned as Secretary of Labor. Labor never will forget the circumstances under which Mr. Durkin left his office. Nowhere in the annals of the department was there more flagrant and open bad faith or political machinating on the part of the administration to prevent the proper and just modifications of the Taft-Hartley Act. Big Business said "No—make the law tougher!" And the administration back-pedaled again. Every trade unionist in Massachusetts should remember the memorable words of Martin Durkin during this affair. "As a trade unionist, I have been trained to keep collective bargaining agreements entered into by the local union and the employer. Adherence to an agreement is a matter of principle with me and I cannot disregard my principle at this late date in my life. It is now evident

to me, Mr. President, that the nineteen point agreement between you and myself is not going to be kept; therefore, I insist that you accept my resignation."

Labor has constantly maintained that under an unfavorable administration, and with a pool of unemployed, the hidden, potentially devastating effects of the law would be used to break the back of organized labor. Today these effects are neither hidden nor potential—labor is feeling the direct slash of unbelievable decisions of the National Labor Relations Board. Traditional rights of workers such as the free speech provisions in certification elections have been steadily whittled away. The Bill of Rights and its guarantees have been ignored.

I have become increasingly concerned over the economic position of New England in respect to the rest of the nation. Unfair advantages under government sanction has threatened the economy of New England and the security of its workers. Under government auspices great new endeavors are being undertaken in other regions of the country. New England has too long been overlooked. The situation demands vigorous creative innovations to the question of New England's future position. I have sung the praises of Massachusetts workers and industry all over the State—all over New England. But it is not enough for one man, one group or one state to try to tell the story. It must be done in an organized, coordinated and concentrated manner.

It is to that end that the newly formed New England States Federation of Labor have dedicated part of their activity. Here has been established a springboard from which we may promulgate the necessary program of action. I am placing before this convention a blueprint of the program designed to meet the initial problems in the area. I will ask the convention to establish a major committee within the federation which will devote great energy and diligence to this project. The economic well being of our workers hinge upon it. Without it, New England workers cannot continue to enjoy the highest living standards in the nation. Not only is labor in New England interested in maintaining this high standard of living, labor in Massachusetts is interested in the ever-growing participation in the good and abundant life by the workers and their families.

Let us in this 68th annual convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, in the true spirit of trade unionists turn our every effort to this great task before us. By resolute performance, let us undertake the question "What are the needs of our workers and how do we satisfy them?"

It has been my pleasure to represent the Federation before an ever-growing number of civic and community organizations. The stimulus of the public relation's program conducted by the Federation has brought many direct results. The extensive scholarship program has not only stimulated the schools and teachers into an increasing interest and awareness of labor and its history; but also the effect of this program has carried over into the community at large. Here, the Central Labor Unions have played a major role and deserve great commendation for their active participation in this worthy program.

As in the past, the Labor Institute was a noteworthy success. Under the general topics of "Peace, Power and Politics", more than two hundred trade unionists gathered in Lowell to survey the vital questions facing labor today.

The Fellowship Program conducted by the Committee on Education has grown in participation each year and the competition has become increasingly

more keen. The judges have reported to me that the calibre of the Massachusetts trade unionists seeking the Fellowship is outstanding. While their choice is difficult, I am deeply gratified to know that there are so many young, able men within the Federation's ranks to guide her destiny.

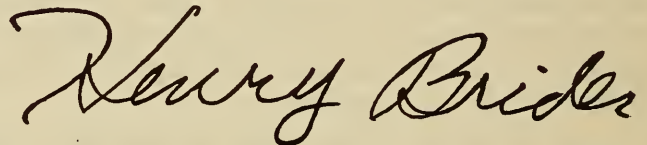
One of the great satisfactions in being honored as the President of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor has been my association with the Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative-Agent Kenneth J. Kelley, Director of the Committee on Education, Francis E. Lavigne and Attorney Robert M. Segal. All are capable men, dedicated to their work and to the cause of Labor. Many of the advances made by the Massachusetts Federation of Labor may be directly traced to their tireless, courageous and visionary efforts.

My deepest appreciation is extended to the many thousands of AFL trade union members of Massachusetts who have chosen me to be their spokesman. I have tried to fulfill this great responsibility to the best of my ability. I acknowledge with sincere appreciation the capable assistance of the members of the Federation office staff Mrs. Hennessy, Mrs. Balough, and Miss Blessington of the Secretary-Treasurer's office and Mrs. Ryan and Jim Gardner of the Committee on Education.

The situation as I have reported it, may seem less bright than before, but I can truthfully say that these are but short run effects. Labor has always overcome its temporary adversities and come back stronger and more vigorously. For labor has a destiny, a destiny that cannot be denied by men of short vision, or by economic reverses. The movement of mankind forward in the industrial order will always be guided by the men and women of organized labor.

Labor may be confident of its future.

Respectfully submitted,

A large, elegant handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Henry Bridges". The signature is written in dark ink and occupies the lower right portion of the page.

President.

Vice-President's Reports

DISTRICT I

To the Officers and Delegates of the Sixty-eighth Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor:

Greetings:

As a Vice-President in the First District I respectfully submit a summary of my activities for the past year.

The Executive Council of which I am a member had many problems both new and old to pass upon. I sincerely trust that our conclusions have brought about the desired results for our entire membership. I, personally, have enjoyed serving in this capacity in the past year and definitely feel that my attendance at these meetings has been both instructive and educational.

Because the local unions in the First District heretofore have been so thoroughly combed for new affiliations, it has not been easy to obtain new affiliations. However, there are still a few National and International unions whose local unions in Massachusetts still remain outside the fold, but receive all the benefits which the other affiliated local unions must pay. This year, as in the past, I have attended many meetings of these unaffiliated unions, educating them to the need of assisting the Federation in carrying on the ground work performed by our predecessors. It is hoped that they will soon meet their obligations and become a part of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

It fell upon me to act as representative of the Federation at all of the American Cancer Society meetings. One cannot help but be impressed by the extreme necessity of such meetings and the very efficient manner in which its members attempted to enlighten those in attendance as to their progress in combating the dread disease.

I was a member of the committee sent to Dallas, Texas, to procure information as to the procedure and administration of the Insurance Company of Texas with respect to the benefits paid under its various policies. We had the full cooperation of the Texas Federation of Labor in connection herewith. A complete report in regard to same will be found elsewhere in the Officers' Report.

I have attended every meeting of the Executive Board and all meetings of the various committee to which I have been appointed with the exception of the occasion when I was confined to the hospital.

The accomplishment which afforded me the greatest pleasure, perhaps, and of which I am justifiably proud, I believe, is having been instrumental in the passage of the unemployment compensation bill. This bill affects and benefits not only my own local but also the twenty-odd other A. F. L. locals on the MTA property.

With the many and various bills being considered by the Legislature and its many committees, it was necessary for me to spend more than the usual amount of time at the State House for the past several months.

At this time I wish to thank President Henry Brides and Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent Kenneth Kelley for the help and support given me during the year.

I also wish to express my appreciation for the splendid cooperation and assistance given me by the other Members of the Executive Council, to Francis Lavigne, and to the members of the office staff, Catherine Hennessy, Frances Balough, Janice Blessington, Ida Velleman and Yvonne Ryan.

Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS J. RUSH,

Street Carmen, Local No. 589,
Vice-President, District I

To the Officers and Delegates to the 68th Annual Convention of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor:

Greetings:

I present my third annual report as vice-president of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor with an awareness of the worth derived through the deliberate assemblies of its Executive Council; with an appreciation of the many courtesies extended by the staff that aid and abet the Legislative Agent; and with a need to fulfill the obligation imposed on me by action of the previous convention.

A year ago, I was privileged to present to the delegates of the sixty-seventh annual convention a resolution expressing the desire of the Executive Council for the repeal of the so-called Slichter Act. A desire fulminated into being from the invoking of the octopus-like measure which had smashed the strike waged by the milk men of Boston and then entangled within its poisonous coils those belabored Union men.

Repeal of the Act with the complexion of the General Court not the most auspicious for Labor, confronted us with an almost insurmountable task. My remarks before the convention reflecting this probability entertained modification of the law. The resolution was adopted unanimously. Following the implied direction, I arranged a meeting with Professor Sumner Slichter who had headed the committee which made the recommendations which catapulted the act bearing his name and a second meeting with Professor Archie Cox who had been purported to have authored a portion of if not the entire act.

These separate meetings, though expending considerable time, did effect an apparent meeting of minds and led directly to my better than an hour discussion with Christian A. Herter, Governor of the Commonwealth. The Governor did agree that inequities existed; did agree that legislative correction was necessary; did agree to propose these corrections; and further agreed that future just limitations proposed by Labor would receive equal consideration.

My report of these activities to the Executive Council coupled with my recommendation that a sub-committee be appointed to proceed with legislative activities resulted in the appointment of Ken Kelley, Bob Segal and myself.

The legislative committee chairnened by Senator Henry Glosky held a hearing on bills to modify or repeal the Slichter Act. Your trio attended, was heard, and uniquely enough was thanked publicly for its presentation by members of the legislative committee.

That which transpired is now history. The amendments fulfill the Governor's word. No more will the act estop the moderator from conciliating differences; no more will arbitration panels, not of their own choosing, be imposed upon contending parties; no more will public minded citizens be expected to serve in behalf of the authorities without fee; but most important the Act will not be invoked without a prior hearing where Labor will have the right to protect its position and defend its right to continue the strike despite any company clamor to the contrary.

Sam Gompers coined the slogan that Labor should elect its friends and defeat its enemies. In this instance, Governor Christian A. Herter has been a true friend of Labor. In this instance Governor Christian A. Herter is entitled to an accolade from Labor. And this report is to be accepted as such.

Respectfully submitted,

LUKE KRAMER

Milk Wagon Drivers, Local No. 350
Vice-President, District I.

DISTRICT II

To the Officers and Delegates of the Sixty-eighth Annual Convention of the
Massachusetts Federation of Labor:

Greetings:

I herein submit my report as one of your Vice-Presidents of District 2.

I have attended all meetings, except one, of the Executive Council and in my participation in these meetings have always tried to keep my actions and decisions based on what would be to the best interests of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor and its entire affiliations.

Many actions and decisions have had to be made by your Executive Council in the past year. At times it was very necessary to take an action that may have looked detrimental to some organization but when viewed on the overall picture it was found it was taken for the interests of all workers.

In the legislative field it has been necessary to fight to hold that which we had previously won. I have attempted, with others in the Brockton area, to keep in close contact with the Senators and Representatives from our area and keep them advised as to the desires of Labor.

As one of your Vice-Presidents from District II I have been unable to secure any new affiliations with the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, but I have been able to convince several organizations to remain in affiliation. Many of the smaller organizations at the present time are having financial problems and do not realize the important part that the Massachusetts Federation of Labor plays, especially in the fields of Education and Legislative action, in furthering the interests of all organizations. I hope that in some manner we may be able to devise ways and means of getting more participation by these organizations for the betterment of all.

I have served on several sub-committees of your Executive Council and have taken active part in whatever duties have been assigned to me.

In cooperation with Vice-President Joseph Sullivan and the Central Labor Union at Brockton and vicinity we once again this year, conducted what I believe to be one of the most successful Regional Conferences held throughout the state.

As we progress into the year of 1954 we are becoming more and more aware of the definite anti-union campaign which is being conducted on the national, state and local levels. I believe that national and state legislation is aimed at further curtailment of union activities. Bills are being introduced under the guise of protection from subversive elements, but many contain provisions that could very easily be turned to use against labor unions. Even though their positions are clear as far as Communists and other Subversives are concerned, let us not sit idly by or be duped into a position where we would become parties to any acts taken by others that would destroy the fundamentals and purposes upon which our organizations were founded. Vigilance by the labor movement is necessary if we are to continue our progress.

It has been an honor and a pleasure to once again serve as a Vice-President of this Organization and I wish to express to President Brides, Secretary-Treasurer Kelley, Director Lavigne and members of the Executive Council my sincere thanks and appreciation for their advice and council during the last year.

In closing, I once again wish to express my gratitude to Catherine Hennessy, Yvonne Ryan and Frances Balough for the many courtesies extended me during my term of office.

Respectfully submitted,

OSCAR R. PRATT,

Carpenters, Local No. 624,

Vice-President, District II

To the Officers and Delegates of the Sixty-eighth Annual Convention of the
Massachusetts Federation of Labor:

Greetings:

I herein submit my Report for the past year of my activities as one of your Vice-Presidents from District II.

I attended as many meetings of the Executive Council as possible but was unable to attend many because of contract negotiations.

In District II this year, as usual, we held Regional Conferences in both Brockton and Quincy distinguished by the attendance of President Henry Brides, Francis Lavigne and Ken Kelley who gave reports of their activities at the helm of Labor, Ship of State in Massachusetts. In attendance at these meetings also were many of the Representatives from the area, also the Senators and they all gave high praise to our Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent for his fine work at the State House.

I wish to extend my thanks to all my brother officers of the Federation and to the office staff Mrs. Catherine Hennessy, Mrs. Frances Balough and Mrs. Yvonne Ryan for the fine spirit of cooperation extended to me during the past year.

In closing I wish to express my sincere thanks to all for the privileges conferred on me in serving the Federation.

Respectfully submitted,

JOSEPH A. SULLIVAN,

Meat Cutters, Local No. 294,

Vice-President, District II

DISTRICT III

To the Officers and Delegates of the Sixty-eighth Annual Convention of the
Massachusetts Federation of Labor:

Greetings:

Please accept this report as some of my activities as Vice President of the Third District. I have to the best of my ability endeavored to serve the members of the Third District. Unemployment in the district, particularly in the Lawrence area, has been most serious over a period of time and organization of new members has been at a minimum.

The promises of some politicians, both at a state and national level, to the people of Lawrence and vicinity were found to be of little help in alleviating the unemployment situation. These false promises will, I feel certain, be remembered by the electorate at the coming election and the political action committee of the Central Labor Union will take a leading part in endeavoring to "elect our friends and defeat the enemies of labor".

As President of the Central Labor Union, I proposed and had inaugurated into action a Buy American-Shop in Lawrence Campaign. Car stickers were purchased and the month of February set aside as the campaign month. Both the Chamber of Commerce and the Lawrence City Government endorsed the drive and we do feel that some good was derived from our actions.

During the Hatters' strike in Connecticut, we in the Lawrence area placed advertisements in the local newspapers notifying the people of the labor dispute in the hat factories and in this manner defeating the purpose of those trying to sign workers in the district for the striking hat shops.

With the assistance of the Central Labor Union, Building Trades and the Business Agents Association, a most successful regional conference was held in Lawrence. President Brides, Legislative Agent Kelley and Director Lavigne gave a complete and concise report of their activities on behalf of labor. No doubt was left in the minds of those present that the American Federation of Labor is well represented by able and progressive leaders in the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

Senator Flanagan, Representatives Conley, Bresnahan, Wall and Bernardin were present and gave account by their votes in favor of legislation beneficial to the working people.

All members of the American Federation of Labor should work for and insure the election of those who recognize the problem of labor and who are sincere in their efforts for the passage of good legislation.

Believing that labor representatives should take an active part in the affairs of the community, I am currently serving as a director of many of our charitable and civic organizations as well as being Chairman of the Lawrence Housing Authority. When requested, I have attended local union service and business meetings and endeavored to render service when called upon to do so.

Assistance rendered to me by the Central Labor Union delegates, organizer Franklin J. Murphy and Daniel W. McBain, Field Representative of the United States Department of Labor, is greatly appreciated and does much toward keeping the spirit of the American Federation of Labor uppermost in the minds of the people of this area.

To the officers of the State Federation, the Vice President and our most

able staff in the Federation office, for all courtesies extended, I am sincerely grateful.

To the delegates, for the opportunity of serving the labor movement, my sincere thanks and appreciation.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN A. CALLAHAN,

Electric Workers, Local No. 1006,

Vice-President, District III

To the Officers and Delegates of the Sixty-eighth Annual Convention of the
Massachusetts Federation of Labor:

Greetings:

I herewith submit my report as one of the Vice-Presidents in District III. I have tried to carry out my duties in the traditions of the labor movement and have voted on issues before the Executive Council consistent with the greatest good for the A. F. of L. in Massachusetts. I have accepted my assignments and carried them out to the best of my ability. I have tried to get new affiliations without much success up to the writing of this report. Local unions seem to be hard hit financially and are reluctant to assume any more per-capita.

I have served as a member of the Committee on Tariffs from the Council and have participated in the study of that Committee on that subject and as a conclusion have drawn up a resolution which was submitted to the President of the United States and the American Federation of Labor.

This is my second year as a member of the Year Book Committee and as a result of experience in this field, I am sorry to say, that in my opinion the Year Book does us more harm than the good that the finances bring. This year we have gone through a court case because we found a person soliciting in our name without authority. We have had to conciliate disputes of various kinds, and all in all the whole operation is not conducive to good public relations for our Federation.

I served on the Committee that went to Texas to study the operation of their Insurance Company that is sponsored by the Texas Federation of Labor. I was very much impressed by the progress they have made down there and hope that the delegates to this convention will take action to start organization of a similar insurance company in Massachusetts. The Committee's report to the Council appears in another part of this Officers' Report.

I represented the Massachusetts Federation of Labor before the Tariff Commission in Washington, D. C., in regard to the damaging effect the tariff policy is having on our fishing industry. I am happy to report that at this writing the effects of this hearing are bearing fruit and it looks as if some plan will be put into effect to give relief to our fishing industry.

As the years go by it seems that the local unions demand more and more of the Federation which makes us feel happy to have them put their trust and faith in us. It must be realized by the delegates that these services which the Federation is happy to perform make for a larger budget and some

day the delegates must face up to the fact that the Federation must have more revenue from some source.

All in all we have had a very busy year in the Federation and have made substantial progress. It has been a pleasure to work with my colleagues on the Council and with Ken Kelley and Henry Brides. The office girls in the office of the Federation and the Committee on Education are always ready to assist and for this I thank them and the Director of Education for his assistance.

Respectfully submitted,

JOSEPH F. GRACE,
Carpenters, Local No. 910,
Vice-President, District III

DISTRICT IV

To the Officers and Delegates of the Sixty-eighth Annual Convention of the
Massachusetts Federation of Labor:

Greetings:

As one of the Vice-Presidents from the Fourth District, I submit the following report:

I have tried to carry out every assignment given to me by the Executive Board during the past twelve months and feel that every member of the Board has done the same.

All my actions, at all times, have been for the good of the Labor Movement of the whole state.

In attending hearings at the State House, I felt that any progress made by labor this year would be made only because of the work and determination of our Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent Ken Kelley. I hope and trust that we of Labor will do our very best to help Ken in the future, by turning out of office, the people who voted against our bills in the State House.

I have addressed the Senior Class in both Westford Academy and Chelmsford High School, and the members of the Lion's Club of Chelmsford, Massachusetts, on the subject of Labor.

I have endeavored to obtain more locals to affiliate with our Federation, by appearing and speaking at their meetings, and was successful in having Local No. 139, International Brotherhood of Bookbinders and the members of the Fire Fighters to join our ranks.

As one of the four Vice-Presidents who went to Texas, to study the Insurance Company of Texas, I am of the opinion that it is the greatest thing that labor has done in a long time, and feel that we in this State can do the same. I hope the delegates will adopt the resolution submitted to this convention pertaining to this matter.

In closing, I wish to call the delegates' attention to the leadership given by our President Henry Brides, and ask them to join with me in hoping he will be our President for many years to come.

Frank Lavigne's record as Director of our Educational Department has

been outstanding, and I feel that Labor has been looked upon in a better light because of his programs.

I wish to thank all of the people in both the Educational and Federation office for their co-operation in the past.

Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS P. AHEARN,

I.L.G.W.U., Local No. 281

Vice-President, District IV

To the Officers and Delegates of the Sixty-eighth Annual Convention of the
Massachusetts Federation of Labor:

Greetings:

As one of your Vice-Presidents in the Fourth District, I submit to you this report of my activities for the past year.

I attended many hearings before legislative committees at the State House in support of labor bills sponsored by the State A. F. of L. I regret to report that at many hearings the numerical support of our labor groups was sorely lacking. It would greatly aid and assist our Legislative Agent, Ken Kelley, in his work if we would take it upon ourselves to present a "show of strength" at his presentations of our more important bills.

In compliance with a directive on an action adopted by a previous convention I was one of four Vice-Presidents sent to investigate the agreement between the Texas Federation of Labor and the Insurance Company of Texas. A full report of our investigation and a recommendation for action will be submitted to this convention.

I have attended many union affairs plus other functions that include those of a civic as well as social nature. Among these are the following:

The Labor Day festivities held by the Cambridge and Lowell Central Labor Unions in their respective cities.

On the day after Labor Day I was the principal speaker at the Rotary Club in Woburn. My subject was "The A. F. of L. in Massachusetts".

I represented the A. F. of L. at a panel discussion held in the Boston Public Library. The subject matter on this occasion was "Planning for Retirement."

The testimonial tendered to Archbishop Cushing held in the Boston Garden.

The dedication of the building and new headquarters purchased by the Cooks and Pastry Cooks of Local 186 in Boston.

I spoke at the semi-annual meeting of the Cambridge Bar Association on the problems pertaining to rent control in that city. Appointed as a labor representative, I have been elected Chairman of the Cambridge Rent Control Board.

I was deeply moved and I sincerely appreciated the distinction bestowed upon me by the International Association of Fire Fighters, Local No. 30, when they made me an honorary member of their union.

On January 2nd, of this year, I assumed the vacated position of A. F. of L. Staff Member with the United Community Services of Metropolitan Boston.

I am now well into the process of being fully prepared to aid and assist all A. F. of L. members who seek the services of this organization or of the agencies related to it. I shall be more than happy to explain the various functions of the U.C.S. at your union or executive board meetings. I urge all of the officers and members of our unions to call upon me at any time that I can be of help to them.

Before I conclude this report I must call your attention to the good work that has been done by President Henry Brides, Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent Ken Kelley and by the Director of Education Frank Lavigne. All three have carried out their assignments in the best possible manner and their conduct in their official capacity reflects great credit to the Federation of Labor in Massachusetts.

In closing I wish to thank Frances Balough and Catherine Hennessy in the Federation office, Yvonne Ryan and James Gardner in the Education office for their many acts of courtesy and assistance.

Respectfully submitted,

JOSEPH D. McLAUGHLIN,

Street Carmen, Local No. 589,

Vice-President, District IV

DISTRICT V—A

No report received from Vice-President Joseph L. Carbone.

DISTRICT V—B

To the Officers and Delegates of the Sixty-eighth Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor:

Greetings:

As one of your Vice-Presidents from the Fifth District, I submit to you the following report of my activities for the past year.

It is a distinct honor and a privilege to serve you as a member of the Executive Council of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. I attended all meetings of the Council with one exception. I have carried out all duties and assignments given to me in a sincere and conscientious manner.

I have attended many hearings at the State House on bills that were filed by our Legislative Agent Kenneth J. Kelley in behalf of our Federation. I take this opportunity to compliment our Legislative Agent whose clear and concise presentation of the Federation's legislative program before various committees and it reflects great credit to our organization.

I attended the Twelfth Annual Institute at the University of Massachusetts in Amherst, Massachusetts. The conference was devoted to "World Affairs", and in my opinion resulted in bringing to the delegates a greater knowledge of world, national and state affairs. I look forward to attending the Thirteenth Annual Institute to be held in Lowell this year.

I also attended the Annual Samuel Gompers Banquet that was held at the Sheraton-Plaza Hotel. It was well attended and those present heard fine talks given by Senator Leverett Saltonstall and Senator John F. Kennedy.

These two aforementioned affairs were held under the supervision of Director Francis E. Lavigne, and like other activities sponsored by the Committee on Education were a huge success. It illustrates the many hours of labor that were put in by Director Lavigne to bring about the good results obtained both financially and educationally.

The Worcester Central Labor Union sponsored a Regional Conference in the Sheraton Hotel and in the opinion of the officers of the Central Labor Union, was the best conference held in our City. We are grateful to the top Officers of the Federation for the fine reports they gave to the many delegates present.

I would also like to report to the delegates that they can be proud of the manner in which President Henry Brides has conducted the meetings of the Council. He has always been fair and impartial in his rulings and at all times he has been earnest and sincere, and has done much in promoting the good and welfare of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

With great pride I report that I was instrumental in bringing two new locals into the Federation.

In my official position as a Vice-President of the Federation and the Worcester Central Labor Union, I take this opportunity to welcome the delegates to our great City of Worcester, the "Heart of the Commonwealth", I will be at your service to help you in any way I can to make your stay in Worcester a memorable one.

In closing, I wish to thank President Saltus and all the delegates to the Worcester Central Labor Union for their cooperation in helping me carry out the program of the Massachusetts Federation, and also the girls in the office; Frances Balough, Catherine Hennessy and Yvonne Ryan for their many courtesies extended to me.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES B. McNAMARA

Street Carmen, Local 22

Vice-President, District V-B

DISTRICT VI

To the Officers and Delegates of the Sixty-eighth Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor:

Greetings:

It has been a pleasure to serve as one of your Vice Presidents for the past year. As the years pass, one cannot help but feel it is an honor and a privilege to serve in this great movement. It is indeed a duty to those who have to use their skill and their hands to earn a living, to belong to a union in order to assure good working conditions for them thereby bringing them contentment and a more joyful life.

It would seem that, realizing these accomplishments, that the general

membership would have more interest in the union movement. As I attend many meetings throughout the State in my official capacity, it amazes me to see the lack of attendance at the meetings, to me it is tragic. We have many local unions in this state who have never affiliated with the Central Bodies and the State Federation, and I cannot see any reason for their attitude in this respect. Regardless how one may plead with them it seems to fall on deaf ears. I know each Vice President is required, by the action of the last convention to render a report of new affiliates that he has secured, and what effort he has made in that respect. I expect that two organizations in Westfield will soon affiliate; namely, the Fire Fighters with a minimum membership and the International Machinists with about four hundred members. They are at this writing considering the matter. I have presented them with applications and also addressed them in person.

It has always been my policy when a new local union is being formed to advise them that one of the musts is to affiliate with the Central and State Bodies and I find it worked out successfully.

It has been a pleasure to work with the present members of the Council headed by President Henry J. Brides and Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent Kenneth J. Kelley. Every one of the official family is carrying out the actions and dictates of the Delegates to the best of his ability.

I believe that every officer and all the members will agree that Francis Lavigne, our Director of Education, is doing a marvelous job. I wish to thank my fellow Vice President Daniel J. Lawler for the splendid cooperation extended to me in our District. I also wish to thank all the officers of the Springfield-Holyoke-Northampton and Greenfield area for their cooperation. I know that all the delegates who had the pleasure of meeting the late Arthur F. Caron will miss him at this convention. We all knew him as a hard, sincere worker for the movement. When we pause to think of the many leaders who have passed away, we as individuals should fight so much harder to preserve what they have fought for so valiantly.

Many times I have called upon our girls in the office and also Michael (Dude) Walsh, Regional Director, his staff of organizers and his very able Secretary Esther Cahill for assistance and all of them have extended their complete cooperation. In closing, I wish to state that as your Associate Commissioner of Labor and Industries, it is my desire to render you the best service that is in my power.

Respectfully submitted,

BENJAMIN G. HULL

Motion Picture Operators, Local No. 186

Vice President, District VI

To the Officers and Delegates of the Sixty-eighth Annual Convention of the
Massachusetts Federation of Labor:

Greetings:

As one of the Vice Presidents of the Sixth District, I hereby submit a report of my activities for the past year.

I have attended all of the Executive Council meetings and all but one of the Special Meetings.

Regional conferences were held in Springfield, Holyoke and Northampton during the past year. These were sponsored by the Central Labor Unions of those cities. The co-operation that I received from the Central Labor Union Officers at these conferences is deeply appreciated.

I have attended many gatherings as a representative of the Federation and have also attended many hearings at the State House on bills pertaining to labor legislation sponsored by the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. After each hearing at the State House I have become more convinced that we of the Federation of Labor are very fortunate to have a man with so many qualifications in our organization as Mr. Kenneth Kelley.

During the past year a number of contacts were made on my part in trying to bring new members into the State Federation of Labor. In most cases the answer given is that the expense is too great. Each person was made aware of the fact that the legislation that was filed by the State Federation benefited them as well as the members. Therefore it was pointed out, in a diplomatic way, that they had a duty in helping to support the organization. It is my hope that some of those contacted will have a change of heart and join our Federation.

As of this date I am contacting all locals affiliated with our Federation who are in arrears in dues. I am drawing to their attention the need for prompt payment so they will remain members in good standing.

It has been an honor and privilege to serve as Vice-President of the Sixth District for the past year. This being my first year in this office, I called upon my co-worker Ben Hull for assistance when a problem arose which was new to me. Ben was ready at all times to lend a hand for which I thank him deeply.

In conclusion, I commend President H. J. Brides for his capable and fine leadership, and Director of Education Francis Lavigne deserves much praise for his work and we wish him continued success. To the entire office staff I say, "Thanks for your fine co-operation."

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL J. LAWLER

Fire Fighters, Local No. 648

Vice-President, District VI

DISTRICT VII—A

To the Officers and Delegates of the Sixty-eighth Annual Convention of the
Massachusetts Federation of Labor:

Greetings:

With so much unemployment we have been faced with many difficult problems during the past year the most important of which is the serious damage foreign imports are doing to our Massachusetts industries. In an article I submitted to the Standard-Times of New Bedford for their annual special edition for the New Year, I called upon the members of organized labor to protect their own jobs and the jobs of their neighbors by BUYING AMERICAN MADE GOODS. We cannot expect our industries to continue

to pay us good wages and grant us decent working conditions if they are not able to sell the goods we produce.

We are jeopardizing our own welfare by buying foreign goods made by cheap labor under sub-standard working conditions. Textiles, bicycles, watches and fish are only a few of the industries that are being forced out of business by the flood of imports into our markets. With this threat in view I was a member of a special committee appointed by the Executive Board to draft a resolution to be sent to President Eisenhower urging him to change his views on "free trade". In order to present a united front counsel the Manufacturer's Association was invited to our meeting when the proposal was submitted and they agreed to work with us on the problem. Copies of the resolution were sent to Senators Kennedy and Saltonstall and one was also sent to President George Meaney.

On May 21, President Eisenhower stated publicly he would not press for "free trade" this year but he says it is "indispensable" in the national interest. We must, therefore, be on the alert next year when he again presents his program under the Reciprocal Trade Act. We must fight free trade as long as our industries are forced to compete unfairly with cheap labor conditions abroad.

On February 4th, I took part in a forum which was broadcast and sponsored by the Leighton Club of the Fairhaven Unitarian Memorial Church on the subject "What's ahead for New Bedford." Business, industry and labor leaders took part in the discussion and I told the audience about the dangers of foreign imports and how the Massachusetts Federation of Labor was spearheading a drive to help industry combat it.

In February, as a member of Governor Herter's Highway Safety Committee I represented the Federation at the Annual White House Highway Safety Conference held for three days in Washington, D.C.

In March, I was appointed by Governor Herter to serve on a committee to try to save our fishing industry. We have met regularly at the State House.

Again this year, I negotiated the contract for the Federal Union representing the employees of the New Bedford, Woods Hole, Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket Steamship Authority.

I am serving on the Steering Committee and the Board of Directors of the newly organized United Fund in New Bedford.

We held our annual regional conference in New Bedford on April 23 with 350 present. The speakers included Commissioner of Labor Ernest A. Johnson, President Henry Brides, Legislative Agent Kenneth J. Kelley and Joseph Tobin of the Union Labor Life.

On May 17, I took part in a forum over Radio Station WNBH called "Face the Facts" on the subject "Rate your Town."

On May 25th, I was a speaker at the Annual Massachusetts Highway Safety Conference called by Governor Herter. My subject was "Labor's Part in Highway Safety". Labor definitely has a large stake in safe highways because the death toll on our highways strikes the worker and his family. According to the record in the past 50 years we have had more people killed on the highways than we have had fatalities on all the battlefields of all the wars of the United States since it was founded 177 years ago. Labor belongs on every highway safety policy group at all levels, and I recommend that we

go on record at this convention urging all Central Labor bodies to insist on active participation in highway safety planning in their respective communities.

I wish to express my thanks once again for the splendid co-operation I always receive from the office staff.

In closing I wish to leave this warning—if you wish to hold your hard fought gains—you must BUY AMERICAN MADE GOODS.

Respectfully submitted,

S. P. JASON

Teamsters, Local No. 59

Vice-President District 7A

DISTRICT VII—B

No report received from Vice-President Daniel J. McCarthy,

AT LARGE

To the Officers and Delegates of the Sixty-eighth Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor:

Greetings:

It is an honor and a privilege to again submit a report of my activities as a Vice-President-at-Large of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

I attended all but one meeting of the Executive council and find at the end of another year that I am wiser and more fascinated by the labor movement than ever before.

I attended as many hearings at the State House on labor legislation sponsored by the Massachusetts Federation of Labor as possible. We are indeed fortunate to have so able a leader as Mr. Kenneth Kelley facing up to a group of legislators whose chief aim seemed to me to be to antagonize and heckle rather than concentrate on the serious problems involved. I would be remiss in my duty if I did not call to your attention the need for more labor representation at these hearings. It is indeed discouraging to step into a hearing room and see only five or six labor people. I hope another year will find this situation even partially rectified.

The regional conferences at which I was present this year were well organized and surprisingly well attended. President Henry Brides, Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent Kenneth Kelley and Director of Education Francis Lavigne gave most enlightening reports on the progress we have made on Beacon Hill this year, and the necessity for awakening the worker to the responsibility he has to scrutinize the labor record of the candidates he will be called upon to vote for in 1954.

Probably one of the most important acts of the Executive Council this year was the serious consideration it gave to the formation of an Insurance Company. By now you have read the report of the Vice-President who went to Texas to study this program on its home ground. I sincerely hope you will give this recommendation much serious thought, and I know you will act in the best interests of all concerned.

My duties as the American Federation of Labor representative on the American Red Cross have been chiefly with the responsibilities as a director, but the horrible tornado disaster in the Worcester area this year brought about the formation of a new committee within the Metropolitan Chapter, that of a Disaster Advisory Committee. I had the distinction of being the only woman appointed to this committee, and have served on it to the best interests of the working man in need of aid.

As a member of the steering committee for "Labor's Reception to Archbishop Cushing" I had the pleasure of serving for a most worthy cause.

Organizing the organized is more difficult than organizing the white collar worker, however, I am happy to report I was responsible for returning some delinquents to the fold.

It is always a pleasure to be called upon to assist in any manner, and I feel confident that when asked to do so, I have represented the Massachusetts Federation of Labor conscientiously and honorably at all times.

To the delegates of the Sixty-eighth Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor thank you for your confidence in electing me to serve you for a second term.

To President Brides, Secretary Kelley, Director Lavigne and the members of the Executive Council, it has been a proud experience to work with you another year, and to the gracious ladies of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, Mrs. Hennessy, Mrs. Balough and Mrs. Ryan my gratitude for your patience and courtesy.

Respectfully submitted,

HELEN TAFE O'DONNELL

Retail Clerks, Local No. 711

Vice-President-at-Large

To the Officers and Delegates to the Sixty-eighth Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor:

Greetings:

I deem it an honor and a privilege to submit a brief report as Vice President at Large.

I have attended every meeting of the Executive Council, and meetings of the Committee on Education. I also attended several hearings at the State House both in the interest of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, and the State Building and Construction Trades Council.

We have been most fortunate to have the able leadership and approach before the large number of Committees in the General Court of Massachusetts in Kenneth J. Kelley, Legislative Agent.

I attended the Congressional Meeting and Luncheon held at the Parker House December 28, 1953, where Senator Saltonstall, Congressmen McCormack-Curtiss-Edith Rogers-Lane-Goodwin and O'Neill were in attendance. President Henry Brides welcomed the guests, and told them that he hoped each one would be in accord on labor legislation in the 1954 Congress.

January 15, 1954, I was appointed as a member of the Legislative Advisory Committee of the Federation of Labor, for improving the activities in the

coming Federation's Legislative Program, and meetings were held by the Chairmen of the various Committees.

As a delegate to the Massachusetts State Building and Construction Trades Council, several bills filed at the State House, came to the attention of that body, that were in no way in accord with labor. A public hearing was held before the committee on State Administration March 15, 1954, where a large turnout of representatives of labor, showed that harmony prevailed in the State Building and Construction Trades Council.

The Reporter published by the Committee on Education, and directed by Francis E. Lavigne with its information on the labor front, is outstanding in every way, and is also helpful on local and National problems.

It has been a pleasure to sit with President Henry Brides, Secretary-Treasurer Kenneth J. Kelley, and all the Vice Presidents, and the Office staff in Executive meetings where many problems have come before the board for the past year, and I sincerely thank you all for the cooperation extended to me.

Respectfully submitted,

NEIL MacKENZIE

Bricklayers at Large

Vice President at Large

Attendance Record at Executive Council Meetings

In accordance with Section 1 of Article IX of the constitution, the following is a record of attendance of President, Secretary-Treasurer and Vice-Presidents at meetings of the Executive Council during the past year. There were 11 regular meetings held between September 2, 1953 and July 7, 1954.

	Full Sessions	Absent
PRESIDENT	11	0
SECRETARY-TREASURER	11	0
VICE-PRESIDENTS		
<i>District I</i>		
THOMAS J. RUSH	8	3
LUKE KRAMER	8	3
<i>District II</i>		
OSCAR R. PRATT	10	1
JOSEPH A. SULLIVAN	8	3
<i>District III</i>		
JOHN A. CALLAHAN	5	6
JOSEPH F. GRACE	10	1
<i>District IV</i>		
THOMAS P. AHEARN	11	0
JOSEPH D. McLAUGHLIN	10	1
<i>District V</i>		
JOSEPH CARBONE	3	8
<i>District VB</i>		
JAMES B. McNAMARA	8	3
<i>District VI</i>		
BENJAMIN G. HULL	10	1
DANIEL LAWLER	11	0
<i>District VIIA</i>		
S. P. JASON	7	4
<i>District VIIB</i>		
DANIEL J. MCCARTHY	4	7
<i>At Large</i>		
HELEN T. O'DONNELL	10	1
NEIL MacKENZIE	11	0

Roll Call Votes

As provided in Article X, Section 15, of the Constitution, a record of roll calls at Executive Council meetings shall be published in conjunction with the Officer's Report to the Annual Convention.

The only roll call took place at the July 7th, 1954 meeting of the Executive Council.

The vote came on a recommendation from Secretary-Treasurer Kelley that a resolution be submitted by the Executive Council to the Convention for an increase of 1c in the per capita tax of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, ½c to be allocated to the Committee on Education, ½c to be allocated to the Federation's General Fund.

Report of Delegate to American Federation of Labor Convention

To the Officers and Delegates to the 68th Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor

Greetings:

The 72nd convention of the American Federation of Labor convened in St. Louis, Missouri, September 21, 1953. The convention was significant in a number of respects. Presiding for the first time was George Meany who had been elevated to the presidency upon the death of the late President William Green in November 1952. President Meany gave many indications of the strong qualities of leadership that he possessed during the succeeding days of the convention. He was particularly impressive in his keynote address to the convention that so stirred the delegates that they accorded him a lengthy ovation upon its conclusion. In a fighting speech he outlined the position and policies of the American Federation of Labor both externally and internally. His vitality, vision and sound trade unionism were reflected in the deliberations and enthusiasm of the entire convention.

President Meany paid warm tribute to the late William Green and presided over an impressive memorial service to our departed leader. Former President Harry Truman participated in the memorial service and spoke feelingly about his affection for William Green.

Another dramatic highlight of the convention was the presentation of former Secretary of Labor Martin Durkin who related the circumstances incident to his resigning from the Eisenhower Cabinet. Martin Durkin was warmly hailed by the convention delegates for the integrity and loyalty to the trade union movement which culminated in his resignation. The controversy engendered by the Durkin resignation was referred to in a precedent-making address by Vice President Richard Nixon. Nixon appeared in person to present the greetings of President Eisenhower to the convention. Ordinarily the presidential message is transmitted in writing, however, the White House "trouble shooter" was designated to deliver it verbally. Vice President Nixon was doing all right until he started extemporizing on his own. In attempting to defend the policies and program of the Eisenhower Administration, Nixon made a typical "foot-in-the-mouth" remark that provoked cheers of derision from the delegates. For the balance of his talk the Vice President lost ground rapidly with many feeling that the strategy of sending the Vice President to deliver a message from the President of the United States had boomeranged disastrously.

President Meany gave proof-positive of his strong leadership in his handling of the International Longshoremen's Association issue. With remarkable courage and insistency upon maintaining the high character and integrity of the American Federation of Labor, Meany outlined to the convention the reasons for the Executive Council's action in recommending expulsion of the I. L. A. It marked the first time that an International Union had been thrown out of the A. F. of L. for failing to maintain honest and decent trade union principles. It is to the eternal credit of President Meany that he, along with the Executive Council, took the drastic step and refused

to allow the good name of the American Federation of Labor to be discredited by the racket-infested International Longshoremen's Association. The revocation of their charter and the establishment simultaneously of a new Longshoremen's Union under the banner of the A. F. of L., was practically unanimously concurred in by the assembled delegates. It showed that the American Federation of Labor can and does "clean its own house". Needless to say, some other unions represented at the convention were watching closely the disposition of the I. L. A. issue. The example made in this case should have a salutary effect upon some other individuals and organizations.

Senator Wayne Morse of Oregon captured the attention and affection of the delegates in a blistering denunciation of the failures and foibles of the Eisenhower Administration. In his typical forthright fashion he described the "Great Crusade" as having degenerated into a "Cadillac Crusade", in a subtle dig at the General Motor's President, Charles Wilson's extraordinary statement, "I always thought that what was good for General Motors was good for the country." Senators Symmington and Hennings, two outstanding leaders whom Missouri has sent to the United States Senate, were warmly received and were attentively listened to by the delegates.

It seemed as though the Eisenhower Administration was determined to woo and sell itself to the convention. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, described the foreign policy and problems, and Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, head of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, described the manifold functions of this new agency. There were a number of other interesting speakers from the Canadian, British, European and Central American trade union movements as well as local dignitaries.

It was my good fortune again to be appointed to serve on the Committee on Education which was headed by Vice President George Harrison. The increasingly important status of the Workers Education Bureau, under Director John D. Connors, becomes more apparent each year. It bespeaks an awareness by the Executive Council of the importance of the educational "arm" and activities of the American Federation and its affiliates, particularly the State Federations of Labor.

As delegate from the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, I submitted resolutions that had been adopted by our 67th convention. They were as follows:

- Dues Deductions for Postal Employees
- Insuring the Solvency of the Social Security Trust Fund
- Legislation for Disaster Relief Program
- William Green Memorial
- Investment of Social Security Trust Funds
- Partition of Ireland
- 35-Hour Work Week

I am happy to report that all these resolutions received favorable action; those that were not adopted were referred to the respective Departments of the A. F. of L. for further study and implementation.

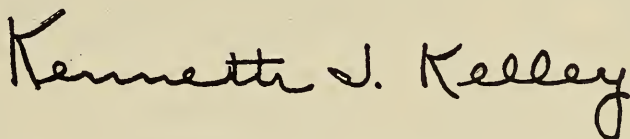
There were many other important resolutions relating to national as well as international problems and showed the keen interest and foresight of the convention in keeping abreast of the fast-moving times. Space does not permit a more detailed listing of the many important issues that confronted this historic convention.

In the last few conventions more attention has been paid to delegates from State Federations of Labor. Time was when the large International unions gave scant notice to State Federation's delegates and their problems. I am happy to say that St. Louis marked a milestone in the increased importance of State Fed's. This in no small way may be attributable to the fact that the State Federations constitute the first and often the only line of defense against restrictive and repressive labor legislation on the state levels. The fact that some 16 states have passed union-busting so-called "right to work" laws has required the large Internationals to pay more attention to the role of State Federations. The "States Rights" doctrine that has been promoted by the Eisenhower Administration means that in the state capitols rather than in Washington will the future legislative battles of labor be conducted. It is sincerely hoped that more international unions will recognize the importance and necessity of having all of their locals affiliate with their respective State Federations of Labor.

Unlike some recent conventions, the 1953 convention of the American Federation of Labor, was most interesting and exciting. It was packed with drama, action and a vitality that augurs well for the future of the A. F. of L. Your delegate came away from St. Louis, as I believe other delegates did, greatly impressed and encouraged by the able and aggressive leadership of President George Meany and Secretary-Treasurer William Schnitzler. Both are young in body as well as in spirit. They face the future confidently and courageously, maintaining the high traditions that have always characterized the American Federation of Labor.

I appreciate greatly the honor and the opportunity accorded me to be a delegate to the 1953 convention of the American Federation of Labor, and I sincerely hope that I reflected the views and represented the interests of the American Federation of Labor members in Massachusetts.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Kenneth J. Kelley". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, prominent 'K' at the beginning and a long, sweeping tail that extends to the right.

Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent

Report of Secretary-Treasurer

To the Officers and Delegates to the Sixty-eighth Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor:

Greetings:

During the past year I have endeavored to carry out the duties of Secretary-Treasurer in a manner consistent with the best interests of all AFL members in Massachusetts and in keeping with the highest traditions of the State Federation. I wish to express my appreciation and thanks to President Henry J. Brides and the members of the Executive Council for their cooperation, assistance and support.

President Brides, with his happy faculty for patience and understanding, has guided the Executive Council through many difficult situations and problems. The Council Meetings have generally been marked by a high degree of harmony and effective teamwork.

As in the past, President Brides, Director Lavigne and myself conducted fifteen Regional Conferences throughout the state in the past few months. Thanks to the cooperation of the Vice-Presidents and officers of Central Labor Unions, our "circuit riding" met with good response and encouraging attendance in most cities visited.

For one reason or another, the Central Labor Unions in the following cities failed to sponsor a Regional Conference this Spring: Boston, Fall River, Fitchburg, Malden, Taunton, Pittsfield and Amesbury. In a few other cities no meetings were held because of the inactive status of the Central Labor Unions. Steps should be taken to rejuvenate these central bodies, in order that they can protect and promote the interests of AFL members in their areas.

Of the Federation's standing committees those that were most active during the past year were the Committees on Legislation, Union Labels and Housing. Their reports together with those from the Committees on Education, Workmen's Compensation, Social Security and Taxation will be found in the following pages. They should be read carefully by the Convention delegates.

As a result of recommendations of the Committee on Legislation to the Executive Council, a new committee was created in January known as the Legislative Advisory Committee. Composed of the members of the Executive Council and Committee on Education, together with the Chairmen of the Committees on Legislation, Social Security, Workmen's Compensation, Housing and Taxation, as well as a representative of Central Labor Unions, the new Legislative Advisory Committee was established for the purpose of streamlining and strengthening the Federation's legislative activities.

While still in a formative stage, this new committee can be a great help in presenting our legislative program at the State House. In my opinion, the Constitution should be amended by this Convention to provide and define the functions of the Legislative Advisory Committee as one of the permanent standing committees.

In the educational field, the Committee on Education under Director Francis E. Lavigne, has continued its fine progress in promoting a better understanding of the labor movement in the high schools of the Commonwealth. Each year the interest and the participation in the essay contest increases.

It is heartening to note that supplementary scholarships are now awarded by ten Central Labor Unions and two Local Unions in various sections of the state.

Noteworthy progress is also being made in the other activities of the Committee on Education. These include the monthly publication, "The Reporter", the two Annual Scholarships to the Trade Union Fellowship program at Harvard and the Annual Labor Institute recently held at Lowell Technological Institute.

In the field of political action much remains to be done if the Federation is to fulfill its potentialities in the crucial 1954 elections. The response to date to Labor's League for Political Education is far from what it should be in this state. With some 300,000 AFL members in Massachusetts, only \$2,608.50 have been contributed up to July 1st in the voluntary membership campaign of L. L. P. E. A most disappointing showing indeed!

A tremendous amount of missionary work and education must be done in the few months remaining in order to acquaint and impress rank and file union members with the importance of investing \$1.00 in protecting their economic future. It is axiomatic that when persons invest their money in any undertaking they will take a deeper interest and work harder in order to protect their investment.

Without minimizing the purely educational functions of the Committee on Education, I suggest that in this election year they should be subordinate to the political action functions. A political realist recently quipped that "labor won't achieve its political potential until workers get wrinkles on their bellies". Let's hope (and prove) that this eventuality won't have to occur.

The Committee on Union Labels, under the zealous Chairmanship of Martin Casey, has a proposal to be considered by this Convention for the establishment of a Massachusetts AFL Union Label Council. This will give status and permanence to the other important work which Martin Casey has devoted himself to almost singlehandedly for many years. This proposed change has been thoroughly discussed by the Executive Council and is entitled to the serious and favorable consideration of the Convention.

Through this new Council, it is planned to carry on a year-round campaign promoting the use of Union Label goods and services among the AFL membership in the state. Again this year, there will be a Union Label Conference held the day prior to the opening of the Federation's Convention at which further details about the program outlined above will be presented.

As can be seen from the Report of the Committee on Housing on a later page, Chairman John Carroll had an extremely busy year at the State House. Just as he has helped to educate the Federation in housing, so also has he performed yeoman service in helping to educate legislators on the same subject. Despite the apathy and at times the antagonism of the Chairman of the State Board of Housing, John Carroll succeeded in securing the passage of a substantial amount of housing legislation this year. It is disheartening to note that one of his most important proposals relative to recreational facilities in housing projects was lost in the shuffle in the closing hours of the legislative session.

The activities of the other standing committees are summarized in their respective reports in succeeding pages. Reference has already been made by me to the newly created Advisory Committee which can and should be an im-

portant factor in our future legislative activities. To all of the members of the various standing committees, particularly the chairmen, and those who attended meetings and legislative hearings, I wish to express my grateful appreciation for their encouragement and assistance which was so freely given and at considerable personal sacrifice to them.

As Secretary-Treasurer, it is incumbent upon me to report on the Federation's financial position.

In this connection, I urge the Convention delegates to carefully analyze the Certified Public Accountant's Report which is found on the back pages of this book. Because of the revenue received from the Year Book, we managed to finish the year in the "black". Actually, however, our expenses exceeded our income by more than \$1,100.00, which points up the need for putting the Federation on a firmer financial basis. Year Books and similar publications are dubious and undependable sources of income for any organization, particularly one with the standing of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

As pointed out in the Auditor's Report, the Federation operated at a loss of \$20,373.77 for the five-year period 1948-53. Faced with ever-increasing costs, as well as ever-increasing requests for services and assistance from affiliated unions, this organization cannot long continue its precarious financial position. Recognizing the grim financial and political realities as they exist, it is obvious that, this Convention must seriously and carefully consider the need for an increase in the Federation's per capita tax. I have recommended, and a majority of the Executive Council members attending the last meeting have approved, a 1c increase of which $\frac{1}{2}$ c would be allocated to the Committee on Education and $\frac{1}{2}$ c to the Federation's General Funds.

No one can foretell what future emergencies and obligations will confront this Federation. We can recall the 1946 and 1948 anti-labor referenda that taxed our resources. When one considers the ever-increasing number of states adopting union-busting so-called "right-to-work" laws, it is not beyond the realm of possibility that some future attempt will be made in this direction in this state. Since Massachusetts and New England are in keen competition with southern states that have adopted these vicious laws, it is inevitable that employers in New England may try to foist them upon state legislatures under the guise of enabling them to meet southern competition.

Since the last convention, the economics of Massachusetts and New England have borne the brunt of what has been termed, a "recession" or "readjustment"—the distinction being dependent upon one's political preferences. The nature of our basic industries—textiles, shoes and other soft goods—are such that they invariably are the first to reflect and the last to recover from an economic upheaval. Many hundreds of thousands of our workers and their families have experienced the grim realities and hardships of unemployment during the past year.

The economic soothsayers of the Eisenhower Administration, particularly, Massachusetts' Sinclair Weeks, Secretary of Commerce, blithely assures the nation periodically that all was well. He said that the unemployment was frictional and a necessary consequence of this adjustment period. The administration decided to "sit on its hands" and ride out the storm which put thousands of Massachusetts workers on relief roles. Fortunately for them, and in spite of the administration, the slide seems to have been retarded in the past few weeks. Whether this leveling off is permanent or illusory is difficult

to say. But it is apparent that the unemployed received precious little help or assistance from the state and federal administration during the recent economic stress and suffering.

Massachusetts and other New England states have yet to see the benefits from the policies and program of the present Republican administration. The Taft-Hartley Law remains unchanged. A revision, worse in many respects than the present law, was shelved recently by Congress. Each new decision from the National Labor Relations Board points up the inherent dangers to labor in this infamous act.

The hope that Massachusetts would be on a more equal competitive position with the textile mills and other industries of the South was shattered when the administration failed to do anything about increasing the federal minimum wage to \$1.00 or \$1.25 per hour.

Workers in our textile centers were led to believe that the administration would channel defense contracts into areas with large surpluses of manpower. It was small consolation to the thousands of distressed textile workers in Lawrence, Lowell, New Bedford and Fall River to receive sympathy but no sustenance on this point.

It is heartening to see that recently the New England Senators have organized themselves to protect and promote the economic interests of this region. Senator Kennedy originally proposed this idea and the Federation promptly concurred. This informal cooperation should be expanded to include all Congressmen from New England.

In its handling of foreign affairs, the administration has displayed alarming ineptness and indecision. In this critical hour in world history, the United States has been outmaneuvered by the communist aggressors and virtually abandoned by our allies. At the moment, various administration spokesmen are sounding off—and riding off—all in different directions at the same time. This “hydra-headed” foreign policy is most certainly as confusing to our citizens as it is consoling to our enemies. The failure to assume and assert our unavoidable role of world leadership has brought our influence to its lowest ebb in this generation.

The Republican Administration’s failure to assert leadership is painfully evident in its handling of its problem-child, the junior Senator from Wisconsin. In my report to the 1953 Convention, I stated that our country was in greater danger from “McCarthyism” than from communism. I said that “his spurious brand of patriotism contains the seeds of incipient American fascism.” At the time some took vehement exception to my remarks. Since that time an increasing number of people have become convinced of the sinister implications of the man and his methods.

In my opinion, if totalitarianism ever comes to America, it will be under the guise of anti-communism. There is remarkable similarity between the rise of Hitler to power in Germany and the present demagoguery and ruthlessness of the “headline hunter” from Wisconsin. I am confident that the working people of this nation will recognize this sinister evil for what it is. Just as they have always been alert to the “surface brightness—core rottenness” of communism and have fought it effectively, so also must the enslaving threat from the reactionary right be recognized and resisted. We must treat those two imposters—communism and fascism—just the same.

For the past eighteen months we have seen, “talk by the mile—action by

the inch" from Washington. Precious little legislation concerned with human rights—or people—has been passed. The Eisenhower Administration professes to be "liberal toward people—conservative in economics". Whatever this economic double talk means escapes me. It has resulted in the "trickle down" theory of government—the protection and promotion of property rights as contrasted with human rights.

The "giveaway" program that saw the Tidelands Oil steal of last year seems due to be repeated in connection with the Atomic Energy program. Over eleven billions of taxpayers' money was spent in the research and development of the atomic energy program. Currently, the administration seems determined to turn over this tremendous investment to private industry. It would be a tragic waste of taxpayers' money if the private power interests were given a monopoly to exploit this program for its profits. The federal government, in fairness to itself and to protect the consumers interests, cannot and must not abdicate its proper role in the future development of the peacetime uses of atomic energy.

These are just a few of the vital problems that have confronted the trade union movement in the past year. Present indications are that the problems will be intensified and the need for vigilance greater in the future. The Federation intends to maintain close watch and contact with the developments on Capitol Hill in Washington. In this connection, the Executive Council and the Committee on Legislation gave a dinner and reception to the Massachusetts Senators and Congressmen last December. The results of this experiment convinced me that it should be repeated more frequently in the future.

In conclusion, I wish to extend my appreciation and thanks to the following for their cooperation and assistance during the past year. They include President Henry J. Brides and the members of the Executive Council, Director of Education Francis Lavigne, AFL Regional Director Michael J. Walsh, the Chairman and members of the Federation's standing committees, the Officers of International, Central Labor Unions and Local Unions, Commissioner of Labor and Industries Ernest A. Johnson, Associate Commissioner Benjamin G. Hull, Industrial Accident Board Commissioner Thomas W. Bowe, Legal Advisor Robert M. Segal and a host of others both within and without the Federation.

I am deeply indebted to the Federation's office staff Catherine Hennessy, Frances Balough, Ethel Freeman, Ida Velleman, our newest addition Janice Blessington and also to Yvonne Ryan, Secretary to the Director of Education. Their loyalty and unselfish devotion have contributed greatly to the efficiency and routine of the Federation's office.

Finally, to the delegates to the 1953 Convention who accorded me the honor and opportunity to serve as Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent, I am sincerely grateful and hope that I have by my actions in this position fulfilled their confidence and expectations.

Respectfully submitted,

Kenneth J. Kelley

Secretary-Treasurer.

Legislative Agent's Report

The 158th meeting of the Great and General Court considered 4,395 bills a record number, of which 687 were enacted into law prior to prorogation early on June 11th. On behalf of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, I submitted 25 measures, two of which were filed jointly with the CIO, and two were filed under the joint sponsorship of the Federation and the State Association of Barbers. Some 400 bills filed by other groups required the attention and participation of your Legislative Agent.

As was the case last year our efforts at this session were primarily defensive. Preventing the passage of bills detrimental to workers and to preserving existing laws took the large share of our legislative activity. I am pleased to report that no laws unfavorable to the interests of workers were passed and none of the existing social legislation was materially weakened. On the positive side we were successful in achieving some moderate gains from the session.

Summarized in the following pages are 16 laws benefiting workers in varying degrees that were enacted. Following them are 19 of the principal anti-worker bills that were defeated. The next category contains 24 bills, most of which were filed by the AFL on behalf of all workers, that were defeated. For obvious reasons this tabulation is of necessity incomplete. Those selected are the principal and typical bills affecting wage earners and their families that were considered by the 1954 Legislature.

The administration and the leaders of the 1954 Legislature stand indicted chiefly for their sins of omission. I refer to the wholesale pigeon-holing of important bills in the Rules Committee where they expired at prorogation. In recent years, the Joint Rules Committee has increasingly abused its power of life and death over legislation by keeping it bottled-up without final action when the session ends.

This parliamentary device and frustration of the legislative processes was more flagrant this year than ever before. Over 400 bills were referred to the Rules Committee and died there, 11 of which were filed by the Federation. They included legislation dealing with sickness compensation, minimum wages, unemployment compensation, consumers' representation on the D.P.U. and workmen's compensation. By its dereliction of duty the Rules Committee has deprived citizens of the fulfillment of the right of free petition to say nothing of depriving them of badly needed legislative improvements. The incoming Legislatures owes it to itself and to the public to put an end to this undemocratic procedure.

Early in the session it was apparent that unemployment was one of the major political and economic issues confronting this Legislature. Because of the peculiar nature of our basic industries, chiefly textiles, shoes, etc., our state is hit first and worst by economic slides and slumps. As always, it is the worker and his family who bears the burdens of economic upheavals. The number of jobless shown on the unemployment compensation rolls was the highest since before the Korean War. Even today it is estimated that over 140,000 are out of work in Massachusetts. Of that number about 85,000 are currently drawing jobless insurance. Another 50,000 have exhausted their benefit credits or have been declared ineligible to receive them. With the great number out of work and with the unemployment compensation fund

reserves the highest they have ever been, one would think that the 1954 Legislature would have granted some substantial relief to all of them. Especially, in view of the fact that the Eisenhower Administration urged all Governors to liberalize maximum weekly benefits so that they would equal 50 to 60% of average wages. Currently average wages in manufacturing in Massachusetts are around \$64.00 per week.

The two improvements in unemployment benefits that were adopted at the last session providing for \$1.00 increase in dependency allowance and allowing partially unemployed to earn up to \$10 a week don't really go to the heart of the problem.

The major defensive battle confronting labor this year was to prevent the weakening of the Workmen's Compensation Act. For the past two years this has been the number one legislative target of business interests. Chaffing under increasing premium costs charged by insurance companies, business seeks to ease this tremendous burden by cutting down on the benefits received by injured workers and their dependents. The premiums for 1954 are estimated around \$58,000,000. Yet ultimately less than half of this will be paid out to industrial cripples and their families. Again this year the Federation sought a legislative probe of insurance companies engaged in workmen's compensation and automobile insurance. As before this investigation was effectively pigeon-holed at the behest of the insurance interests who constitute the most powerful and influential lobby group that operates on Beacon Hill.

Pending before this Convention will be a resolution calling for a labor sponsored insurance company in the fields of workmen's compensation and automobile insurance. The AFL in Texas faced, some years ago, with similar legislative resistance took action creating its own insurance company. This venture has met with phenomenal success in that state and now operates in 17 others. If the proposed plan goes through it might afford a "yard stick" for determining what fair and reasonable workmen's compensation and automobile insurance costs should be in Massachusetts.

On the national scene, the working people of the nation seem to be getting short shrift from the present Administration. That is by comparison with the benefits to business that underlie most legislative and executive actions. The lack of strong leadership is reflected in the re-actionary trends of the 83rd Congress. In my Secretary-Treasurer's report found in the preceeding pages, I expressed my opinions of the menace of McCarthyism and the confusion and chaos that prevailed along the Potomac. An Administration that can't handle its problem child, the junior Senator from Wisconsin, certainly can't be expected to cope with Communist Russia and her satellite gangsters.

The coming election will afford the people of this state and nation an opportunity to express their approval or disapproval of the things that have been going on in Washington for the past two years. Likewise on Beacon Hill. If there ever was a need for effective political action by an aroused labor movement that time is now.

I sincerely hope that this Federation will this year demonstrate its political maturity and full potential, profiting from our experiences and ineptitudes in past campaigns. We should carry out the nonpartisan political philosophy of our founder, Samuel Gompers: "Elect your Friends—Defeat your Enemies". It is to labor's enlightened self-interest to support their proven friends regardless of whether they are Democrats or Republicans. The determining factor should be, how the candidate voted when "the chips were down" rather than the

party label that he wears. The trade union movement should never become the tail to any political party's kite.

The following is a summary of the disposition of important labor legislation by the 1954 session of the General Court:

BILLS FAVORED BY LABOR AND ENACTED

Restricting Labor Spies Furnished by Private Detective Agencies

Senate Bill No. 164

(Petition of Massachusetts Federation of Labor)

The Federation's efforts to put an end to labor spying was largely successful. Recently, private detective agencies have found a lucrative business in supplying operators to industrial establishments. Posing as workers, they are actually placed in these establishments for the purpose of interfering with union activities. While the measure that was finally enacted doesn't go as far as we would like, it curtails the "union-Busting" sideline that private detective agencies have developed.—Chapter 544.

Statement of Earnings to Laid-Off Workers

House Bill No. 1922

(Petition of Massachusetts Federation of Labor)

In a somewhat revised form we secured the passage of an amendment to the Employment Security Act that will require employers to furnish a statement of earnings to a worker being laid off. The new laws requires that the employer, within seven days, send former employees, a notice of wages earned. In the case of workers employed by many different employers during a year this will expedite the processing of their claim for Unemployment Compensation. It will be easier for an applicant for benefits to furnish the Division with the names of his former employers and the wages earned from them. Chapter 655.

Revision of "Slichter" Law

Senate Bill No. 332

(Petition of Massachusetts Federation of Labor)

While the changes in the Slichter Law that were adopted were not nearly as comprehensive as desired by the Federation, they will improve the existing statute. These changes are procedural rather than substantive. They provide for a hearing before the law is invoked; invest the Moderator with the power of conciliation; clarify the powers of the Board; enable the union involved to select one of the arbiters; and in other respects improve the machinery regulating labor disputes in public utilities. Chapter 557.

Increasing Unemployment Compensation Dependency Allowance

House Bill No. 2854

(Petition of Senator C. Henry Glovsky and Representative William P. Di Vitto)

Our efforts to secure an increase in Weekly Unemployment Benefits, failed. The Administration preferred to ignore the liberalizations in jobless insurance recommended by President Eisenhower. An increase from \$2.00 to \$3.00 in the weekly allowance for dependent children of jobless workers was enacted. Slight as it is, it will afford a little more relief to jobless workers with large families.—Chapter 635.

Liberalizing Partial Unemployment Benefits

House Bill No. 2835

(Petition of Senator C. Henry Glovsky and Representative William P. Di Vitto)

Under this measure a worker drawing partial Unemployment Compensation benefits will be allowed to earn up to Ten Dollars weekly in part-time employment. Supplementary earnings up to this figure will not be deducted from his unemployment check. Previously such wages were deductible. It is difficult to determine just how this new provision will work out. Chapter 673.

Labor Representation on Highway Safety Committee

Senate Bill No. 741

Based upon House Bills No. 776, 1663, 983

(Petitions of various Representatives)

The new so-called "merit system" of motor vehicle insurance that became effective January 1, 1954, vitally affects the livelihood of drivers of trucks, buses, fire apparatus and other motor vehicles. Demerits points assessed for motor violations can deprive them of their licenses and increase the costs of their personal automobile insurance. The addition of two labor men from the transportation unions to the Board that administers the merit system will protect their interests. Chapter 425.

Unemployment Compensation for Employees of State Authorities

Senate Bill No. 735

(Based on various bills)

M.T.A. Employees—Senate Bill No. 732

Mystic River Bridge Employees—Senate Bill No. 733

New Bedford Steamship Employees—Senate Bill No. 734

Coverage under the Employment Security Law was extended to the employees of the MTA, Mystic River Bridge Authority and New Bedford Steam-

ship Authority in this far-reaching legislation. It is the first time that any quasi-state agency has been covered by the unemployment insurance in Massachusetts. As new state authorities are set up this enabling legislation can be extended to them. Unlike other employers, these state authorities will only reimburse the fund for the amount drawn in benefits by their employees. This method of financing has certain undesirable aspects, but, it was the only basis on which the legislation could be passed. Chapters 431, 449, 509 and 526.

Regulating Bidding on Public Contracts

Senate Bills Nos. 517, 779

(Petition of Associated Independent Subcontractors)

(Also Recess Commission Report)

In recent years contractors have had a bitter internal battle over the bidding procedure on public construction. As a result of a Recess Commission study and legislation submitted at this session a mutually satisfactory arrangement has been now established. Of particular interest to the Building Trades Unions is this new legislation. It provides assurance for the continuation of harmonious labor relations that has generally existed between general contractors and subcontractors on projects involving the construction of schools, hospitals, etc. Chapter 645.

State Employees Salary Increase

Senate Bill No. 495 and many others

(Petition of Massachusetts Federation of Labor)

Some 30,000 state employees received shabby treatment from the Administration and Legislature this year. The Federation and other organizations sought a \$480 general increase for all state workers. Two years ago they were promised a salary adjustment. This year, despite an intensive campaign, the parliamentary maneuvering of the Administration prevailed. What finally passed was a wage adjustment of varying amounts for less than half of the employees of the Commonwealth. Chapter 407.

Prohibiting Employment of Children Under 16 on Motor Vehicles

House Bill No. 33

(Petition of Commissioner of Labor and Industries E. A. Johnson)

The Child Labor Laws of the Commonwealth were strengthened through the enactment of a statute forbidding the employment of children under 16 years of age on moving motor vehicles. The number of "kids" that are injured, some of them permanently, as a result of falling off trucks and wagons each year is appalling. It is hoped that this new legislation will put a stop to this practice and that Department of Labor and Industries will be able to enforce it. Chapter 98.

Low Cost Housing for the Aged

House Bill No. 2775

*(Based upon a number of bills including petitions of
Representatives John A. Beads & William Jenness)*

In 1953, a \$5,000,000 program of housing for elderly people was enacted. Because of technical errors in draftsmanship this law was ineffective. This year the imperfection was corrected and in addition \$10,000,000 more of low cost housing facilities for elderly citizens in a state aided program was signed into law. The features of the new program have attracted national attention and represent the fulfillment of an idea, originally sponsored by the Federation's Housing Chairman, John Carroll. Chapter 667

Prohibiting the Employment of Minors Under 18 on Elevators

House Bill No. 1320

(Petition of Commissioner of Public Safety Otis Whitney)

Another implementation of the Child Labor Laws was obtained through the passage of a bill prohibiting the employment of minors under 18 on certain types of elevators. The many fatal and crippling accidents suffered by young boys in commercial elevators is all too common. The safety inspectors observing the enforcement of this law should study the hazards that cause so many serious accidents to older workers around commercial elevators. Chapter 240.

Division Employment of Older Workers

House Bill No. 1002

(Petition of Representatives Francis A. Harding and Hugh Morton)

The problem of older workers received further attention in the creation of a new division within the Department of Labor and Industries. Since the Federation sponsored the 1950 legislation prohibiting discrimination in employment against 45 to 65 year-old workers, we supported this implementing legislation. It provides for an advisory council to promote and encourage the employment of elder citizens in useful positions. By a campaign of education it is hoped that more employers will realize the valuable asset these workers represent. Chapter 578.

BILLS OPPOSED BY LABOR AND DEFEATED

Restricting Peaceful Picketing

House Bill No. 1233

(Petition of Representative Francis A. Harding)

Under this dangerous proposal the Anti-Injunction Law would have been amended to greatly restrict the picketing rights of unions. Unions would have been deprived of the right to inform the public of the facts in a labor dispute through educational or informational picketing. A similar measure was defeated last session. Both these bills represent a concerted campaign to limit picketing and peaceful persuasion in this Commonwealth.

Boys Under 16 Working Nights in Bowling Alleys

Senate Bill Nos. 350 and 351

(Petitions of Massachusetts Bowling Association)

Again this year an attempt was made to break down the Child Labor laws. These two bills would have allowed 14 and 15 year-olds to work until 10 p.m. or later as pin boys. The interests that in the closing hours of the 1953 session tried to wreck our Child Labor laws returned this year with renewed force. The hazards to the health and safety of 14 and 15 year-olds that go with the back-breaking job of setting up pins is such that the Federation unalterably opposes such legislation.

Recodification of Workmen's Compensation Act

Senate Bill No. 760

(Report of Special Recess Commission)

Our biggest battle this year was to preserve the Workmen's Compensation Act. A revision of the law, including some substantive changes, was recommended by a Recess Commission. Our position was not so much in opposition to recodification as such but to the haste with which it was done. Business and the insurance interests aimed to weaken the law by revising it. With the help of plaintiffs attorneys including Dean Roscoe Pound of the Harvard Law School, we convinced the Legislature that it was unwise to rush through any such hasty and ill-conceived revision. The entire recodification has been referred to the Committee on Judiciary for further study.

Restricting Right of Public Employees to Petition Legislature

Changing Legislative Joint Rules 7A and 7B

(Recommended by Rules Committee of Legislature)

Another effort was made to deprive public employees of their right to file legislation. Under the guise of "Home Rule" and under the pressure of the Taxpayers Associations and Chambers of Commerce, a change in Joint Rules

7A and 7B passed the Senate. It would have prevented public employees from petitioning the Legislature unless the authorities in the municipality or town approved. This would have very effectively crippled the right of fire fighters, teachers, and other public employees to appeal from the arbitrary action of local authorities to grant reasonable demands. Fortunately this attack on the right of free petition was repulsed.

Appeal Board in the Division of Industrial Accidents

House Bill No. 1679

(Petition of John J. Roddy, Boston Chamber of Commerce)

Under the guise of expediting the processing of contested claims in the Industrial Accident Board, this bill sought to divorce the appeals functions from the duties of the regular board members. It was one of the many attacks against the Workmen's Compensation Act this session. The responsibility of providing for injured workers is one that industry is trying desperately to shirk. This dangerous bill would have permitted the appointment of politically favored hearings officers to usurp the review functions of board members.

Permitting Discrimination in Employment of Older Workers

Senate Bill No. 430

(Petition of Frank H. O'Donnell)

House Bill No. 2615

(Petition of Massachusetts Newspaper Information Service)

Two attempts were made to wreck the Federation sponsored law prohibiting bias in employment of older workers. Senate No. 430 was a cleverly disguised "sleeper" instigated by the insurance companies. It would have permitted a company to force a worker to quit at 55 or 60 years if such was the company's retirement program. House No. 2615 was filed by the newspapers of Massachusetts and would have completely repealed the so-called age amendment to the F. E. P. C. Law. The newspapers chafed at the responsibility of seeing that help wanted advertisements did not violate the law. Their position was most untenable and their arguments for repeal of this unique law were ridiculous. While the Legislature was resisting these heartless attacks against older workers, it simultaneously was passing legislation developing new job opportunities for them.

Restricting Workmen's Compensation Benefit Rights

Senate Bill Nos. 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, and 344

(Petitions of Associated Industries of Massachusetts)

Big business leveled its attack again this year against the Workmen's Compensation Act. Included in the above numbered bills were many that would have made the benefit rights of injured workers and their dependants less secure. Needless to say, none of them would have benefited injured workers.

All were designed to enable employers to shift the burden of caring for industrial cripples onto someone else's shoulders. Like all other workmen's compensation matters these bills were slated for a recess commission study but died in the Rules Committee.

Curtailing Unemployment Compensation Benefits

Senate Bill No. 335 and House Bills Nos. 1930 and 1932

*(Petitions of Massachusetts Council on Employment Security and
Mass. State Chamber of Commerce, Inc.)*

Not satisfied with the business dictated 1951 and 1953 revision of the Employment Security Law, the employer tried again to further restrict the benefit rights of jobless workers. Possibly their strategy in filing these bills this year was a defensive maneuver designed to neutralize the legislators inclination to adopt labor sponsored unemployment compensation bills. These three measures were decisively rejected.

Sunday Sale of Bakery Products

House Bill No. 2756

(Petitions of Representatives Kimball, Scibelli and others from Springfield)

The laws regulating business that can be performed on Sunday was the subject of hot controversy this year. Because of the enforcement of Sunday closing laws in the Springfield area, particularly on the sale of bakery products, the local legislators introduced the above mentioned bill. It was a broad bill that would have permitted state-wide the sale of bakery products during most of Sunday. Ultimately it would have lead to the breaking down of the other laws on the observance of the Sabbath and was opposed for these reasons.

BILLS FAVORED BY LABOR AND DEFEATED

Labor Representative on Public Utilities Commission

House Bill No. 1537

(Petition of Massachusetts Federation of Labor)

The Federation's fight to give representation to labor and consumer interests on the D. P. U. was again defeated by a narrow margin. As was the case last year, it passed the House overwhelmingly, but lost in the Senate by two votes. Rather than defeat it outright, the Senate gave the bill the "swerve". It was referred to a Recess Commission for study but the Rules Committee pigeon-holed this study. Once more the powerful interests representing gas, electric, telephone, railroads, bus and other utility companies marshalled all

of their influence to lick this bill. With every new decision from the Public Utilities Commission on rate and fare increases, it becomes evident that the consumers of the Commonwealth need protection and representation on this state agency. The merits of this proposal are so obvious that it should be re-submitted to the 1955 legislature.

§1 Per Hour Minimum Wage

Senate Bill No. 384

(Petition of Massachusetts Federation of Labor)

No improvements in the basic 75c State Minimum Wage Law were passed this year. This was due chiefly to the fact that Congress failed to increase the Federal Law to \$1.00 or \$1.25 per hour. In event that Congress does not change the Federal Act, this Federation should take steps to bring all wage orders up to a 75c minimum so that 500,000 intra-state workers will get some relief from sub-standard wages.

Investigation of Insurance Companies

House Bill No. 1447

(Petition of Massachusetts Federation of Labor)

As usual, the insurance lobby succeeded in preventing an investigation of Workmen's Compensation and automobile insurance rates. The costs of this compulsory insurance has increased excessively in this state in recent years. Eventually the protests from mulcted citizens is going to overcome the power and influence of the insurance interests and force a probe of the rate-making procedure and other activities of insurance companies. This fight should be continued.

Protecting Re-employment Rights of Injured Workers

Senate Bill No. 326

(Petition of Massachusetts Federation of Labor)

This bill would have effectively prevented the discrimination practiced by some employers against injured workers. It would have required the same employer to re-hire an injured worker after he had recovered from his industrial accident. Some employers are reluctant to give a worker his job back, either because he filed a claim for benefits, or because insurance companies feel the worker might receive a second and more costly injury. This bill should be re-introduced and prospects for its passage next year seem encouraging.

\$3,000 Minimum Salary for Teachers

Senate Bill No. 240

(Petition of Massachusetts Federation of Labor)

This AFL bill would have established a \$3,000 minimum starting salary for school teachers in small communities and \$3,300 minimum in cities. It was reported favorably by the Committee on Education but was emasculated by amendments in the House and never emerged from House Ways and Means Committee. An attractive starting salary is partial solution to the grave teacher-shortage problem. The Federation should renew its efforts to secure a respectable entrance wage for teachers.

Graduated State Income Tax

House Bill No. 1854

(Petition of Massachusetts Federation of Labor)

Our proposal for a constitutional amendment to permit the levying of graduated state income taxes failed this year. Consequently, the earliest that the question can now be submitted to the voters as a referendum will be in the 1958 state election. This presupposes that it will be favorably passed by intervening Legislatures. The need for an overhaul of our chaotic tax structure becomes more apparent each year. The fairest and most equitable basis requires a graduated income tax. The threat of a general sales tax is now very real. The "trial balloon" in this direction was sent up during the last session. A future attempt will probably be made to foist a sales tax upon the consumers of Massachusetts. The Federation should continue its fight for a graduated state income tax.

Four Hours Off on State Election Days

House Bill No. 1681

(Petition of Massachusetts Federation of Labor)

Our proposal would have extended the time allowed for voting from the present two hours to four hours. And it further provided that the worker not be "docked" for the time involved. Similar legislation is in effect in a number of other states. It would have enabled workers employed long hours at great distances from their homes to exercise their voting franchise more easily. In view of the resistance to this bill it would be advisable next year to amend the existing two-hour-off law to require that workers be paid for this time.

Liberalizing Workmen's Compensation Benefits

House Bills Nos. 1468, 1473, 1476 and 1477

(Petitions of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor)

No improvements in the benefit structure and provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act were adopted this year. The Legislature decided to withhold any change in the law pending its recodification. Consequently these four bills

along with fifty others relating to the Workmen's Compensation Act were referred to a Recess Commission for study, under Senate Bill No. 726. As was the case with much other social legislation, the Rules Committee kept this study order bottled up until after the Legislature prorogued. The merits and need for these bills is such that they should be re-introduced at the next session.

Sickness Compensation Insurance

House Bill No. 1236

*(Petition of Massachusetts Federation of Labor and
Massachusetts State CIO)*

This year our efforts to establish sickness compensation took the form of a bill patterned after the disability insurance law in California. Under its terms, a worker would be protected against wage loss due to off-the-job illness, either under a private insurance plan or under a state plan. As was the case for the past few years, even this compromise proposal met the all-out resistance of the insurance companies and business interests. For the past three years, the Legislature ducked its responsibility on this vital issue and brushed it off to a Recess Commission for study. Senate Resolve No. 666, but like so many other bills the Joint Rules Committee kept this one bottled up permanently.

Increasing School Leaving Age

Senate Bill No. 241

(Petition of Massachusetts Federation of Labor)

In this bill our efforts were to raise the compulsory school attendance to sixteen years. This increase would have prevented fourteen and fifteen year olds from dropping out as is permitted under the present law. The fierce competition for jobs in the future means that anyone not at least a high school graduate will find himself the low man on the "economic totem pole." Since we have tried for a number of years to strengthen the school attendance laws, this legislation deserves continued effort.

Unemployment Compensation Benefits

House Bills Nos. 1469, 1472 and 1495

(Petitions of Massachusetts Federation of Labor)

House Bill No. 1469 would have strengthened the solvency of the unemployment compensation fund by requiring higher reserves before employers "merit rating" could become operative. *House Bill No. 1472* would have increased the weekly benefits by changing the formula for determining benefits from the present 30% of a worker's average wages to 40%. The 1953 Legislature in increasing the duration of benefits from 23 to 26 weeks failed to make a corresponding change to 33½% of earnings. *House Bill No. 1495* would have

modified the drastic disqualification penalties in the present law on people leaving their job or being discharged. With an average of 140,000 jobless in Massachusetts during the past six months it is difficult to understand why the 1954 legislature did so little for them. Their problem and plight is such that next year the Federation should seek an increase to \$35 in the weekly maximum and most certainly should soften the drastic disqualifications that make so many thousands of workers ineligible for benefits today.

\$40 Weekly Workmen's Compensation Benefits

House Bill No. 473

(Petition of Massachusetts Federation of Labor)

The present weekly maximum of \$30.00 is obsolete in light of current average wages being paid to most Massachusetts workers. To say that an injured worker is entitled to $\frac{2}{3}$ of his previous wages sounds reasonable, but becomes a joke when he is limited to a \$30.00 weekly maximum. This badly needed improvement along with all other Workmen's Compensation bills was sidetracked to the Rules Committee under Senate Order No. 726 and perished there.

State Fund for Workmen's Compensation

House Bill No. 1345

*(Petition of Massachusetts Federation of Labor and
and Massachusetts State CIO)*

Each year labor's fight to have Workmen's Compensation operated for the benefit of injured workers, rather than for the profit of insurance companies, gets rejected. Despite its perennial defeats, the proposal has great merit. The political and economic realities would seemingly indicate that the fight is a futile one. Perhaps out of this Federation's 1954 Convention will emerge a labor sponsored insurance company in the field of Workmen's Compensation that may provide our answer to the problem.

Clarification of State Labor Relations Act

House Bill No. 1485

*(Petition of Massachusetts Federation of Labor and
Massachusetts State Association of Barbers)*

A recent court decision points up the weaknesses in the State Labor Relation's Act relative to working employers' status as union members. The barbers and some other unions having working employers are entitled to the same rights and protections to organize and bargain collectively as workers of larger establishments. A misconception on the part of some of the legislators about the details of this bill convinces me that it can ultimately be enacted.

Wage and Hour Standards for Barbers

Senate Bill No. 621

*(Petition of Massachusetts Federation of Labor and
Massachusetts State Association of Barbers)*

Designed to stabilize the wages and working conditions in barber shops in Massachusetts, this legislation was jointly sponsored by the Federation and the State Barbers. It was referred under House Bill No. 2734 for Recess Commission Study. The order for this study, House Bill No. 3011, was one of the few bills that received a pocket veto from the Governor who failed to sign it when the legislature prorogued.

Reducing Spread in Working Hours of Transit Employees

House Bill No. 1683

(Petition of Rep. Thomas J. O'Connor, Jr.)

For a number of years the employees of the street railway and bus companies in Massachusetts have sought a reduction in the number of hours per day that they are required to be available on the company's property. At present, the "spread" runs from 10 to 14 hours. This means that many bus drivers are actually working their eight hour day in twelve, or as many as fourteen hours. Despite the peculiar nature of transit industry, there is no justifiable reason for such long working periods.

Soliciting for Strikebreaker

House Bill No. 792

(Petition of Representatives Kingston, Tancrat and O'Rourke)

A number of cases have arisen recently showing the need for revising the law requiring employers, when advertising for help, to inform the public if a labor dispute exists. Certain union-busting employers have evaded the law by advertising for other categories of workers than those actually engaged in the labor dispute. Needless to say, these replacements are soon found to be filling the positions of the workers out on strike.

Two Projectionists in Theatre Booths

House Bill No. 267

(Petition of Reps. Anthony Parenzo and Raymond J. Lord)

As a result of court action instituted last year by theatre owners, the Commissioner of Public Safety was prevented from enforcing his regulations requiring two operators in movie theatres. For years this regulation has been an integral part of the public safety laws of the Commonwealth. Despite the determined campaign by the Moving Picture Operators Union, this protective legislation was rejected chiefly through a highly questionable tactic resorted to by its opponents.

BILLS EFFECTING LABOR REFERRED TO RECESS COMMISSIONS

Study of Industrial Home Work Laws

House Resolve No. 2381

*(Based upon Senate Bill No. 352 also House Bills Nos. 797 and 1235)
(Petition of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor)*

The laws regulating Industrial Home Work were the subject of legislative attention this year. Industrial Home Work has developed, in recent years, into a pretty big business. Dolls clothes, artificial flowers and decorations and many other businesses are farming out work to be done in homes. As is inevitable, certain abuses have arisen in this field that must be corrected. Accordingly, the Federation's Bill, Senate No. 352 which was designed to prevent an employer, involved in a labor dispute from availing himself of the Industrial Home Work privileges. Along with two other bills this has been referred to a Recess Commission for investigation and recommendations. Resolves Chapter 100.

Study of Communism

House Bill No. 2971

For the past year a special recess commission has been studying Communism and subversive activities in Massachusetts. The Commission issued a preliminary report (House Bill No. 2910) outlining in a general way its approach to this important problem. Included in the report was also a section devoted to subversive activities within labor unions. Currently a sub-committee of the Commission under Senator John E. Powers is probing into the questionable activities of certain union officers and members. To date no conclusive findings about Communistic influence within labor organizations have been made. In time specific allegations against a few specified individuals may be forthcoming. To date the Commission has shown commendable restraint and statesmanship in its hearings and procedures. What may ultimately come out of this investigation will be watched with interest by the trade union movement. The life of the Commission was extended for another year under Resolves. Chapter 123.

Conclusion

Limitations of time and space prevent a more detailed listing of a number of other legislative issues that required the attention of your Legislative Agent during the past session. Constant attendance at the State House and alertness was necessary in order to protect the interests of Federation members. Under the direction of the Executive Council and with the assistance of the members of the Legislative Committee, I have endeavored to carry out the legislative program to the best of my ability.

The attendance at hearings on labor measures improved somewhat during the past year. This was due in part to the new Legislative Advisory Commit-

tee that has been established. With proper development this committee can greatly strengthen the attendance and presentation of the Federation's legislative program in future years. It is discouraging to find that a number of local unions in the Boston area, large enough to support a full time officer, are rarely present at State House hearings on important labor bills. Their responsibilities to their members as well as their own self interest should impel them to give moral and physical support to our efforts on their behalf. Perhaps their indifference is a sign of the time. Recently a cynic astutely opinioned that "Workers won't be effective politically until they get wrinkles on their bellies." Let's hope that in this state such a dire prediction does not have to occur.

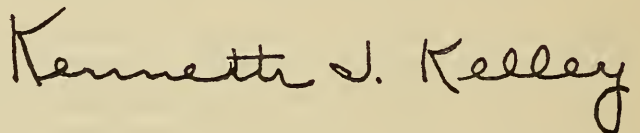
I wish to commend and thank all at the State House who assisted in carrying out the Federations legislative program. They include: Speaker, Charles Gibbons; Minority Floor Leader, Robert F. Murphy; Senate President, Richard I. Furbush; Minority Floor Leader, Senator John E. Powers; Senator C. Henry Glovsky and Representative William P. DiVitto, Senate and House Chairmen respectively of the Committee of Labor and Industries; Representatives Michael J. Carroll; Joseph A. Ward; Cornelius Desmond, Jr.; James A. Burke; James L. O'Dea, Jr.; Joseph Wisinowski; Joseph T. Conley and Raymond Lord, as well as the secretaries to his Excellency, the Governor, Edmund V. Keville and John J. White.

My appreciation is extended to President Brides and the members of the Executive Council, the Chairman and members of the Legislative Advisory Committee, as well as the Committees on Legislation, Social Security, Workmen's Compensation, Housing and Taxation. Also to Director of Education Francis Lavigne, Robert M. Segal, Federation's Legal Advisor, and Samuel V. Horowitz, Advisor on Workmen's Compensation, John Kabachus Legislative Agent of the Fire Fighters, Albert G. Clifton of the CIO and the officers of Central Labor Unions, local unions and all others who by their attendance and encouraging support, assisted me in presenting the Federations legislative program, I am deeply indebted.

In retrospect, the past year has been a difficult and challenging one. On the whole the results were a little better than we anticipated. To maintain the delicate balance in government's role in the never ending struggle between the rights of people and the rights of property these days is no easy task.

To the delegates who conferred upon me the distinct honor and privilege to serve as Legislative Agent may I express my humble appreciation and thanks. I trust that in the performance in the duties of that position I have measured up to their expectations and to the best traditions of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

Respectfully submitted,



Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent

Department of Labor and Industries

Foreword By COMMISSIONER ERNEST A. JOHNSON

The reports of activities of the various divisions of the Department of Labor and Industries are condensed and touch upon the more important matters handled during the year.

The services available to Labor and Industry have been utilized to the fullest, we have endeavored to create confidence in our dealings with all elements.

In cooperation with other State agencies the Department has contributed information and its personnel have been engaged in promoting the industrial growth of Massachusetts to the end that employment opportunities be made available and increased.

It is recommended to the delegates to your convention that they read the following reports, and in the event additional information is desired, we are at your service.

Division of Statistics

The statistical functions of the Division, as prescribed by Sections 169-173 of Chapter 149 of the General Laws are divided, specifically, into two generally different, but nevertheless, not unrelated fields. The first deals with monthly surveys of employment and earnings in manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade, construction, public utilities and in sixteen other miscellaneous classes of employment, as well as a survey, also monthly, of proposed building in the Commonwealth. The other had to do with the Census of Manufacturers which is taken annually in this State. To the Division, also are assigned the duties of maintaining and supervising the operations of the Department Reference Library; the administration of the provisions of Chapter 618, Acts of 1946 (as amended), requiring financial reports be filed by labor organizations in the State and the publication, annually, of a "Directory of Labor Organizations." Because of the availability of basic data secured in connection with its prescribed activities, however, the Division is continually called upon for special tabulations of non-published statistical material, not available elsewhere, for many governmental and private agencies and organizations.

The value of the data collected in connection with the monthly surveys of employment and earnings lies, principally, in their expeditious publication. Although employee coverage is not intended to be complete in any of the employment fields coming within the scope of the surveys, in each case it is sufficiently comprehensive to warrant acceptance of the result as wholly reflective, in trend, of one hundred percent coverage. Payroll data is secured for the week of any month ended nearest the fifteenth and the results of the tabulations and estimates prepared therefrom are available not later than the twenty-fifth of the succeeding month. In all these surveys the Division cooperates with the Federal Bureau of Labor Statistics which agency uses the same employer reports in preparing regional and nation-wide summaries. This arrangement eliminates the necessity for employers to file two reports containing identical information and entitles this office to the franking privilege in the mailing of all schedules at a substantial saving in postal costs to the Commonwealth.

The monthly survey relating to proposed building in the State includes data as to number of building permit applications filed and the estimated cost of such building (including alterations and repairs) in thirty-nine cities and one hundred and seven towns in the Commonwealth having permit issuing authorities. In these municipalities reside nearly ninety percent of the population and building activity therein probably reaches ninety-five percent of all such activity in the State.

A "Directory of Labor Organizations in Massachusetts" has been published annually by the Division for upwards of forty years. It gives the name and local number, times and places of meetings, and names of officials of each local union known to be in existence in Massachusetts. The schedules used, which are filed on a voluntary basis, include inquiries as to membership of each local by sex. The confidential nature of this information is strictly observed by the Division and enables it to publish general statistics with reference to such membership which otherwise would be unavailable to union members and officials. As of January 15, 1953, there were 2,086 local labor organizations in the State with total membership of 614,385 made up of 443,101 males and 171,284 females. In 1908, thirty-five years ago, there were 1,160 locals with membership of 161,887 comprised of 151,765 males and 10,122 females. Over the thirty-five year period female membership in local unions multiplied almost seventeen times while total membership was increased 3.8 times.

The Division is charged with the responsibility of securing and processing "Financial Reports of Labor Unions" in accordance with the requirements of Chapter 618, Acts of 1946 (as amended), the "Barnes Law," so called. It is the considered opinion of the writer, out of experience with it since the referendum became effective in December, 1946, that the cost of administering this legislation can never be justified by any results deriving from it. Whatever public interest, or curiosity, may have been evinced in the beginning has long since evaporated and, though the reports are open to public inspection, they are practically never looked at by the public, in general, nor by union members, themselves, whose joint interests, ostensibly, they were originally intended to serve. From an accounting standpoint the reports themselves are completely valueless and uninformative.

A Census of Manufactures is taken, annually, by the Division and the current census (for 1953) is the sixty-eighth in a continuous series of such censuses beginning in 1886 and is exhaustive in scope. No similar industrial history is available in any other state in the Union. It provides a long time series, inclusive of all factors of manufacturing production and is an invaluable asset to agencies concerned with industrial research, planning and development in the State. The results of the census are issued annually, in the form of mimeographed press releases presenting summary data for manufactures in the State by municipalities, counties and by industries. These releases are available to interested persons or agencies and will be mailed upon request.

In the Department Reference Library there are approximately 5,800 books and 11,500 pamphlets relating to matters having to do with labor and industries available to the general public for reference. The periodicals include two hundred and seventy-nine labor union publications and one hundred and eleven house organs published by Massachusetts concerns. The remainder are issued by state or federal agencies and trade and industrial organizations. A wealth of material dealing with subjects of special current or historical interest—work stoppages, collective bargaining, cost of living, equal pay laws,

occupational hazards and safety codes for industry, labor turnover, wage adjustments, industrial resources of various communities in the State, industrial directories of other states, conditions of employment of women and children is available in the library for the use of those interested in these matters.

Division of Standards

This is a weights and measures division with approval authority on various types of weighing and measuring devices and certain licensing powers. It maintains a testing laboratory at the State House and operates two large mobile testing units, one for large capacity industrial scales and one for testing large fuel oil and gasoline meters at loading racks of petroleum distributing plants. While its principal function lies in consumer protection it also co-operates with industry in developing testing technique on industrial devices used in commerce and for the payment of wages.

It also enforces the law in relation to quality and size of anthracite coal as well as on clinical thermometers and tests leather measurers for competency in connection with issuance of certificate to operate.

The fees received through this licensing function sustained the cost of divisional operation.

Division on Necessaries of Life

This Division functions primarily as investigatory authority in matters involving price, production and distribution of commodities which are necessities of life, and ascertains availability of these items in times of distress. It compiles a monthly index of the retail prices of specific goods and services in the Commonwealth which is used by wage groups in their contracts on employment.

Enforcement of the motor fuel sales law has been placed with this division. Briefly, this law sets up endpoint for gasoline and prohibits adulteration, substitution, and misbranding of motor fuel and lubricating oil as well as setting up certain controls over the methods of sale of motor fuels.

Operators of retail stations for the sale of motor fuel are required to be licensed and the revenue so received maintains the cost of operation of this activity.

Division of Occupational Hygiene

Summary of Activities Between July 1, 1953 and May 31, 1954

The Division's program of technical studies of working environments to determine the presence of conditions affecting the health of workers and consultant services to aid in improving health and welfare services supplied by industry to its workers, was continued.

During the eleven-month period covered by this report, 626 studies and services were undertaken of which 542 were at the request of employers, workers, hospitals, other branches of Government, etc., or were follow-ups of studies previously undertaken, while 84 were initiated by the Division. During the course of these studies a total of 687 field visits were made by the Division's personnel.

The laboratory work included 1,783 urinalyses chiefly from workers exposed to lead, mercury, or trichlorethylene. In addition, analyses of air samples taken during field investigations and of materials used in industrial establishments were made.

Further attention was paid to the problem of lead poisoning and the study of effects of EDTA treatment on this disease were continued. In addition, an investigation of the excretion of trichlorethylene was undertaken in order to determine if exposure to this solvent vapor could be satisfactorily detected by urinalyses.

Report of the Division of Apprentice Training

Fiscal Year Beginning July 1, 1953, and Ending June 30, 1954

The work of the Division of Apprentice Training plays an important part in the economy of Massachusetts. The Commonwealth cannot depend on its natural resources for the betterment of its economic life. Our major resource is our skilled labor force.

Our greatest asset is our concentration of skilled labor by which the hallmark "Made in Massachusetts" has come to mean quality, integrity and ingenuity in the finished product of over one hundred highly specialized industries. In order that our hallmark be maintained in our national and world markets, it is most important that we continue to maintain and expand our skilled labor force.

The Commonwealth cannot afford to take a back seat in the competitive markets, and to avoid any industrial setbacks we must continue to perpetuate and expand our skilled labor force.

The most tried and true method of perpetuating and expanding our skills is through an apprentice training program. To preserve and expand our skilled labor force to meet the demands of our economy both present and future it is necessary that the Division continue to promote and develop sound apprenticeship programs.

The primary responsibility of the Field Staff of this Division is contacting management and labor representatives for the purpose of developing sound apprenticeship programs.

The Basic Objectives of our Division are as follows:

1. To promote a greater interest in the establishment of bona fide apprenticeship in the skilled trades throughout the Commonwealth, with the cooperation of management and labor.
2. To train the youth of our Commonwealth in the skilled trades under standards and conditions which will insure full training and experience in all branches of the trade, supplemented by classroom instruction in related technical subjects.
3. To encourage the establishment of local and state joint apprenticeship committees, composed of equal representation of employers and employees to assist in the formulation of apprenticeship standards and aid in supervising their operation.
4. To cooperate with various Trade Associations, Labor Organizations, Bureau of Apprenticeship, U. S. Dept. of Labor, Apprenticeship

Councils of other states and with State and National Organizations interested in the development of apprenticeship.

The records of the Division of Apprentice Training indicate that as of June 1, 1954, we have 4,217 registered apprentice training programs, involving 6,445 companies, employing 5,031 registered apprentices in the 185 apprenticeable trades as recognized by the Massachusetts Apprenticeship Council.

It is your responsibility, as labor representatives, to perpetuate the skills of your trade through planned apprenticeship. By doing this you serve your organization, your industry, your community, your state and your nation.

Please allow us to be of service to you in developing an apprentice training program for your craft if you have not already done so. Bear in mind your crafts will not be perpetuated unless you do it through sound, formal apprenticeship programs.

Industrial Safety

The name of the largest of the seven Divisions of the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries—*INDUSTRIAL SAFETY*—is a misnomer because of the manifold nature of the responsibilities, duties, and activities imposed upon the Division under the provisions of Chapter 149, Section 111 of Chapter 41, and Section 1 of Chapter 5 of the General Laws.

None the less, industrial or occupational safety has not been slighted by the Division during the past twelve months, and although our too limited administrative and field staff has been taxed by stricter attention to industrial homework, non-payments of wages, regulations pertaining to women and children, predetermined and prevailing wage rates on Public Works construction projects, veterans and citizens preference regulations, prevailing wage rates in State Printing establishments, Public Housing maintenance wage rates, apprenticeship regulations, Public Works construction competitive bidding regulations and other non-safety regulations, the *Prevention of Occupational Accidents and Diseases* has been constantly stressed as the main job of our Division of Industrial Safety.

An intensive study of occupational disease reports disclosed *lead* to be the #1 hazard affecting workers in Massachusetts industrial plants. Steps have been jointly taken with the Division of Occupational Hygiene to effect proper and adequate controls, as well as quarterly inspections of conditions in all such hazardous industrial plants.

The Division, under the direction of Commissioner Ernest A. Johnson, sponsored new legislation to make work-places safer to get out of in case of fire or other emergency; to prohibit the employment of children under sixteen on moving vehicles; to prohibit minors under eighteen operating, cleaning, or repairing freight or other elevators. The inclusion of these two minor groups in the list of prohibited trades named in Sections 61 and 62 of Chapter 149 has been long overdue. The above named measures are four steps in the right safety direction—their purpose is to prevent accidents.

Moreover, a committee appointed by the Commissioner to recommend rules and regulations for adoption by the Department applicable to the maintenance and use of metal scaffolds in the construction trades still has this important safety problem under study. No State has to date adopted such a safety code.

Another committee has completed a recommended revision of the *Structural Painting Rules*. A public hearing on the proposed rules awaits prior adoption of the *Metal Scaffolding* rules and regulations.

A third committee has recommended a code of proposed rules and regulations applicable to the *Rubber and Allied Industries*. A public hearing is scheduled for late summer to consider the adoption of these unanimously recommended safety proposals.

Meanwhile, our inspectors have been active in stressing the 3 E's of Safety: Engineering—Education—Enforcement—in all work-places and on all work-sites.

The Division of Industrial Safety under the administration of Commissioner Johnson has impartially enforced the Massachusetts "labor laws" which ensure the protection of men, women and children in varied employments, and has effectively opposed the relaxation by amendment of the child labor statutes which would have permitted the continued employment of boys under sixteen years to be employed in bowling alleys until 10 P.M.

The Labor and Industries legislative committee collectively and individually deserve "an orchid" for their strong support of Department sponsored legislation.

Minimum Wage Division

During the fiscal year three minimum wage orders have been promulgated. The Needle Trade & Garment Occupations Order was declared mandatory as of September 1, 1953, and requires the payment of not less than 75c per hour. The learners' clause was omitted from the Order, thus raising the entire occupation to at least 75c an hour.

The Clerical, Technical, and Similar Occupations Order has been approved by the Minimum Wage Commission and will be made mandatory as of July 1, 1954. The rates recommended are:

- 75c an hour for the first 600 hours of experience, and
- 80c an hour after 600 hours of experience.

The Mercantile Occupations Order has been approved by the Minimum Wage Commission and will be made mandatory as of July 1, 1954. Hourly and weekly rates have been recommended as follows:

Full-time Employees

- \$28 per week for the first 600 hours of experience
(36 to 44 hours constitutes a full week)
- \$30 per week after 600 hours of experience
(36 to 44 hours constitutes a full week)

Part-time Employees

- 70c an hour for the first 600 hours of experience
- 75c an hour after 600 hours of experience

In February, 1954 the Minimum Wage Division compiled its second Annual and Weekly Minimum Wage Budget for Single Persons Living Alone in Massachusetts. The field work for the survey was supervised and participated in by an economist who was employed by the Division for this purpose. It was found that the yearly budget was \$1,742.00 or \$33.50 a week. This does not include the Federal Withholding Tax or Social Security Deductions which would amount to an additional \$243.46.

As a result of 37,891 minimum wage investigations covering 179,120 workers, \$44,817.25 was secured for 3,039 employees. 236 complaints were registered and 214 complaints were adjusted.

Board of Conciliation and Arbitration

TYPES OF CASES AND DISPOSITION

Contract Re-negotiations	121
With Strikes	30
Arbitration	2
First Contract	15
With Strikes	5
Recognition	11
Contract Clause Re-opener	17
With Strikes	6
Grievances	43
With Strikes	14
Arbitration	2
Total Number of Strikes	55
Total Number of Cases	379

MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS

Amount of Money Involved in Conciliation	\$9,644,791
Employees Directly Involved in Conciliation	51,033
Employees Indirectly Involved in Conciliation	114,150
Companies Involved in Conciliation	210
Employees Directly Involved in Strikes	11,738
Employees Indirectly Involved in Strikes	19,727
Total Number of Man-days Idle	158,413
Total Number of Conciliation Conferences	630

ARBITRATION STATISTICS

No. Arbitration Cases during above period	201
No. Decisions Rendered	161
Contract Negotiations	8
Grievances	129
Others	24
No. Cases not processed	40
No. Employees Directly affected	1,528
No. Employees Indirectly affected	37,293

EDITOR'S COMMENT: Under the sound and capable administration of Commissioner Ernest A. Johnson, the Department of Labor and Industries has continued to play an increasingly important part in protecting the workers of the Commonwealth. Commissioner Johnson has endeavored to develop a greater understanding of the functions of his Department by the trade union movement. Far too many officers of local unions fail to adequately avail themselves of the services and assistance which the Department of Labor renders

to all workers. The powers and duties of the Department embrace and affect every imaginable phase of employer-employee relations. On occasions it must be disheartening for the Commissioner to find union officials seeking exemptions of waivers of protective laws that the Federation fought to have enacted. After a struggle of many years, laws and regulations were put on the statute books to protect the health, safety and standards of workers in this state. For a union official to seek to abrogate them just doesn't make sense.

The Minimum Wage Commission under Assistant Commissioner Hattie May Smith, has promulgated some new minimum wage orders during the past year that implemented the basic 75c state Minimum Wage Law. It is hoped that Congress will revise the Fair Labor Standards Act at its next session therefore enabling the state Minimum Wage Law to be raised to at least \$1.00 per hour without the weakening present exemptions.

The Board of Conciliation and Arbitration has received a new chairman since the last convention. Chester Skibinski returns to the position that he had previously occupied so satisfactorily. Our own Ben Hull continues to render yeoman service as Associate Commissioner. His zeal and sincerity of purpose seem to increase with the years. Union officers involved in proceedings before the Board have always found in Ben Hull a courageous fighter.

The Division of Apprenticeship Training under the able directorship of Hubert Connors, continues the development of training programs in various apprenticable trades. "Hubie" Connors has kept the Apprenticeship program of Massachusetts outstanding among all the states in the country.

Massachusetts Labor Relations Commission

This Commission, as is generally known, administers Chapter 150A of the General Laws, the so-called "Baby Wagner Act", i.e., the Labor Relations Law of this Commonwealth, and is approaching the completion of the seventeenth year of its existence. We do not think it would be anything but salutary to, at this time, remind the members of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor of the splendid facilities which the Commission offers in the settlement of industrial disputes in the Commonwealth. This we will proceed to do herein.

It should be noted that on September 3, 1953, Harry P. Grages, for many years associated with the Boston Central Labor Union, was sworn in as Chairman of this Commission after his appointment by His Excellency Governor Christian A. Herter. Chairman Grages' term is for five years.

There is little to report in connection with the activities of this Commission during the past year for the reason that the staff, fortified with many years of experience in handling labor matters, has found no difficulty in effecting a smooth operation of its administrative duties. Its decisions and findings have practically been accepted by all parties concerned, both labor and management, without having any recourse to the Courts of the Commonwealth.

The Commission has for some time endeavored to prevail upon both labor and management to consult its experts in the resolving of their many and inevitable problems. This may be accomplished by conferring with the Commission at its offices at 20 Somerset Street in Boston or by requesting a copy

of the Labor Relations Law of the Commonwealth together with the Rules and Regulations set up by the Commission to clarify and implement the provisions of said Labor Relations Law.

It has over a period of many years been a source of gratification to both sides of any given labor controversy to ascertain that the facilities of the Commission are much broader and more expansive than was ordinarily supposed. In the main, the two important functions of the Commission are to investigate and adjudicate unfair labor practice charges and to investigate, process and adjudicate the matter of certification of bargaining representatives where a petition is filed for an election to determine in the appropriate unit just who the bargaining agent should be in accordance with the vote of said unit. Space at this time necessarily restricts expatiating at much further length of the many activities and decisions of the Commission.

Some time ago the Commission took it upon itself to have printed a brief and concise pamphlet entitled:

“How To Promote Industrial Peace”:

Important To Employees And Employers:

The Benefits To Be Derived By Both From Having Recourse To The
Massachusetts Labor Relations Commission.

Among the sections in this pamphlet are data submitted to labor and management to answer the following questions:

What are the functions of the Massachusetts Labor Relations Commission?

How does it attain industrial Peace?

How does it protect employees?

What authority has the Commission to act in these cases?

How are the elections conducted?

What happens after an election?

What are unfair labor practices?

What steps must be taken by an employee or a labor organization when an unfair labor practice is committed?

Does the Commission encourage a satisfactory adjustment of the dispute at the conference?

If there is no settlement effected, what then?

What is the procedure if a formal hearing is voted?

In the event that the Commission decides against the employer, what orders are issued by it?

Is the Commission supposed to prosecute?

Are employers co-operative?

What happens if the employer does not co-operate or does not comply with the Commission's order?

How may one learn more about this Commission and its work?

One of the most valuable things accomplished by the Commission is the opportunity it provides for the use of a legal channel through which labor disputes involving the right to organize and bargain collectively can be adjusted without recourse to strikes and other drastic methods. It is indubitable that there has been an unmistakable and growing tendency on the part of employees to turn to the Commission for official certification of the right of the representative they choose to bargain collectively for them rather than to resort to strikes or other such methods to secure the opportunity to bargain. This upward trend in the number of cases relative to certification of repre-

sentatives for collective bargaining obviously indicates a more wide-spread knowledge of the rights provided for under the Law and a deeper appreciation of the benefits to be derived from obtaining the Commission's certification of representatives. The Commission notes this trend with great satisfaction especially when it considers how conducive it is to industrial harmony.

EDITOR'S COMMENT: The Massachusetts Labor Relations Commission has undergone a change in its Chairmanship since the last Convention. Francis M. Curran has been replaced by Harry P. Grages as Chairman of this important agency. With his broad experience and service to the trade union movement, Harry Grages will continue the sound policies and procedures of this Board. Those unions subject to state rather than federal jurisdiction rely on the machinery of the Commission for adjudication of questions of collective bargaining and unfair labor practices by employers. As the National Labor Relations Board continues its recent trends in refusing to assert jurisdiction over certain types of labor disputes it can result in the State Labor Relations Commission emerging as a most powerful factor in this field.

Industrial Accident Board

The work of the Industrial Accident Board in its administration of the Workmen's Compensation law again continued to increase in many important respects. Although the number of voluntary agreements to pay compensation entered into by insurers and employees, or their dependents, decreased from 33,924 to 25,497, the number of injuries reported by employers increased from 262,522 to 275,529. The number of hearings requested increased 20% from 6,208 to 7,502. Accordingly, the work of the Board in the judicial sphere likewise increased in the number of decisions by single members and reviewing boards. In addition to this large number of hearings requested, there were assigned 4,369 conferences and over 1,357 unassigned conferences were held.

During the year 1953 the number of cases settled by lump sum payment increased from 4,641 to 5,679. Some of these settlements involved cases which began as hearings and compromise was arrived at by the parties either during the course of hearing or before decision was rendered.

Prior to 1951 the Board or the single Member could discontinue payment of compensation at the request of the insurer after an impartial examination or after a personal interview with the employee; now a conference is required by statute. During 1953 there was a decrease of 126 in the number of such discontinuance applications filed with the Board as compared with 1952.

In 1949 the specific compensation benefits for loss of members of the body, loss of bodily function and senses, and disfigurement was greatly liberalized. The Chairman has assigned qualified personnel of the Division to confer with parties in cases involving such additional compensation. Said conferences have resulted in agreement between the parties and thereby many requests for hearings in connection with such issue have been eliminated and satisfactory adjustment reached more quickly.

In 1952 the total payments in both compensation and medical benefits under the Workmen's Compensation law were \$32,643,533.22. In 1953 the total of such combined benefits jumped to approximately \$42,278,000.00. This latter sum is exclusive of money paid to employees injured in the service of the Commonwealth. This, too, reflects the increase of work in both the administrative and judicial fields.

LEGISLATION—In the year 1953 the following legislation beneficial to the injured workman was enacted and signed by the Governor.

Chapter 64, an Act to provide for bulk payment of specific compensation so-called. This allows the Board in its discretion to require that specific payments be made in one sum to the employee rather than by weekly payments.

Chapter 139, an Act to extend the coverage under the Act so as to include special and reserve police officers employed by contractors under contracts with cities and towns. This now includes police officers hired to direct traffic on roads under construction or repair, so as to make such police officers employees of the contractors and thus bring them under the benefits of the Act.

Chapter 149, amending Section 5 of Chapter 40 of the General Laws, to permit towns to pay a proper charge for aggregate excess or single accident re-insurance to protect the town from extraordinary workmen's compensation losses. This provision is salutary in that it protects the funds and property of a town from levy or attachment and indirectly guarantees that the injured employee will receive the payments which he is entitled to when they are due.

Chapter 288 is an Act requiring clerks of the Superior Court in the several counties to furnish the Division of Industrial Accidents with an attested copy of certain decrees in Workmen's Compensation cases. This Act speeds up procedure as between the Industrial Accident Board and the Superior Court, especially in relation to interlocutory decrees of the latter court.

Chapter 330 is an Act which further strengthens the authority of the Industrial Accident Board to prosecute employers who, being obliged to insure their employees under the law, nevertheless fail to do so.

Chapter 501 is an Act extending the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Law to employees of welfare districts.

Chapter 656 is an Act which includes under the Workmen's Compensation law for the first time domestic servants and farm laborers, other than those employed on a seasonal or casual basis.

Chapter 670 provides that interest shall be paid by the insurer whenever compensation is not paid within 90 days of claiming compensation and a decision is in favor of the employee. Interest is due from the date of the filing of the decision.

Thus far in 1954 there have been two enactments affecting the Workmen's Compensation Law, namely:

Chapter 194, an Act prohibiting a medical report from being admissible in evidence, upon objection by the claimant, unless a copy of it has been furnished to the claimant, or his attorney, within twenty days after he has requested it of the insurer.

Chapter 265, an Act allowing an individual, partnership, association, corporation or other legal entity to engage as a joint enterprise as an employer.

TO ALL DELEGATES:

So that you may better serve your membership, union officials should impress upon their members that every accident, no matter how trivial it may

seem, should be immediately and fully reported to someone in authority at the plant; that on visiting the plant clinic, full details of the incident and all the complaints should be clearly given to the attendant, nurse or doctor present.

When it appears that compensation will not be paid voluntarily by the insurer, the employee should be advised to file claims for compensation in duplicate and a request for hearing form with the Industrial Accident Board promptly so that the matter may be heard by the Board and a decision rendered as speedily as possible.

EDITOR'S COMMENT: Since the last convention the Industrial Accident Board's status has changed from an independent State Department to a division within the Department of Labor and Industries. This rearrangement has in no way diminished the autonomy or effectiveness of this important agency. Under the chairmanship of Eugene Giroux and the outstanding commissionership of Thomas W. Bowe, the Board has continued its fine work on behalf of injured workers and their families. "Tom" Bowe has brought great credit to himself and to the Federation of which he is past president, by his faithful and fearless assistance to injured workers. Your Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent has on many occasions referred injured workers caught up in the perplexities of the Act to "Tom" Bowe. He has responded most willingly and has advised and assisted them in their cases. The attacks against the Workmen's Compensation Act which last year took the form of a proposal to abolish the present Board, were renewed this year in a somewhat different manner. Under the guise of "recodifying" the Act, a Recess Commission made far-reaching proposals that would have drastically altered the precedents and procedures of the Industrial Accident Board. Fortunately we were able to repulse this attack. Indications are that it will be renewed again in 1955.

Summary of the Activities of the Massachusetts Commission Against Discrimination 1953-1954

It is always a pleasure to prepare a report for the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. Three matters which occurred this past year will, I believe, be of particular interest to the A. F. of L. union members. They are:

1. The settlement of the Pullman case.
2. House Bill No. 2615
(a Petition of the Newspaper Information Service for legislation relative to discrimination against employees and persons seeking employment).
3. Surveys connected with apprentice training.

In reference to No. 1, you may have been aware that for quite a time a case has been pending settlement in regard to the Pullman Company. On Wednesday, May 12, 1954, terms of an agreement which was arrived at by

Commissioner Elwood S. McKenney and representatives of the Pullman Company were released to the papers.

It is not the general policy of the Commission to publicize the successful conclusion of cases, but in this instance it seemed wise to do so and the Pullman Company itself favored such publicity.

Three major points agreed to by the Pullman Company under the terms of conciliation were:—

- 1—The complainant, a Negro, shall be promoted to the position of “carman helper apprentice”, a position which was filled only by white employees previously. (Complainant was appointed a carman helper apprentice Jan. 8, 1954.)
- 2—The company shall not discriminate against anyone seeking a position as porter or conductor solely because of his race, color, religious creed, national origin or ancestry.
- 3—All employing officers of the company in Massachusetts shall be notified to comply with the state’s fair employment practice statutes.

The Pullman Company denied that it had discriminated but was willing to go along with this agreement as outlined above. Our Commission is delighted with the outcome of this case and feels that it would be very hard to overestimate its importance.

The Bill concerning employees and persons seeking employment which was filed by the Newspaper Information Service would have had all sections relative to the Age Amendment adopted in 1950 deleted from the laws administered by our Commission. This would have meant that the Commission could not handle any cases of alleged discrimination because of age and could not correct any advertisements which mentioned age either directly or indirectly.

The newspapers felt that it was an arduous duty to acquaint prospective advertisers with the fact that they should not request age in an advertisement or indicate an age preference indirectly by some such word as “young”, “girl”, or “boy”. Had this law passed they would have been released from this obligation.

After a hearing before the Committee On Labor & Industries, the Amendment was referred to the next annual session.

This I know will be of particular concern to the A. F. of L. since your organization supported the original Age Amendment and since your Mr. Kelley appeared at the hearing and spoke in opposition to this proposed change.

The third matter which I think is of special interest to your membership concerns studies which we are making in the field of apprentice training. The Commission has had ambitious young men appear before it who felt that they suffered discrimination in getting a job but when the alleged act of discrimination was investigated it was found that they were not as well qualified as the person who was accepted. In such an instance no discrimination has been suffered. What these young people lacked was training. The Commission therefore is much concerned that the members of so-called minority groups should be made aware of apprentice training opportunities and receive an equal chance in apprentice training.

We feel this study is one of the most important we have ever attempted

and in order to complete it successfully we are counting upon the cooperation of your organization.

In addition to the three matters already cited the Commission has been encouraged by the continuing cordial cooperation that it is receiving from so many groups in the community. It finds no real difficulty in settling cases amicably and fairly. When evidence of discrimination has been found as it was in 41% of the employment cases processed this year, the agency accused of discrimination has accepted the suggestion made by the investigating commissioner as to an equitable settlement. In some instances this has meant that the complainant was hired. In others that he was upgraded and in a very few that he was compensated for an unjust discharge.

At no time was it necessary to go beyond the conferences held by the investigating commissioner to a hearing before the other two commissioners.

We appreciate the great help your organization has given us and we look forward to your continuing support.

EDITOR'S COMMENT: The Massachusetts Commission against Discrimination, under the able leadership of Chairman Milldred Mahoney, continues its fine work in administering the Fair Employment Practices Act and similar statutes. The Federation is grateful to Mrs. Mahoney and her associates, Judge A. K. Cohen and Elwood S. McKenney for their legislative support in the fight to prevent the 'age' amendment from being wrecked at the last session. This Federation succeeded in 1950 in securing the enactment of a law aimed at preventing discrimination in employment against workers between the ages of 45 and 65 years. Annually the insurance companies and others, seek to repeal or weaken this important statute, the only one of its kind in the country. The problems of job opportunities for older workers have become increasingly more important and difficult every year. The Federation and the labor movement commend the Commission Against Discrimination for the sound and steadfast manner in which it has administered this phase of the Fair Employment Practices Law.

Some Developments in the Labor Law Field

By ROBERT M. SEGAL

Counsel of Mass. Federation of Labor

The past year has seen more of the increased relationship between labor legislation and decisions and the activities of labor organizations. While sixteen states have passed so-called "right to work" laws under the impetus of Section 14 of the Taft-Hartley Law, labor organizations in highly organized Massachusetts industries find themselves at a competitive disadvantage. Although Taft-Hartley was neither amended nor repealed during the past year, many important decisions were handed down by the N.L.R.B. and the courts affecting the rights of organized labor in Massachusetts. In addition, several decisions of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts also are of importance to unions and their members in the Commonwealth.

Federal Developments

In spite of President Eisenhower's campaign promises and the "19 point agreement" with former Secretary of Labor Durkin, the Republican-controlled Congress made no amendments in the Taft-Hartley Law. In fact, the committee reports proposed extreme amendments which would drastically hamper organized labor, including strike votes (reminiscent of Referendum No. 7 in Mass.), elimination of the N.L.R.B., and increased powers for states enlarging Section 14 (b) of the law. These proposed amendments put increased burdens on unions and members and extend the basic erroneous assumptions of the T-H Law that the union and its members are two distinct and separate entities which should be pitted against each other and the employer. Furthermore these proposals along with the present law would continue to hurt unionized industry in the Commonwealth by preventing organization of our Southern competitors.

At the same time, there were several important federal court and board decisions under the present T-H Law affecting unions. These range from the field of jurisdiction to secondary boycotts and craft unit severances.

The United States Supreme Court in *Garner v. Teamsters Local 776*, 345 U. S. 485 (1953) laid down a rule which represented an important legal victory for labor. The court held that a state does not have jurisdiction over a labor union's peaceful activities when such activities are covered by the federal law. This decision leaves many questions unanswered but it is a major step in labor's fight to establish a uniform labor law throughout the United States and thus avoid hostile anti-labor state courts in certain local areas.

In *N.L.R.B. v. I.B.T.C.W. & H. No. 6*, (Feb. 1, 1954) the U. S. Supreme Court held that a union and employer may not reduce an employee's seniority standing in order to compel him to pay his back dues. Although there was not a valid union security clause in this case, the Board in other cases has indicated that even with a security clause, except for discharging him, a union may not discriminate against an employee to compel him to pay dues. In *Krambo Food Stores, Inc.* 106 N.L.R.B. No. 148, it was held unlawful to withhold an employee's vacation pay in order to compel him to pay his back dues. In *Pacific Intermountain Express Co.*, 107 N.L.R.B. No. 158, the Board held that it was a violation of the act for a contract to give the union authority in determining an employee's seniority standing.

In *American Potash & Chemical Corporation* 107 N.L.R.B. No. 290, the Board established the following criteria when severance of craft units will be granted:

(1) The unit must be a true craft group or (2) it must be a distinct departmental group exercising traditional trades or occupations distinct from the other employees. In addition, the petitioning union must have devoted itself to the special problems of the employees engaged in the particular type of work.

The new Board has now overruled the "equality of opportunity" doctrine established in the *Bonwit Teller* case. In *Livingston Shirt Corp.*, 107 N.L.R.B. No. 109, the Board held that it is not an unfair labor practice for an employer to refuse a union equal opportunity to speak to its employees. In *Peerless Plywood Co.*, 107 N.L.R.B. No. 106, the Board held that it will not sustain a union's objections to an election on the ground that it was not afforded an equal opportunity to address employees on the company's premises. How-

ever, the Board stated that it will set aside an election where election speeches are made on company time within 24 hours of the scheduled time for the election.

The various decisions relative to secondary boycotts are among the most confusing aspects of the Taft-Hartley Act. This is especially true of the so called "common situs" cases. The usual case arises in the building trades where a union has a dispute with one of the contractors on the job. The Board and the courts have generally condemned the picketing of a project where the union has a dispute with one of the contractors. (*N.L.R.B. v. Denver Building and Construction Trades*, 341 U. S. 675; *Acousti Engineering Company*, 97 N.L.R.B. 574; and *Local Union No. 55 and Carpenters District Council of Denver*, 108 N.L.R.B. No. 29.)

These decisions are based on a finding that the union sought to compel the "neutral" contractors to cease doing business with the contractor involved in the dispute. These cases do not make it clear under what circumstances a union may picket the primary employer. However, one may infer from the Board's language that it may be legal to picket provided:

(1) The signs clearly state that the dispute is with a particular employer and not with the other contractors on the job.

(2) The picketing is only carried on when the particular contractor is on the job, and

(3) No overt action is taken to interfere with employees of other contractors on the job.

The difficulties presented by these decisions arise from the Board's and Court's unrealistic attitude in failing to recognize the community of economic interest between the general and sub-contractors and among the crafts on a construction job.

The new Board is continuing to review questions of asserting jurisdiction. The trend appears to be towards limiting its assertion of jurisdiction. In *Checker Taxi Company*, 107 N.L.R.B. No. 181, the Board reverted to its pre-1950 policy of not taking jurisdiction over taxi cab operations except in very unusual situations.

In *Sears Roebuck & Company*, 107 N.L.R.B. No. 162, the new Board laid down a new policy holding that where a union withdraws a petition for an election after the hearing has been completed, a new petition will not be entertained from the union for six months.

In *Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company* 100 N.L.R.B. 1494, the Board held that a contract is not a bar to a union shop deauthorization referendum during the contract term.

State Decisions

There were relatively few important labor decisions handed down in Massachusetts in the past year. In *Norman v. Hathaway Bakeries Inc.*, 330 Mass. 352, a contract between the union and the company provided that a discharged employee was entitled to a hearing before a grievance committee composed of union members and if the charges were not substantiated, the employee would be reinstated with back pay. Another clause in the contract provided that any dispute between the company and the union would be submitted to the State Board of Arbitration whose decisions would be final.

A discharged employee brought his complaint before the grievance committee which found that the company's charges were not substantiated. The company then took the matter to the State Board of Arbitration which held that the employee was discharged for cause. The employee brought a court suit relying upon the grievance committee's decision. The Court held:

(1) The grievance committee's decision was not final and did not preclude the employer from taking the case to arbitration, and

(2) the employee was bound by and was entitled to the benefit of the contract between the company and the union.

There are several Workmen's Compensation cases which are of interest. In *Roberge's Case*, 330 Mass. 506, the court held that although the statute uses the words fingers, toes, hand, or foot, an employee is entitled to specific benefits for loss of part of a finger, even though the entire finger is not permanently rendered incapable of use. In *MacFarlane's Case*, 330 Mass. 573, the court clarified the existing law by holding: (1) a lump sum settlement by an employee does not bar his widow's claim but, (2) an employee's wife may settle her rights prior to his death and thus release all rights that she would have as a widow.

In *Egan's Case*, 1954 A.S. 11, a taxi driver assisted an officer in arresting three criminals. As a result of the mental strain, he became paralyzed and lost his speech. The court held that since a cab driver was open to the ordinary risks of the street, the injury was suffered in the course of his employment and he was entitled to benefits, whereas in *Burgess's Case*, 1954 A.S. 99, the employee who, while talking to a customer and attempting to sell his employer's services gave chase to an unknown assailant who shot the employee, was denied compensation benefits.

In *McMurray (Dependent's) Case*, 195 A.S. 31, an employee of the Registry of Motor Vehicles was investigating a particularly shocking accident. While he was interviewing a person, he suffered a heart attack and died. The court upheld the Industrial Accident's Board, finding that the emotional stress and strain of investigating the accident aggravated an existing heart condition and brought on the attack and consequently the widow was entitled to benefits under the workmen's compensation law.

In *Ralph's (Dependent's) Case*, 1954 A.S. 95, the Supreme Court reversed the findings of a single member and the board that the employee had tuberculosis during the period of employment, for the court held that the onset of this disease was clearly a matter calling for the opinion of a medical expert, not a matter which the board could determine from its own knowledge.

Two decisions relative to unemployment compensation were handed down by the court. In *Sinclair v. Director of Division of Employment Security*, 1954 A.S. 111, the court reversed a finding of the Division of Employment Security that an employee was fired for deliberate misconduct where the only evidence in support of the charge was hearsay. Union officers and employees attending unemployment compensation hearings should strongly object to the introduction of hearsay evidence. The practice of introducing such evidence is quite common at these hearings. In *Pizura v. Director of Division of Employment Security*, 1954 A.S. 309, the court held that the Board of Review may pass on all aspects of a claimant's eligibility and is not limited to only those specific issues raised in appeal.

Although there have been no decisions by the Supreme Judicial Court rela-

tive to the 1950 Anti-Injunction Law of Massachusetts, several decisions were handed down by Superior Courts. In *Capitol Super-Market*, Judge Spaulding reversed the lower court's preliminary injunction against the meat cutters union, which injunction was granted without meeting the five requirements of the new law. Picketing for organizational and informational purposes is legalized under this law provided it is peaceful and truthful and does not include a demand for recognition. In the *Boston Market Terminal* case, Judge Cahill held that isolated instances of violence do not justify an injunction while in *Blackstone Mills*, Judge Goode refused to hand down an injunction even though the strike was over eight months old and the company was operating.

Several special legislative matters in Massachusetts also should be noted. The Slichter Law was amended to provide for a hearing before seizure, to enlarge the moderator's role, and to restrict government action to partial seizures in some cases. The omnibus codification of the workmen's compensation law was defeated, and the workmen's compensation law was exempted from the new administrative procedure act, which affects other state administrative agencies.

Conclusion

These various developments on the state and federal level affect labor unions in Massachusetts. They also affect the work of the counsel of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor whose activities during the past year have included various articles on labor relations for the *Labor Reporter* and other periodicals, speeches before various union and other groups, attendance at legal conferences and labor institutes and meetings, legal memoranda and opinions on labor matters for the officers of the federation, checking, drafting amending and analyzing complicated legislative bills, and related legal and public relations work. The ever-increasing importance of labor laws, and decisions by courts and administrative boards and their impact on labor organizations have necessitated increased activities by your counsel. Labor can continue to make improvements in federal and state law relating to labor relations by knowledge and eternal vigilance!

Committee on Education

Members: HENRY J. BRIDES, *Chairman*, FRANCIS E. LAVIGNE, *Director*, KENNETH J. KELLEY, *Secretary*, THOMAS P. AHEARN, JOHN A. CALLAHAN, JOSEPH L. CARBONE, JOSEPH F. GRACE, BENJAMIN G. HULL, S. P. JASON, LUKE KRAMER, DANIEL J. LAWLER, NEIL MACKENZIE, DANIEL J. MCCARTHY, JOSEPH D. MCLAUGHLIN, JAMES B. MCNAMARA, HELEN TAFE O'DONNELL, OSCAR R. PRATT, THOMAS J. RUSH, JOSEPH A. SULLIVAN, JOHN CARROLL, VINCENT DI NUNNO, JOSEPH DYER, JOSEPH FAHEY, JOHN KABACHUS, PHILIP KRAMER, JAMES P. MEEHAN, J. ARTHUR MORIARTY, NICHOLAS P. MORRISSEY, JOSEPH O'DONNELL, EUGENE PASINI, JOSEPH STEFANI

Report of Director Francis E. Lavigne

The year 1954 finds the Massachusetts Federation of Labor facing a vital off-year election. Labor's League for Political Education is concerned with winning more friends in the United States Senate and House of Representatives.

Because of the Taft-Hartley Law, which prohibits the expenditure of treasury funds in federal elections, the appeal for \$1 contributions from union members is being made through International Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. In this respect, fifty percent of all money contributed from Massachusetts will be returned to this state. Not all International Unions in Massachusetts solicit their membership in support of LLPE, and at this time we are endeavoring to work out with officials of LLPE a method to obtain broader coverage in Massachusetts.

The Committee on Education, however, will continue to raise funds by asking for direct contributions from Local Unions to elect state Representatives and Senators favorable to the "cause of labor."

The SAMUEL GOMPERS MEMORIAL DINNER will be held October 2, 1954 at the Hotel Statler in Boston. This annual function also provides a medium for financing the political education program of the Federation.

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS is a political "must" for 1954. It is the responsibility of all Local Unions to see that every member is eligible to vote. We appeal to the 800 Local Unions affiliated with the Massachusetts Federation of Labor to donate two-cent post-cards so that we may carry on another effective registration campaign in 1954. Two years ago Local Unions contributed over 70,000 cards. Organized labor, through this action, performed a highly valuable and commendable "public service".

Public Relations

The Sixth Annual SCHOLARSHIP AWARD PROGRAM conducted in the High Schools of the Commonwealth enabled the Federation to distribute over 3,700 Student Packets of labor literature. Over 900 students participated in the state-wide examination to compete for the Federation's two \$500.00 Scholarships.

Lewis S. Freedman and Allan W. Drachman, Seniors at Boston Latin High School, were selected by the Judges as the winners, and will receive their awards at the Convention in August, 1954 at Worcester, Mass.

Central Labor Union Scholarships

The following "area" Scholarships have been established in connection with the state-wide labor educational program of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

Brockton—\$250.00 Scholarship: Winner—Joyce Poole, Stoughton H. S.

Cambridge—\$100.00 "James P. Reilly" Scholarship: Winner—William Callahan, Matignon H. S.

Gloucester—\$250.00 Scholarship: Winner—Richard Alexander, Gloucester H. S.

Holyoke—\$150.00 Scholarship: Winner—Frances M. Finn, Sacred Heart H. S.

Lowell—\$100.00 "Edward C. Eno-John H. Griffith" Scholarship: Winner—Anne Marie McGowan, Lowell H. S.

Lynn—\$200.00 "William A. Nealey" Scholarship: Winner—Michael J. Connolly, St. Mary's Boys' H. S.

Northampton—Two (2) \$100.00 Scholarships: Winners—Charles August and David Schalk, Northampton H. S.

Quincy—\$110.00 "William A. Curtin Memorial" Scholarship: Winner—Carol Lee Griffin, Quincy H. S.

Worcester—\$100.00 "Freeman M. Saltus" Scholarship: Winner—Charles Birbara, North H. S.

Springfield—\$250.00 "John F. Gatelee-J. Raymond Britton" Scholarship: Winner—Dave Norman Vigneault, Technical H. S.

Local Union Scholarships

Quincy Teachers Local No. 1135—\$100.00 Scholarship: Carol Lee Griffin, Quincy H. S.

UTWA Local Union No. 51, Lowell—\$200.00 Scholarship: Anne Marie McGowan, Lowell H. S.

Adult Education

The 13th Annual LABOR INSTITUTE was attended by over 200 A. F. of L. members at Lowell Technological Institute. The theme of the conference was "Peace-Power-Politics."

Our FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM, now in its sixth year, is currently in progress. Again this year two A. F. of L. members will be the recipients of the \$1,500 Robert J. Watt Fellowship and the \$1,500 Massachusetts Federation of Labor Memorial Fellowship, which will entitle them to attend the Harvard Trade Union Program, Harvard University.

The monthly REPORTER features up-to-the minute labor news, articles on legislation, labor laws, domestic and national issues, foreign policy, as well as many feature articles of interest to Trade Unionists. I urge every Local Union to make the REPORTER available to its members.

In view of the A. F. of L.'s historical interest in the promotion of sound community planning and development, your Committee on Education, together with Joseph D. McLaughlin, AFL Liaison Representative of the Greater Boston Metropolitan Chests & Councils and James V. Croke, Western Massachusetts AFL-UCS Representative conducted two conferences, one at Babson's Institute, Wellesley, and the other at Mt. Holyoke College, South Hadley, where over 150 Social Workers and Community Chest Representatives were in attendance. AFL speakers outlined the structure of the American Federation of Labor, its aims and policies in regard to labor-social work activities, and A. F. of L. plans to increase union participation in the development of sound programs to better serve community welfare needs.

Speaking programs in high schools, colleges and universities on labor history have been an important part of the program of the Committee on Education. In addition, literature, films and speakers have been provided for Local Union meetings, as well as civic and fraternal labor-management discussions. As your Director I have considered it a privilege to fulfill the many assignments of the Committee, ever mindful that "labor's story must be told."

I take this opportunity to publicly thank the officers and members of our AFL Local Unions and Central Labor Unions throughout the Commonwealth for their deep interest and loyal cooperation with the educational and political programs of the Committee on Education.

Report of Committee on Workmen's Compensation

Members: CHARLES KELLEY, *Chairman*, PETER F. REILLY, JOHN DONOVAN, PATRICK DESMOND, CHARLES SMART, THOMAS MULLEN, JOHN J. DELMONTE.

At the first meeting of the Committee held November 20, 1953, Charles Kelley was elected Chairman. Consideration and preparation of the Workmen's Compensation legislation to be filed with the 1954 legislature was discussed. It was voted to file the following bills:

- 1—Guaranteeing the re-employment rights of injured workers;
- 2—Compensation for wages lost in "short-term" accidents (where the injured worker is out less than seven (7) days);
- 3—Forty Dollars (\$40.00) maximum weekly Workmen's Compensation benefits;
- 4—Investigation of insurance companies writing Workmen's Compensation and automobile insurance;
- 5—A Ten Thousand Dollar (\$10,000.00) maximum in fatal accident cases where there are no dependents;
- 6—Subsistence payments to offset fluctuations in living costs;
- 7—The question of refiling the State Fund for Workmen's Compensation bill was referred to the Committee on Legislation without recommendation.

It was the feeling of the Committee that the proposals listed above constituted a fair and reasonable Workmen's Compensation improvement program. Legislative Agent Kenneth J. Kelley, outlined the developments that were taking place within the Recess Commission that was currently studying the Workmen's Compensation Act. It was explained that while the Commission was established ostensibly to recodify the Act, there was grave danger in doing so; changes detrimental to injured workers might result. The makeup of the Commission seemingly indicated that they were more sympathetic to the employers and the insurance companies rather than the injured workers and their families.

The hearings on all Workmen's Compensation bills were conducted by the Committee on Labor and Industries during late January and early February at the State House. Early in the session it became apparent that the Committee was inclined to refer all Workmen's Compensation legislation to the Special Recess Commission described above. Subsequent events bore out this first impression. The members of your Committee as far as possible, attended many of the hearings at the State House, before both the Committee on Labor and Industries and the Special Recess Commission on Workmen's Compensation. The latter assumed more and more of the prerogatives of passing upon

Workmen's Compensation with the result that the role of the Committee on Labor and Industries was subordinate.

Late in the session the recodification of the Workmen's Compensation Act proposed by the Special Recess Commission was published and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary for Public Hearing. Strong opposition to the changes in the Act that were contained was expressed by the Federation ably assisted by attorneys representing plaintiffs.

The National Association of Compensation Attorneys spearheaded by Dean Roscoe Pound, formerly of Harvard Law School, Samuel Horowitz, Lawrence Locke, Joseph Bear and others attacked the re-codification, pointing out that it contained numerous conflicting provisions and substantive changes. Their position, in which your Committee on Workmen's Compensation concurred, was that the re-codification would create chaos, confusion and endless litigation. Naturally the insurance companies and the employers groups supported the re-codification in its entirety. Ultimately, the Committee on the Judiciary and the Legislature, voted to have the matter studied further during the recess of the Legislature. Under the circumstances, this was the only sound and reasonable action to take, so while for the present the attack on the Workmen's Compensation Act has been temporarily repulsed, it will again be a controversial issue at the State House in 1955.

As stated above, the current session of the Legislature was reluctant to pass any of the bills relating to the Workmen's Compensation Act until the Special Recess Commission made its report. Consequently all bills will be studied further by this Commission and we hope that 1955 will see some of the badly needed improvements in the law enacted.

Your Committee wishes to commend Legislative Agent Kenneth J. Kelley for the fine defensive work that he performed in preventing the Workmen's Compensation Act from being weakened this year. We are recommending that more of the officers of affiliated unions recognize the importance of becoming better informed on the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act in order that they may be better equipped to protect the interests and rights of their members against the resistance of the insurance companies.

Your Committee is keenly interested in the proposal to be discussed at the forthcoming convention to set up a Labor-sponsored insurance company in the Workmen's Compensation field. In our opinion such a progressive step would force the existing insurance companies to alter their greedy abuses of the needy.

Report of Committee on Social Security

Members: DANIEL F. DOWNEY, *Chairman*, THOMAS CARROLL, CHARLES COSTELLO, RICHARD BUCK, HENRY CAMPBELL, HARRY HOGAN, MANUEL PIMENTEL, JR., FRANK CYNEWSKI.

The first meeting of the Committee on Social Security was held in late November, 1953 for the purpose of preparing and passing upon unemployment legislation to be introduced at the 1954 Legislature. After discussion, the

Committee decided to file bills amending the Employment Security Act in the following respects:

- 1—Repealing the drastic qualification provisions enacted by the 1953 Legislature. This applied to the penalties imposed upon so-called “voluntary quits” and discharges for misconduct and misdemeanors;
- 2—A change in the formula for determining benefits from the present 30% to 40% of a worker’s average wages. The 1953 amendment increasing the duration of benefits to 26 weeks failed to make a corresponding change from 30% to 33⅓% of earnings;
- 3—An increase in the level of the Unemployment Reserve Fund prior to employers’ merit rating tax reductions;
- 4—For a system of separation or termination of wage reports to be given at the time a worker is laid off.

On the matter of what type sickness compensation bill to file, the Committee after lengthy discussion, recommended that a bill for a competitive State Fund for Sickness Compensation patterned after the Disability Insurance Law of California, be filed jointly with the C.I.O.

Hearings on the various unemployment compensation bills were started in mid-January and practically completed by early February. Members of the Committee attended as many of the hearings as their other duties would permit.

On February 11th, 1954, there was a second meeting of the Committee to evaluate developments on unemployment compensation matters to date at the State House. The question of better coordination between the A. F. of L. member on the Advisory Council of the Employment Security Act was raised. This was occasioned by the fact that on some of the Federation’s proposals, the Advisory Council was registered as opposed to them. It was voted to communicate with A. F. of L. Member Daniel McCarthy in order to ascertain his and the Advisory Council’s position on legislation filed by the Federation.

The problem of support at the State House hearings on Federation bills by left-wing unions and groups was carefully considered. It was felt that the merits of legislation was conveniently being obscured by the “left-wingers” who recorded themselves in favor of it. This was being capitalized on by greedy business interests who in the temper of the times, sought to discredit our bills by alleging that they were favored by dubious elements.

In connection with the efforts of Congressman Thomas Lane to secure federal legislation extending unemployment benefits to those that had exhausted all available to them, it was voted to congratulate Congressman Lane and support his efforts to bring some relief to the thousands of textile workers in the state.

Early in the session it was apparent that unemployment was the No. 1 political and economic problem in Massachusetts as well as the nation. As always, Massachusetts felt the effects of the recession much sooner and more severely than other sections of the country. When the peak number on the unemployment compensation rolls was reached in April, some 95,000 were actually collecting jobless insurance. This figure failed to present the true

picture. It is estimated that another 50,000 workers were actually unemployed and yet did not appear on the statistics issued by the Division of Unemployment Security. There were workers who had either exhausted all benefits or were disqualified from collecting them because of the strict eligibility requirements enacted by the 1951 and 1953 legislatures.

On the national scene, the picture was equally serious and periodic promises from Washington that governmental action was imminent to alleviate the distress and hardship of unemployment never materialized. With 4 or 5 million jobless workers throughout the nation, the Eisenhower Administration "sat on its hands" and just let things "muddle along". In recent weeks the situation has improved slightly. The slump or slide or call it what-you-will, has for the time being, been checked. Whether this leveling off is temporary or illusory is difficult to ascertain. Suffice it to say that it was only a small consolation to the 4 or 5 million workers and their families to know that by sitting tight, the administration rode out the recession successfully.

At the State House we were hopeful of a \$5.00 increase in the weekly maximum benefits. This increase from \$25.00 to \$30.00 is long overdue and is in effect in 19 other states. The Administration and the Legislature preferred to grant smaller concessions to the unemployed. They consisted of what Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent Kelley described as "piddling" little improvements in the Act. An increase from \$2.00 to \$3.00 in the allowance for dependent children; and a provision permitting partially unemployed to earn up to \$10.00 weekly without having it deducted from their unemployment checks. The Federation was successful in one major respect in improving the Employment Security Act. Ultimately it secured the passage of a law requiring employers to furnish wage reports to their workers within seven days after being laid off. Though not as strong as the Federation sought, this change it is hoped, will enable workers employed by many different employers during a year, to be able to keep accurate records of their earnings.

A significant change in the Employment Security Act was made in the passage of legislation extending jobless benefits to employees of the Metropolitan Transit Authority, the New Bedford Steamship Authority, and the Mystic River Bridge Authority. Your Committee views with some alarm the feature whereby these authorities only reimburse the Unemployment Fund for whatever benefits are drawn by their laid-off employees. This reimbursable provision has dangerous implications that your Committee will watch carefully in the future.

Based upon its observation during the past year, your Committee again reaffirms its recommendations of last year, that the officers of all local unions should more actively support Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent Kelley at State House hearings. While there was some improvement in the attendance and interest this year, it is still far from satisfactory. We can't condone or understand why Local Unions with paid officers particularly in the Greater Boston area, fail to take an interest and actively participate in legislative matters. Their apathy and indifference is a dis-service to their membership and the Federation that is constantly and consistently fighting for their interests on Beacon Hill.

Report of Committee on Union Labels

Members: MARTIN J. CASEY, *Chairman*, WALTER LOCKHEART, HOWARD LITCHFIELD, EDWARD SULLIVAN, CHESTER TWISS, WILLIAM KELLEY, LOUIS GOVONI, MANUEL LEWIS, MARINO MATARAZZO.

Your Committee on Union Labels, Services, Shop Cards and Buttons, has carried on a consistent campaign to increase sales of and demands for AFL UNION LABELS and SERVICES and we are pleased to report considerable progress has been made.

We have secured AFL Union Label information for many Locals and members, even outside of Massachusetts, we have cooperated to the fullest with Union Label and Service Trades Department as well as International Unions, and will continue to get any information required on AFL Union Labels.

While many AFL Union Label items or Services are available in all Localities, we find that it is difficult to secure some items and while we can report some progress in getting needed items in some places we have asked cooperation of International Unions involved and hope soon to make slogan BE UNION—BUY AFL UNION LABEL a reality in all Localities.

The need of education of new members has been given consideration and every Local Union should bring home to its members that its Union earned wages should be spent on Union Labels and Services.

Union Label Exhibit at Annual Conventions affords every Union the opportunity to display their goods and enables our committee to show Union Labels to some delegates and to visitors, the giving away through FREE drawing of articles donated to Exhibit also gives additional publicity and advertising that far exceeds cost of many items.

As per instructions of last convention your Committee and your Executive Board have drawn up proposals for setting up a Massachusetts Union Label Association and legislation will be reported to this convention to set up a State Organization which will allow coordination and cooperation between all Union Label Councils, Central Bodies, Locals that are interested in Union Label work.

Attention is called to Union Label Week, Governor Christian A. Herter issued Proclamation in 1953, Union Label Week enables every Central Body and Local Union to get cooperation of Local Merchants in displaying AFL Union Label items and to get cooperation of members in increasing sales of Union Label items and support of Union Services.

The power of the Union Label, Shop Cards, Buttons and Services is tremendous, it means and is Labor-Management cooperation in actual operation. It is a guarantee to all that articles have been manufactured under Union conditions, wages and hours arrived at through Collective Bargaining.

You are investing your own future when you spend your Union wages on Union Label merchandise and patronize Union Shop Cards, Buttons and Services.

Respectfully submitted,

MARTIN J. CASEY, *Chairman*

Union Label Committee

Union Label

The way of knowing that merchandise or services are made or performed by members of the American Federation of Labor is to see or demand the union label, shop card, or button.

It is emphasized that the certain and only way of knowing that merchandise is manufactured under conditions satisfactory to employees is to see the union label—the guarantee that men and women are working under an agreement which provides reasonable wages, hours, and conditions of employment.

It is planned to have a union label exhibit at the convention again this year, to be followed later in the week by a raffle of the merchandise on display. Chairman Martin Casey will be in charge and will handle the display and raffle as he has for so many conventions in the past.

Report of the Committee on Taxation

Members: HELEN KIRBY, *Chairman*, ARMANDO ALBERGHINI, DAVID COADY, CHARLES GRAVEL, JOHN GREELEY, FRANCIS J. MURPHY, AND GEORGE COTTER

Once again the Committee on Taxation reviews its major endeavor in the field of legislation, the attempt to amend the Constitution of the Commonwealth to permit a graduated tax on income. A bill, H. 1854, was prepared with great care to avoid any misconstruction of its intent and submitted to the General Court's Committee on Constitutional Law.

At the hearing the presentation stressed the inadequacy of the present tax structure of the Commonwealth to provide necessary revenue; the general fairness and acceptability of the graduated income tax; the injustices involved in the alternate means of raising revenue, namely the sales tax, and the right of the electorate to express themselves on the question of a change in tax policy.

Representative Joseph Ward gave a fine analysis of the tax picture in Massachusetts, appealing with reason and eloquence to the Committee to give a favorable report.

The Committee on Constitutional Law heard H. 1854 with evident disinterest unheeding the sound logic of the proponents but apparently mightily impressed by the rapid irrelevancies of the chief opponents, the Associated Industries and The Chamber of Commerce. The bill was reported unfavorably. Later in the spring when a Joint Session of the House and Senate met to consider constitutional amendments, Legislative Agent Kelley tried to get a place on the agenda for H. 1854, but the opponents of the bill were unwilling to permit even this.

Preparing legislation for the graduated income tax each year may seem to some a futile waste of effort; nevertheless, it is necessary first of all for the record that, in the days to come, it will be possible to say—not everyone was unaware; the Massachusetts Federation of Labor tried to get a fair tax policy established. Secondly, by indirection we are probably holding the sales tax in abeyance. In arguing the case for the graduated income tax we

never fail to let the legislators know how vigorously we oppose the insidious sales tax.

A rather significant development occurred in the closing weeks of the legislative session that presages a future attempt to foist a sales tax on Massachusetts consumers. The Special Recess Commission on Taxation filed a report with the Legislature outlining the potential revenue that could be secured from a sale tax. This extraordinary report for the present exists in a vacuum in so far as there was no recommendation or intimation that the Commission was proposing a sales tax. It stands to reason, however, that they just didn't make the exhaustive analysis of a sales tax merely to keep themselves occupied. At some future session of the Legislature, this report will be resurrected and its contents cited as an easy solution to the state's revenue problems. In the opinion of your Committee on Taxation, the Federation and the labor movement should recognize the eminence of the threat of a sales tax and plan an educational campaign exposing it for the unfair and inequitable thing that it is.

At the national level we worked to get the Senators and Congressmen to provide tax relief for wage-earners by increasing exemptions for dependents, but in Washington the "trickle down" theory prevailed, and not until November can we do anything about that.

Report of Committee on Housing

Members: JOHN CARROLL, *Chairman*, JOSEPH BONFIGLIO, FRANK C. BURKE, JAMES McDONALD, THOMAS RYAN, CHARLES CLOUGHERTY, JAMES J. DUNNE

There were 37 bills filed in the 1954 Legislative Session affecting housing. Some 20 public hearings as well as several executive sessions were held concerning these petitions. The most important of these were the petition to amend the "Old Age Housing Act", the petition to provide recreational facilities in State Aided housing projects, and the petition to postpone the sale of Veterans' housing constructed under Chapter 372, the Acts of 1946, as amended.

This represented more housing bills that were presented to the general court at any one session during your Chairman's existence and entailed a terrific amount of work to analyze the merits of those petitions, particularly as they may affect labor.

Chapter 372, as above referred to, deals with the disposition of housing after five years of their existence that was financed by the cities of the State with a 10% subsidy from the Commonwealth. There was a terrific amount of pressure on the part of the residents of these houses to perpetuate their existence by an extension of the five year life period at which time they were to be sold. Your Housing Committee opposed the extension of time and recommended that the law not be changed so the houses will be sold and put on the tax-rolls which was the final result of the hearings in the Legislature. However, the undersigned was successful in having it agreed to that the Veterans'

Administration would appraise the houses and said appraisal would be the sale price which the Veteran occupant would be required to pay.

In 1953 the Legislature enacted a bill to provide housing for elderly persons of low income and were authorized an expenditure of \$5,000,000 for such purpose. However, through a mistake in the wording of the law, it defeated the very purpose it set out to achieve. It was, in effect, a complete nullity. During the last session of the Legislature I joined with Senator Keith of Brockton and Representative Jenness of Quincy, both of whom were House and Senate Chairmen of the Committee on Mercantile Affairs, and Representative John Beades of Dorchester, also a member of the Committee on Mercantile Affairs and a Trade Unionist and a delegate to this Convention. All rendered valuable service to the aging people of the State of Massachusetts in helping to have reported favorably to the general court a workable bill that was finally enacted into law which authorized an expenditure of an additional \$10,000,000, making a total of \$15,000,000, to the end that they may have a decent place to live in, in accordance with American Standards. They are deserving of the commendation of the workers of the State of Massachusetts. Under this law the Housing Authority of this State may now provide housing for a person or persons of low income who are over 65 years of age either by way of the construction of new projects or as a part of projects already constructed. It is provided, however, that in State-Aided projects already constructed apartments would be made available to such elderly persons to the extent that no eligible veterans applied for them. Another change adopted as a result of our efforts was the providing of a 2½% subsidy so as to maintain a low rental charge within the financial reach of these elderly persons. The next important change was the provision which allowed a person without regard to family status, who is a veteran or the widow or widower of a veteran, and who is over 60 years of age, to occupy an apartment in a State-Aided housing project to the extent that eligible veterans do not apply for such apartments.

To my mind equal in importance to the "Old Age Housing Bill" was the petition I filed for the establishment of community facilities for tenant recreation in State-Aided housing projects. The law presently contains no direct language authorizing for the providing of such facilities and the present state administration, through the Chairman of the State Housing Board, had taken the position that it had no lawful authority to provide such facilities. I might say here that there is no direct provision governing the provision of such facilities in Federally-Aided projects. The Federal authorities have consistently agreed with my position that the provision of such facilities is as much a part of the construction and administration of these projects as is, for example, the provision of automobile parking spaces, and places in which to dry clothes. It cannot be denied by anyone who is the least bit acquainted with public housing and the problems associated with bringing hundreds of families together in a more or less contiguous set-up, that recreational facilities for children is mandatory in keeping such children happy as well as healthy. A happy and healthy child is seldom a delinquent one. This viewpoint is shared by the State Youth Commission as expressed in its report to the Governor and the Legislature (House Document No. 2820). It was this same Commission, incidentally, which recommended the passage of the so-called "Juvenile Court Bill". This bill which would have cost the Commonwealth thousands of dol-

lars and which had no good reason for its passage except that it would have created a lot of new and completely unnecessary judgeships, would have been enacted were it not for public opinion which reached a climax when Archbishop Cushing referred to it as a "political grab bag" and another prominent member of the judiciary called it "the creation of a lot of baby-sitters".

In any event, the Mercantile Affairs Committee and the House of Representatives agreed with me in my thinking and enacted this petition. The Committee on Ways and Means in the House of Representatives likewise agreed with me. Finally, in the closing days of the session the bill went to the Senate and, here for the first time, was revealed the hypocritical hand of the present administration. Here, for the first time, I discovered that the present administration, while prating about the problems of juvenile delinquency and that it would do all in its power to alleviate such problems, was, as a matter of fact, doing all in its power to kill this bill. The Chairman of the State Housing Board opposed the providing of recreational facilities on the ground that he had no power to permit them. He had not openly said that he was opposed to the principal of providing such facilities if he had the power to do so. He was, in fact, however, hiding his real feeling behind the cloak of his own interpretation of the law.

The Administration, through its spokesman, approached members of the Senate and protested the passage of this bill on the ground that it was too expensive for the Commonwealth. The fact of the matter is that had this bill been enacted, it would have cost the taxpayers not one cent; the tenants themselves would have ultimately paid the cost, and by the widest stretch of the imagination it might have increased rentals by probably 10c to 15c per tenant per month. It should also be pointed out that this bill was not mandatory. It was simply permissive legislation. It did not force anyone to do anything. All that it did was to open the door so that in certain projects where all concerned felt that it was necessary, recreational facilities could have been provided and a major blow struck at juvenile delinquency.

However, the same administration which wanted to and sought to foist upon the people and to perpetuate in office a bunch of lackeys under the guise of juvenile court judges, the same administration which wanted to charge the people of the Commonwealth thousands of dollars for these lackeys, did in the last day of the 1954 session kill this bill which, again I repeat, would not have cost the Commonwealth one dime, and which would have done a great deal more to solve the problem of juvenile delinquency than the administration's "political grab bag judge and baby sitters bill".

In 1933 Massachusetts Legislature created State Board of Housing composed of five members appointed by the Governor and Section 23 of the Housing Law outlines the Housing Board's duties. "The state board of housing, in this and the eleven following sections called the housing board, shall investigate defective housing, the evils resulting therefrom and the work being done in the Commonwealth and elsewhere to remedy them, study the operation of building laws and laws relating to buildings used for human habitation, and promote the formation of organizations intended to increase the number of wholesome homes for the people, and of organizations intended to redevelop slum or decadent areas that have become social or economic liabilities to the community, and shall supervise and control, as hereinafter provided, the operations of corporations formed under authority of section twenty-six E."

At that time labor had representation on the Board and since Chapter 200 of the Veterans' Housing Law was adopted under a Republican Administration, the board was scientifically reduced to one person making the duties of the other four of no special consequence other than the supervision of housing financed by the cities, which is now coming to a close. The undersigned and other members of the construction industry waited upon the Governor and urged him to recreate the five member board by legislation and also instruct the State Board of Housing to perform its duties in the promotion of housing. This was done without success.

The language in the Housing Law is a clear cut mandate of the legislature directed to the chairman of the State Board of Housing. There is no discretion involved. The duty of the chairman is manifest and clear cut. We recommend appropriate legislation be introduced at the next session of the legislature requesting labor representation on the State Board of Housing and in addition further request the State Board of Housing to do its duty.

Report of Committee on Legislation

Members: GEORGE LEWIS, *Chairman*, JOHN McLAUGHLIN, DAVID McSWEENEY, BERNARD F. DEE, EDWARD JENKINS, JAMES BROYER, JOHN BROWN, PETER F. DAY, JAMES MURPHY

At the first meeting of the Committee held November 27, 1953, George Lewis was elected Chairman, and Bernard Dee, Secretary. Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent Kelley submitted for the Committee's consideration and approval, the legislative recommendations from the various other Standing Committees that had previously met. They consisted of proposals for bills from the Committee on Social Security, the Committee on Workmen's Compensation, and the Committee on Taxation. In addition, the Committee considered Resolutions 41, 71 and 78 adopted at the 67th convention.

The Workmen's Compensation Committee had submitted without recommendation, the question of whether or not the Federation should again file the exclusive State Fund for Workmen's Compensation Bill. Our Committee felt that this legislation should be filed as in the past and jointly with the C. I. O. The question of carrying out the intent of Resolution No. 78 relative to a \$420.00 pay increase for state employees, was after lengthy discussion, revised to a \$480.00 figure. In carrying out the intent of Resolution No. 71, your Committee felt that rather than seeking repeal of the so-called Request Reporting Amendment to the Employment Security Act, that the Federation should introduce a bill requiring employers to give separation or termination wage reports to laid-off employees. On the matter of Resolution No. 41, relating to remedial legislation for Barbers, it was voted that the bill be jointly sponsored by the Federation and the State Association of Barbers. On the matter of what kind of a Sickness Compensation Bill to present, it was voted to reintroduce the Competitive State Fund plan, jointly with the C. I. O. In all, 21 proposed bills were approved and subsequently submitted to the Executive Council of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor for their final consideration.

There followed a lengthy discussion of ways and means of making the Federation's legislative activities more effective. Various suggestions were offered for securing greater support and attendance at State House hearings on the part of the members of the Executive Council, Central Labor Unions and Local Unions. It was decided that another meeting of the Committee should be held shortly to formalize the thoughts that had been discussed and to request a joint meeting between the Committee on Legislation and the Executive Council.

The next meeting was held December 15, 1953 at which time it was announced that the Executive Council would meet with us on December 28th to receive our suggestions for strengthening the legislative program.

The following plan was discussed and approved for submission to the Executive Council:

- 1—That a Legislative Advisory Committee be established, consisting of the President and Vice President of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor; members of the Committee on Legislation; Chairmen of the following standing committees, Social Security, Workmen's Compensation, Taxation and Housing; members of Committee on Education, including the Director; Legislative Agent who would act as Chairman.
- 2—Pursuant to Article X, Section 18, of the Constitution, the State would be divided up into 7 legislative districts, which districts would coincide with the Vice Presidential districts contained in Article VI of the Constitution. (Vice Presidents-at-large would function in District I along with the two Vice Presidents from District I.)
- 3—Vice Presidents would, as provided in Article X, Section 18, organize a Legislative Department in each Central Labor Union in their district.
- 4—Central Labor Union Legislative Departments would meet in conjunction with the regular date of Central Labor Union meetings under the direction of their Vice President and would conduct annually, a Regional (Legislative Conference).
- 5—A meeting of the Legislative Advisory Committee described above together with the Chairman of the Central Labor Union Legislative Department would be held as soon as possible after the legislature reconvenes for the purpose of arranging for the participation in State House hearings, etc.

The Secretary-Legislative Agent discussed a joint reception to be tendered to the Massachusetts Congressional delegates by the Executive Council and the Committee on Legislation December 28th. The following individuals were selected to discuss five major labor issues that would be coming up before congress for action at the next session:

David McSweeney—'Revision of Taft-Hartley Law',
James Murphy—'Federal Employees' Salary Increase',
Peter F. Day—'\$1.25 per hour federal minimum wage',
Kenneth J. Kelley—'Changes in Social Security Act',
John Carroll—'Housing Legislation'.

As outlined above, on December 28, the members of the Legislative Committee submitted their 5-point proposals to the Executive Council. After discussion, it was adopted as presented. We then adjourned for a reception and luncheon with the Senators and Congressmen from Massachusetts. Attending

this, the first affair of its kind that the Federation has conducted, were Senator Leverett Saltonstall, Congressmen John W. McCormack, Edith Nourse Rogers, Angier Goodwin, Laurence Curtis, Thomas P. O'Neil, Jr., Thomas Lane, and Congressman Thomas Dodd, visitor from Connecticut. Regrets were received from Senator John Kennedy and the other Massachusetts Congressmen who were unable to be present. It was a most satisfactory and congenial experiment. In the opinion of your Committee, we acquainted the Senator and Congressmen present, with the views and position of the American Federation of Labor on this vital legislation. Our guests all spoke briefly and were generous in their praise of the meeting and its approach to legislative problems. All agreed that the affair should be an annual one and would be instrumental in developing closer liaison between the Federation and our Washington representatives.

On January 22, 1954, the Committee on Legislation met as part of the newly created Legislative Advisory Committee. Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent Kelley summarized the 1954 legislative program of the Federation. To assure adequate representation at all State House hearings, specific assignments were made among those present and the hope was expressed that at least 10 A. F. of L. people would be in attendance.

While this high goal was only reached at a few hearings, it is the considered opinion of your Committee that establishment of this Legislative Advisory Committee can go a long way in effectively coordinating and strengthening the Federation's legislative program. At subsequent meetings of the Legislative Advisory Committee, further progress was noted in this direction. In our opinion this newly created Advisory Committee can be strengthened and developed so that it can be the good right arm of Legislative Agent Kelley. We recommend that provisions in the constitution of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor should be made formally establishing the status of the new Committee.

For analysis and discussion of the results of the Federation's Legislative efforts, we refer you to Legislative Agent Kelley's report filed in the preceding pages. Your Committee congratulates him upon the fine work that he has done particularly in view of the atmosphere that exists currently at the State House and in view also of the disheartening obstacles that he has had to contend with.

Committee on Organization

Members: ALFRED SALTUS, WILLIAM BROOKS, STEPHEN McCLOSKEY, ALBERT FRAIOLI, JOHN J. MULLEN, ROSE NORWOOD AND ARTHUR HARTIN.

Insofar as the Committee did not function during the past year it has no report to make.

Affiliations

There has been a slight drop in the number of Local Unions affiliated with the Massachusetts Federation of Labor since the last Convention. A year ago there were 694 affiliates whereas of this Convention there are 684.

In the following pages, there will be found a detailed analysis of the status of affiliations. Although we secured a number of new affiliations during the past year, this is more than offset by the loss of 34 affiliates either through withdrawals or suspensions. Seven of these were locals of the International Longshoremen's Association that was expelled from the American Federation of Labor in September 1953.

It is estimated that there are some 300 AFL unions in Massachusetts that should be members of this State Federation of Labor. For one reason or another these unaffiliated locals prefer to remain "free riders" accepting the legislative and other benefits which the Federation secures but are unwilling to contribute their share to the support of the Federation.

Again, I strongly urge the officers of the Federation, the international unions and Central Labor Unions to concentrate on these 300 potential affiliates. Their combined efforts in the next year should be productive of the desired results; namely, that the Massachusetts Federation of Labor may be numerically and financially strengthened and truly speak for all of the 300,000 American Federation of Labor members in Massachusetts.

New affiliations are:

District I

American Federation State, County and Municipal Employees
445, Boston (Reaff.)

Building Service Employees
397, Boston (Reaff.)

Federal Labor
24903, Chelsea

Carpenters
33, Boston

American Federation State, County and Municipal Employees
713, Boston

Cigar Makers
101, Boston

District II

Bartenders
696, Brockton (Reaff.)

Barbers
390 Quincy (Reaff.)

Teachers
974, Randolph (Reaff.)

American Federation of Technical Engineers
151, Quincy

District III

Federal Labor
24720, Beverly

Machinists
527, Haverhill

District IV

Bookbinders
139, Lowell (Reaff.)

American Federation State, County and Municipal Employees
402, Waverly

Bedding Workers
421, Cambridge

Barbers
711, Waltham

District V

Building Service Employees
381, Worcester (Reaff.)

Iron Workers
57, Worcester (Reaff.)

Upholsterers International
323, Leominster

American Federation State, County and Municipal Employees
1367, Worcester

Upholsterers International
357, Clinton

District VI

Iron Workers
357, Springfield (Reaff.)

Central Labor
Pittsfield

American Federation of Technical Engineers
140, Pittsfield

Suspensions

The following 20 locals were suspended June 30, 1954, for per capita tax delinquency as required by Article IV, Section 9 of the Constitution. These locals were repeatedly notified of their arrearage and given every opportunity to restore themselves to good standing. The officers of the Federation and of the international and locals involved should take immediate steps to have these suspended locals restored to affiliation with this Federation.

Unions Suspended June 30, 1954

<i>Union</i>	<i>Local No.</i>	<i>City</i>
Central Labor Union		Amesbury
AFSC & ME	798	Beverly
AFSC & ME	783	Boston
Brick & Clay Workers	572	Boston
Jewelry Workers	22	Boston
Mail Handlers	9	Boston
Natl. Assoc. Spec. Del. Messengers	11	Boston
Painters	11	Boston
Teamsters	504	Boston
AFSC & ME	602	Cambridge
Barbers	265	Greenfield
Bakery Workers	183	Lynn
Insurance Agents Intl.	66	Lynn
AFSC & ME	393	Medford
Fire Fighters	1046	Melrose
Teachers	1136	Provincetown
Laborers	69	Springfield
Amer. Federation Government Emp.	1190	Waltham
Lathers	142	Waltham
Building Service Employees	381	Worcester

FLAHERTY, BLISS AND COMPANY

*Certified Public Accountants*40 COURT STREET
BOSTON

July 13, 1954

Massachusetts Federation of Labor
11 Beacon Street
Boston, Massachusetts

Gentlemen:

In accordance with instructions we have made an examination of the books and records of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1954. We have prepared and attached hereto the following financial statement:

Exhibit I	Balance Sheet—June 30, 1954.
Exhibit II	Statement of Income and Expense and Analysis of Net Worth —For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1954.
Schedule I	Schedule of Membership—For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1954.
Schedule II	Analysis of Cash—June 30, 1954.
Schedule III	Analysis of Convention Expense.

We comment as follows upon certain items contained in the Balance Sheet:

Cash	<u>\$13,215.91</u>
------------	--------------------

The details of the cash are shown in Schedule II.

We reconciled the cash records of the Federation with verifications received from the depositories.

Dues Receivable	<u>\$3,207.73</u>
-----------------------	-------------------

At June 30, 1954 the debit balances of the Dues Receivable Ledger amounted to \$3,207.73. All accounts are considered collectible by the accounting office of the Federation. We did not verify any accounts by correspondence.

U. S. Government Securities	<u>\$16,200.00</u>
-----------------------------------	--------------------

The following is an analysis of the securities belonging to the General Fund:

	<i>Par Value</i>	<i>Cost</i>
Defense Series F Issued September, 1941 and Due in 12 Years	\$10,000.00	\$ 7,400.00
2½% Savings Bonds—Series G Issued January, 1944 and Due in 12 Years	300.00	300.00
2½% Treasury Bonds Issued February 1, 1944 and Due in 1965-1970	8,500.00	8,500.00
Totals	<u>\$18,800.00</u>	<u>\$16,200.00</u>

We inspected the securities on July 17, 1951 at the Safe Deposit Box of the Federation and we have verified by correspondence with the bank at which the Safe Deposit Box is situated that the box has not been opened since that time.

Due to Committee on Education for Per Capita Dues Billed	<u>\$4,041.53</u>
--	-------------------

The above amount is in agreement with the reciprocal account on the books of the Committee on Education. The largest part of the balance represents the unpaid per capita tax which is collected for the Committee on Education. The dues of four cents per member to an organization is allocated as follows:

Two and one-half cents to the Massachusetts Federation of Labor General Fund.
One and one-half cents to the Committee on Education.

Net Worth:

The details of Net Worth are shown by Exhibit II.

As shown by Exhibit II the Federation had a net profit of \$3,005.84 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1954 and of this amount the year book advertising contributed a net profit of \$4,116.47. Therefore, the ordinary operations of the Federation produced a loss of \$1,110.63. We note that the Federation has operated at a loss of \$20,373.77 for the five years from July 1, 1948 to June 30, 1953.

Respectfully submitted,

FLAHERTY, BLISS AND COMPANY.

Exhibit I

MASSACHUSETTS FEDERATION OF LABOR

BALANCE SHEET

JUNE 30, 1954

ASSETS

Cash	\$13,215.91
Dues Receivable	3,207.73
U. S. Government Securities—Cost	16,200.00
Prepaid 1954 Convention Expense	797.17
<i>TOTAL ASSETS</i>	<u>\$33,420.81</u>

*LIABILITIES—DEFERRED CREDITS—NET WORTH**Liabilities:*

Due to Committee on Education for Per Capita Dues Billed	\$4,041.53
Taxes Accrued	61.62
<i>Total Liabilities</i>	<u>\$4,103.15</u>

Deferred Credits:

Dues Paid in Advance	\$	295.62
1954 Year Book Advertising in Advance	\$6,690.00	
Less: Commission and Expenses	2,704.41	3,985.59
<i>Total Deferred Credits</i>		<u>4,281.21</u>

<i>Net Worth—(Exhibit II)</i>	<u>25,036.45</u>
-------------------------------------	------------------

<i>TOTAL LIABILITIES—DEFERRED CREDITS—NET WORTH</i>	<u>\$33,420.81</u>
---	--------------------

Note: The above statement is part of a report dated July 13, 1954 and is subject to the comments contained therein.

Exhibit II

MASSACHUSETTS FEDERATION OF LABOR

Statement of Income and Expense and Analysis of Net Worth

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1954

Income:

Per Capita Dues from Affiliated Locals:

Billings	\$76,858.79
Less: Share of Dues 1½ Cents Allocated to Committee on Education (See Report Attached)	28,192.19

Net Dues to General Fund of the Federation		\$48,666.60
Savings Bank and Bond Interest		344.54
Recovery of Bad Debts from Locals Previously Suspended and have since become re-affiliated		335.61
1953 Year Book Advertising	\$8,327.50	
Less: Expenses	\$1,082.03	
Commissions	3,129.00	4,211.03
		4,116.47
Total Income to Federation		\$53,463.22

Expenses:

Salary—Secretary-Treasurer	\$9,000.00
Salaries—Clerical	8,876.78
Legal Advisor	3,500.00
1953 State Convention Expense (See Attached)	10,066.56
Rent and Light	2,767.43
Telephone and Telegraph	1,050.53
Travel	2,566.06
Expenses of Delegate to A. F. L. Convention	1,250.00
Expenses of Alternate Delegate to A. F. L. Convention	1,250.00
Auditing	345.00
Dues	110.00
Subscriptions and Donations	781.08
Executive Council Meeting and Expenses	2,254.80
Other Legal Expenses	50.64
Payroll Taxes	480.71
Messenger Service	76.10
Office Expenses	1,213.38
Office Supplies (Including \$772.15 Office Equipment)	1,488.47
Postage	466.16
Standing Committee Meetings and Expense	340.41
Personal Property Taxes	28.28
Printing	192.06
Towel and Water Expense	91.20
Bad Debts—Owed by Suspended Locals	1,098.39
Tickets	745.46
Miscellaneous	367.88

Total Expenses	50,457.38
----------------------	-----------

Net Profit for the Year Ended June 30, 1954 (Including \$4,116.47 from 1953 Year Book)	\$ 3,005.84
Net Worth—July 1, 1953	22,030.61
Net Worth—June 30, 1954	<u>\$25,036.45</u>

Note: The above statement is part of a report dated July 13, 1954 and is subject to the comments contained therein.

Schedule I

MASSACHUSETTS FEDERATION OF LABOR

Schedule of Membership

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1954

	<i>June 30, 1954</i>	<i>June 30, 1953</i>
Affiliated Organizations—Beginning of Period	<u>694</u>	<u>709</u>
Affiliated Organizations Accepted During Period:		
Re-affiliated Organizations	3	1
New Affiliations	<u>21</u>	<u>15</u>
<i>Total Gains</i>	<u>24</u>	<u>16</u>
<i>Totals</i>	<u>718</u>	<u>725</u>
Affiliated Organizations Lost During Period:		
Locals Suspended for Non-Payment of Per Capita Dues, Charters Revoked or Inactive Organizations	22	23
Locals Resigned	<u>12</u>	<u>8</u>
<i>Total Losses</i>	<u>34</u>	<u>31</u>
<i>Affiliated Organizations—End of Period</i>	<u>684</u>	<u>694</u>

Note: The above statement is part of a report dated July 13, 1954 and is subject to the comments contained therein.

Schedule II

MASSACHUSETTS FEDERATION OF LABOR

Analysis of Cash

June 30, 1954

	June 30 1954	June 30 1953
<i>Current Funds:</i>		
Petty Cash—General Fund	\$ 25.00	\$ 25.00
First National Bank of Boston—Checking Accounts:		
General Fund	995.62	2,892.64
Year Book Account	7,598.64	3,181.55
<i>Total Current Funds</i>	<u>\$ 8,619.26</u>	<u>\$ 6,099.19</u>
<i>Savings Accounts:</i>		
Boston Five Cents Savings Bank (Book No. 982541)	\$ 1,392.56	\$ 1,355.05
Home Savings Bank (Book No. 404189)	638.38	620.43
Warren Institution for Savings (Book No. 139313)	2,004.71	1,950.72
Suffolk Savings Bank (Book No. 555237)	561.00	545.91
<i>Total Savings Accounts</i>	<u>\$ 4,596.65</u>	<u>\$ 4,472.11</u>
<i>Total Cash—All Funds</i>	<u><u>\$13,215.91</u></u>	<u><u>\$10,571.30</u></u>

Note: The above statement is part of a report dated July 13, 1954 and is subject to the comments contained therein.

Schedule III

MASSACHUSETTS FEDERATION OF LABOR

Analysis of Convention Expense

Springfield, Massachusetts

August 10-14, 1953

Printing—Proceedings	\$3,395.68	
Officers' Reports	1,000.00	
Resolutions	190.00	
Badges	594.71	
Convention Call and Convention Credentials	215.72	
Miscellaneous	346.18	
Copies of Constitution	262.84	
Legislative Agent's Report	365.50	
		\$ 6,370.63
Hotels—Rooms, Meals, Tips, etc.		2,005.56
Credential Committee		165.00
Entertainment		70.00
Stenotyping and Typewriting		802.87
Sergeant-At-Arms Expense		224.00
Signs—Posters—Pictures		181.00
Miscellaneous		247.50
<i>Total</i>		<u>\$10,066.56</u>

Note: The above statement is part of a report dated July 13, 1954 and is subject to the comments contained therein.

FLAHERTY, BLISS AND COMPANY

Certified Public Accountants

40 COURT STREET

BOSTON

July 13, 1954

Massachusetts Federation of Labor—Committee on Education
11 Beacon Street
Boston, Massachusetts

Gentlemen:

In accordance with instructions, we have made an examination of the financial records of the Committee on Education for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1954 and in conjunction therewith hereby submit the following:

Exhibit I Balance Sheet—June 30, 1954.

Exhibit II Statement of Income and Expense and Analysis of Net Worth—
For the Year Ended June 30, 1954.

BALANCE SHEET COMMENTS

Cash in Bank and on Hand \$6,139.79

The above consists of a petty cash fund in the amount of twenty-five dollars and of balances on deposit in the First National Bank of Boston as follows:

General	\$1,422.08
Samuel Gompers	4,692.71
Petty Cash	25.00
 Total	 <u>\$6,139.79</u>

These funds may be used, pursuant to the provision in Article 6, Section 7A of the constitution of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, for political, educational and administrative expenses, within the provisions of state and federal laws.

The balance in each account was reconciled with verifications received from the depository as of June 30, 1954.

Due from Massachusetts Federation of Labor for Per Capita Dues Billed \$4,041.53

At June 30, 1954 the Massachusetts Federation of Labor was indebted to the General Fund of the Committee on Education in the amount of \$4,041.53. This balance is in agreement with the reciprocal account as shown on the records of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

Massachusetts Unemployment Tax Payable \$78.94

At June 30, 1954 the second quarter Massachusetts Unemployment Tax Payable amounted to \$78.94.

Scholarship Awards Payable \$1,000.00

This represents amounts payable to the winners of the scholarship contest. At June 30, 1954 the awards had not been presented.

Net Worth \$9,102.38

An analysis of the activity in this account for the year ended June 30, 1954 follows:

Balance—June 30, 1953	\$5,766.99
Add: Net Income for Year	3,335.39
 Balance—June 30, 1954	 <u>\$9,102.38</u>

Respectfully submitted,
FLAHERTY, BLISS AND COMPANY.

Exhibit I

MASSACHUSETTS FEDERATION OF LABOR
COMMITTEE ON EDUCATIONBALANCE SHEET
JUNE 30, 1954*ASSETS*

Cash in Bank and on Hand	\$ 6,139.79
Due from Massachusetts Federation of Labor for Per Capita Dues Billed	4,041.53
<i>TOTAL ASSETS</i>	<u>\$10,181.32</u>

LIABILITIES AND NET WORTH

Massachusetts Unemployment Tax Payable	\$ 78.94
Scholarship Awards—Payable	1,000.00
<i>Total Liabilities</i>	<u>\$ 1,078.94</u>
Net Worth—Exhibit II	9,102.38
<i>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET WORTH</i>	<u>\$10,181.32</u>

Note: The above statement is part of a report dated July 13, 1954 and is subject to the comments contained therein.

Exhibit II

MASSACHUSETTS FEDERATION OF LABOR—COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

Statement of Income and Expense and Analysis of Net Worth

For the Year Ended June 30, 1954

Income:

Per Capita Tax (1½ Cents of Per Capita Dues Allocated to this Committee)		\$28,192.19
Recovery of Per Capita Tax from Locals Previously Suspended		201.37
Labor Institute—1953		147.00
Gompers Banquet:		
Receipts	\$7,098.00	
Expenses	4,313.75	
		2,784.25
Received from L. L. P. E. Washington, D. C.		1,765.75
<i>Total</i>		<u>\$33,090.56</u>

Expenses:

Director's Salary	\$6,700.00
Office Salaries	7,237.91
Travel	1,091.45
Rent and Light	1,509.29
Postage	1,212.12
Telephone and Telegraph	728.05
Office Supplies and Expenses	740.43
Payroll Taxes	425.30
One Royal Typewriter	193.45
Messenger Service	85.70
Auditing	100.00
Miscellaneous	97.38
Subscriptions and Dues	44.50
Tickets and Donations	609.50
Meeting Expenses	236.40

Reporter:

Expenses	\$2,094.25
Less: Subscriptions	453.50
	<u>1,640.75</u>

Labor Institute—1954:

Expenses	\$3,013.96
Receipts	2,735.00
	<u>278.96</u>

1953 Massachusetts Federation of Labor Memorial Fellowship

1953 Robert Watt Fellowship	1,500.00
1954 Scholarship Awards—Two	1,000.00
Scholarship and Fellowship Expenses	2,222.04
1953 Convention Expense	601.94
	<u>29,755.17</u>

<i>Net Income</i>	\$3,335.39
<i>Net Worth—June 30, 1953</i>	5,766.99
<i>Net Worth—June 30, 1954</i>	<u><u>\$9,102.38</u></u>

Note: The above statement is part of a report dated July 13, 1954 and is subject to the comments contained therein.

INDEX

Addresses:	Page
Bernstein, Julius, Executive Secretary, Boston Labor Committee	19-20
Brides, Henry J., President, Massachusetts Federation of Labor	4-6
Burke, Francis E., Director of Massachusetts Savings Bond Division	129
Cage, Benjack, President, Insurance Company of Texas	39-40
Callaghan, Rev. Hubert, S.J., Director, Institute of Industrial Relations, Holy Cross College	36-39
Cohen, Dr. Morris, Boston Evening Clinic	22-23
Cruikshank, Nelson, Director, Social Insurance Activities, AFL	30-34
Fleming, Senator William D., First Worcester District, Worcester, Mass.	59-60
Furcolo, Foster, State Treasurer, Commonwealth of Massachusetts	102-106
Herter, Christian A., Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts	65-67
Holmstrom, Andrew B., Vice Mayor, City of Worcester	3-4
Johnson, Ernest A., Commissioner of Labor and Industries	60-62
Kelley, Kenneth J., Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent, Massachusetts Federation of Labor	34-36
Kennedy, John F., U. S. Senator, Commonwealth of Massachusetts	73-76
Lavigne, Francis E., Director, Committee on Education	26-28
Leheney, Raymond F., Union Label and Service Trades Department, AFL	41-42
McDevitt, James R., Director, Labor's League for Political Education	92-96
McGinnis, Patrick B., President, New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad	63-65
McLaughlin, Joseph D., AFL Liaison Officer, UCS Feather Agencies	23-24
Mitchell, James P., U. S. Secretary, Department of Labor	87-89
Mullin, Hugh, Assistant Director, Labor's League for Political Education	45-46
Murphy, Robert F., Democratic Nominee for Governor	131-134
O'Brien, James J., Director, Agency Division, Union Labor Life Insurance ...	24-25
O'Donnell, Helen T., Vice-President at Large, Massachusetts Federation of Labor	67
Ring, William A., Director of Public Relations, Union Label Promotions, Bakery and Confectionery Workers	18-19
Saltonstall, Leverett, U. S. Senator from Massachusetts	89-92
Saltus, Alfred, President, Worcester Central Labor Union	3
Ward, Rep. Joseph, Member, House of Representatives, Comm. of Massachusetts	47-49
Committees—Members	16-18
Communications & Telegrams	29, 42-43, 107-8
Constitution, Report of Committee	84-87
Convention Call	6-7
Convention Daily Sessions:	
Monday, August 2	3-30
Tuesday, August 3	30-57
Wednesday, August 4	57-84
Thursday, August 5	84-119
Friday, August 6	119-153
Credentials, Report of Committee	8-15, 84, 148
Delegates, Roll Call of	8-15
Invocation	3, 30, 57
Legislative Agent's Report of Committee	134-136
Nomination of Officers	69-73, 76-83
Oath, Administration of, to Vice Presidents	153
Officers, Election of	148-152
Officers' Report, Report of Committee	138-147
Order of Business	21
Resolutions:	
1. Constitutional Amendment, Massachusetts AFL Union Label Council	85
2. Labor Sponsored Insurance Company	123
3. Combining All Fund Raising Campaigns	43
4. Civil Service Court of Appeals Federal Employees	121
5. Conduct of Congressional Investigations	43
6. Repeal of the Hatch Act	121
7. Civil Rights	44
8. Union Recognition	121

INDEX—Continued

	Page
9. Civil Liberties	44
10. Weekly Pay Days for Postal Employees	121
11. Immigration	44
12. Salary Increase—Postal Employees	121
13. Genocide	46
14. Pay-Roll Deductions—Dues Checkoffs for Postal Employees	121
15. Health Standards in U. S. Post Office	121
16. Duties of Postal Inspectors	121
17. Overtime Pay for Substitutes in the Postal Service	121
18. Rest Periods for Postal Employees	121
19. Elimination of Temporary Employees in Postal Service	121
20. Clerical Appointments—Post Office, Boston, Mass.	121
21. Seniority for Postal Service	121
22. Repeal of Lynn School Pro Rata Law	47
23. Partition of Ireland	47
24. Compulsory Poultry Inspection Regulation	49
25. Marking Foreign Imports	108
26. Opposition to Foreign Imports	109
27. To Increase Workmen's Benefits for Injuries	49
28. Recognition of the Union Cards of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees— Bartenders Union and the Journeymen Barbers	116
29. Remedial Legislation for Craft Unions	111
30. Condemnation of Senator McCarthy	50-56
31. Public Employees Section in All Affiliated Central Labor Unions	111
32. 1¢ Increase in Per Capita Tax Constitutional Amendment	83, 96-100
33. Support of AFL Campaign to Organize Tannery Workers	57
34. Condemnation of Joint Rules Committee	58
35. Right of Petition of Public Employees	59
36. Labor Candidate—Middlesex County Commissioner	136
37. Use of School Buses in Charter Work	58
38. Legislation Regulating the Issuing of Contracts to do School Bus Work Under the Laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts	111
39. Improper Use of Licenses by the D.P.U.	112
40. Investigation of Blue Cross and Blue Shield	112
41. Support of White Collar Organizing Campaign	112
42. To Insure the Safety of the Public and Employees by Public Bidding	112
43. Endorsement of Congressmen	137
44. State Department Academy	113
45. Amendment to the Constitution, Article V, Officers, Section II	84
46. To Insure Adequate Compensation for Councilors on the Massachusetts Board of Conciliation and Arbitration	113
47. Collection of Vacation Pay	113
48. Robert F. Murphy, Candidate for Governor	136
49. Foster Furcolo, Candidate for U. S. Senator	137
50. Proportional Representation	114
51. Support of Teamsters Organized Concerns	114
52. Condemnation of Anti-Labor Policies of Maine	114
53. Support of Upholsterers Union Label	117
54. Quincy Patriot-Ledger Lockout	115
55. Support of Allied Printing Trades Council Label	117
56. Encouraging Newspaper Advertising	117
57. Purchase of Union Label Textbooks	117
58. Support of Union Labor Life Insurance	115
59. Collective Bargaining for Public Employees	116
60. Committee on Mental Health	119
61. Union Label Week, September 6-12, 1954	118
62. Bi-Monthly Public Utility Bills	120
63. Safety Code for Public Employees	120
64. Appreciation to Unionized Bakery	119
65. Resolution of Thanks and Appreciation to Donors to Union Label Exhibit ..	118
66. Arbitrary and Restrictive Labor Practices	120
67. Post Office Clerks Omnibus Resolution	121
68. Postal Salary Bill—Discharge Petition "Honor Roll"	121
69. Legislative Advisory Committee	84

INDEX—Continued

	Page
70. Invitation to Daniel J. Tobin	108
71. City of Worcester Employees Organizational Drive	122
72. Expanded Housing Program	121
73. Patronizing Union Establishments	122
74. Support of Union Stores	122
75. Re: Internal Reorganization of Boston's Fire Fighting Force	123
76. Sympathy to Vice-President Jason	107
77. Thanks to Press, Radio and Television	150
78. Commendation of United Hatters Union Local 24, Milford	151
Rules, Report of Committee	21
Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent, Report of Committee	134-136
Standing Committee, Report of Committee	128

Report of the Executive Council and Officers

Affiliations	237-238
American Federation of Labor Convention—Report of Delegate	181-183
Education Committee, Report of	222-225
Executive Council Attendance, Record of Members	180
Financial Statement, Certified Public Accountants, Report of	240-248
Foreword	157
Housing Committee, Report of	231-234
Industrial Accident Board, Report of	214-216
Labor and Industries, Department of	205-212
Legislation Committee, Report of	234-236
Legislative Agent, Report of	189-204
Massachusetts Commission Against Discrimination	216-218
Massachusetts Labor Relations Commission, Report of	212-214
Organization Committee, Report of	236
President, Report of	159-162
Roll Call Votes	180
Secretary-Treasurer, Report of	184-188
Social Security Committee, Report of	226-228
Some Legal Developments in the Labor Field—Robert M. Segal	218-222
Suspensions	239
Taxation Committee, Report of	230-231
Union Labels Committee, Report of	229-230
Vice-President, Report of	163-179
Workmen's Compensation Committee, Report of	225-226

